Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS. Office, No. 44—Salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 ... opposite Tremont House ...

LARGE STOCK LINEN DRILLS, Marseilles Linen, SUMMER CLOTHING, Cloths, Cassimeres, Rubber Goods, Yankee Notions, Dress Goods, White Goods, Lawns, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. Without reserve for Cash, on TUESDAY, May ... WEDNESDAY, 28th, at 9½ o'clock, at ... Rooms, No. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street. ... WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Iron Safe, Buggy Wagons, Groceries, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. Without reserve for Cash. On SATURDAY, May 30th, at 9½ o'clock, at ... Auction Rooms, No. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street. ... WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 56 Lake ... Household Furniture, GILT FRAME MIRRORS, &C., AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, May 30th, at 9½ o'clock, we will ... at our Salesroom, 56 Lake street, a general assortment ... Parlor, Dining Room and Chamber Furniture, French Plate and other Mirrors, In Gilt and Rosewood Frames, together with a ... assortment of Housekeeping Goods. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, ...

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 56 Lake ... French China Dinner Setts, CHINA VASES, Bohemian Glass & Silver Plated Ware, AT AUCTION. We will sell, on Tuesday and Wednesday, ... June 3 and 4, at 7½ o'clock, at our Rooms ... a splendid assortment of French China Ware, ... complete Dinner setts, consisting of about ... each. Also—A variety of other China goods. ... A large invoice of rich Bohemian Goods, among ... will be found some of the richest goods and ... ever offered in a sale of this kind. ALSO—A rich assortment of Silver Plated Ware ... from the same manufacturer of the goods we have been selling for the last five years, the quality of ... is known to a large number of our citizens, ... had it in use. The trade are invited to this sale, as it will be ... in lots if there are buyers. The above assortment will be on exhibition ... afternoon of Tuesday, June 3d. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER. TRADE SALE OF 30 Crates Edwards' Best Crockery, 200 boxes American Flint Glassware, 70 doz. Looking Glasses, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. ON THURSDAY, June 5th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, No. 56 Lake street, 30 crates assorted White Crockery, of the manufacture of ... Edwards & Son. 200 boxes American Flint Glassware—a complete assortment. 70 dozen Looking Glasses, assorted sizes, ... Walnut Frames. ALSO—An invoice of Tea Trays—all of which ... sold without reserve for cash. The attention of the trade is particularly invited to the above sale. Country dealers will find it to their interest to attend. Samples can be examined ... the morning of the day of sale. Goods carefully packed and shipped for the ... GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

CENTRAL AUCTION ROOMS, Nos. 167 & 169 DEARBORN STREET. GREAT TRADE SALE OF CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERY, AT AUCTION. Commencing on THURSDAY morning, 29th inst., ... o'clock, and daily thereafter until closed out. The assortment is large and complete, ... Stone China Plates, Dishes, ... Pitchers, Ewers and Basins, Chambers, Sugars, ... &c., &c. French China Tea Setts, In great variety. The attention of the city and ... trade is invited to this sale, being the largest ... most complete offered this season, and every ... will positively be sold. HUGH ALEXANDER, Auctioneer.

BY S. NICKERSON, Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin. REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK THROUGHOUT THE SEASON. Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Clothing, ... Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to ... country and city retail trade. Liberal cash advances made when required. ... consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON, ... Chicago, Aug. 23d, 1861.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION—By S. NICKERSON, 222 ... street, corner of Franklin, on MONDAY, May ... and WEDNESDAY, May 28th; FRIDAY, May 30th, at 9½ ... A. M., will be sold cloths, cassimeres, satinets, ... and bleached linens, cottonades, ginghams, ... brown and bleached sheeting, ... dry goods. At private sale, Oil Cloths and Carpets. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES AT WHOLESALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, Every Tuesday and Thursday, By GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake street. See advertisement in Wholesale column.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7½ o'clock; Curtain rises ... Engagement of the GREAT SHAKSPERIAN COMEDIAN, MR. HACKETT, FOR THIS WEEK ONLY. In order to accommodate those who wish to ... parties to witness the inimitable personations of ... eminent Comedian, the manager respectfully announces the following performances, for which seats can be secured. TUESDAY Evening, Shakespeare's celebrated comedy, THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR; Or, Falstaff Outwitted by Women. WEDNESDAY Evening, Shakespeare's great historical Play, entitled the first part of KING HENRY IV, Or, the Battle of Shrewsbury and Death of Hotspur. ... Falstaff. THURSDAY Evening, Mr. Hackett in two characters. —Only night of Macklin's great Comedy, MEN OF THE WORLD; or, A Hint to Fathers and Politicians. Also the favorite serio-comic sketch written by Mr. Hackett, entitled MONSIEUR MALLET, or, a Post Office Mistake. In all of which pieces Mr. Hackett will be ably supported by the entire company. Each evening a grand Dance by Miss Jennie ... and a favorite Farce by the Company.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A pleasant front room and board for two persons, at 267 Wabash ... ton street, at $3.50 each per week. Day boarders ... per week. An Eastern family. Gentlemen preferred.

BOARDING.—Pleasant and well furnished rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at 322 South Clark street. A few day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING—Two pleasant suites of unfurnished rooms, with board, can be obtained at 68 Adams street, near State. Three or four boarders can also be accommodated.

BOARD.—A gentleman and wife can obtain permanent board and pleasant rooms in a first-class house near Union Park. Address P. O. Box 1768.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family, near Union Park, convenient to the cars. References exchanged. Address Post Office Box 1237, Chicago.

BOARDING.—A front parlor and bedroom, suitable for two gentlemen, at ... roe street.

BOARDING.—A large and very pleasant front room, with board, for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, at 90 Wabash Avenue.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can obtain, with board, a very large unfurnished front room with a private family in a pleasant location in the South Division. Address ... Post Office Box 167.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife, with an unfurnished suite of rooms, ... first-class board, in a private family or where there are but few boarders. Would prefer the West Division. Address "M," Tribune Office.

BOARDING—Several single gentlemen, a married couple, and a few day boarders can be accommodated at 138 Washington street, ... the Court House.

BOARDING.—A pleasant suit of front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, ... for a family or single gentlemen, can be obtained at 77 Michigan avenue. Two day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife and two single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board at ... street.

BOARDING—With pleasant suits of rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at No. 8 Washington street, opposite Dearborn Park. A few day boarders can be accommodated. References required.

BOARDING.—A large front parlor and bedroom, and two single rooms, all furnished, can be had with board at reasonable rates, at ... State street. Also a few day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING.—A few unfurnished suites of rooms, with board, just suited for ... and wife or single gentlemen, are yet to be had at ... SOUTH HALL of the Stewart House. A more desirable ... satisfactory and pleasant home will ... than at this establishment.

BOARDING — Board with two pleasant rooms can be had at 60 Michigan avenue, ... wife, can be had at ... street.

A FEW MORE VERY PLEASANT rooms can be had, furnished or unfurnished, with board, and on very reasonable terms, by applying at the Richmond House.

Lost.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—From ... 23d, 1862, a four year old Mare Colt ... stolen from 185 State street. Color bay, little ... her face and on left hind foot, ... given if said horse is delivered to ... Notice given to L. A. Haiss, Stewart House, ... L. A. ...

FLOUR BARREL HOOPS, STAVES and CIRCULAR HEADING on consignment. ... Staves, best quality, ... "Morell's" best Hoops. Circled Heading in any quantity, all for sale ... MAGILL & LATHROP.

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1862. NUMBER 275

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

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Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1862.

OF THE CHURCH MILITANT.

Rev. Mr. PILE, Chaplain of the 1st Missouri volunteers, who distinguished himself at the battle of Booneville by capturing twenty-four rebels, when aided by only four men, has lately taken a fighting commission. After the disbanding of the 1st Missouri infantry, Mr. Pile went to Wisconsin, and raised a sufficient number of recruits to man a battery of field guns. He now turns up in Gen. Pope's corps as *Capt.* PILE, commanding a battery in the 1st Missouri Light Artillery. The Chaplain evidently believes in the efficacy of fighting as well as of praying.

Blockade of Charleston.

The New York *Times* has a story in its editorial columns that the port of Charleston is comparatively free—that the harbor is lively with foreign vessels; and that with the West Indies, particularly, trade is very active—vessels bringing powder and military supplies in, and carrying cotton and other Southern products out. In the same article, the *Times* has the following:

It is a subject of gratification to the public that the rebels themselves propose to blockade Charleston harbor in a style which will be effective. Regardless of foreign remonstrances against stone blockades, they propose themselves to make one which will be of more avail than ours has proved to be. The Charleston *Courier* of the 12th announces that large consignments of stones, iron chains and other material are to be brought down from the interior, to aid in building a "stone wall" to block out the invaders. Until this work is done, which it is to be hoped will be soon, the foreign commerce of Charleston will, probably, continue to be as brisk and profitable as it has been ever since the President's proclamation that the port was under blockade.

One story or the other is untrue. The rebels would not shut up the only port through which they can receive what is necessary to their success. Where is the lie?

Slave-Hunting Traitors.

The rebel-slave-holders and traitors of Maryland are swarming to Washington as thick as the lice of Egypt, and as disgusting, all howling like hungry wolves for a portion of the fugitives who assembled there. These noisy and ruffianly wretches are nearly every one of them the men who have labored from the beginning to drag Maryland out of the Union, and are now bitter enemies to the Government. They are, too, the same band of wretches, as the New York *Tribune* says, that treacherously slaughtered the unarmed Massachusetts volunteers in the streets of Baltimore, burned the railroad bridges, and cut the telegraph wires that connected the Federal Metropolis with the free States, and then sent their "Young Christians" down to bully the President into consenting that no more Northern troops should pass through their State for the defense or relief of beleagured Washington. When our first regiments landed at Annapolis, in default of an open route through Baltimore, they obstructed communication from that city to Washington, until it was opened by an armed force. And now these same beauties are slave-hunting in that capital which they would have betrayed into the hands of the more manly traitors if their courage had backed their inclination. The *Republican* ! Marshal of Washington is greedily aiding these traffickers in human flesh and blood to get possession, in violation of law, of a portion of these fugitives of traitorous masters.

SOLDIER'S RELIEF STATE CONVENTION.—A State convention will be held at Davenport, Iowa, to-morrow, to inaugurate a more general system of relief to sick and wounded soldiers. In this way they hope to make the work more effective.

☞ The citizens of Madison, Wis., were called upon to subscribe $15,000, to insure the letting of the grading of the Madison and Portage City railroad, and the amount has been raised.

☞ Ninty-eight of the rebel prisoners at Camp Randall, Madison, (Wis.) have died up to May 23d. This is a very large per centage—more than double that in Camp Douglas.

CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Annual Statement of the Board of Directors.

In accordance with the requirement in the Constitution, the Board would state to the friends and patrons of the Chicago Theological Seminary its present condition. During the last financial year, closing with March 31st, 1862, the receipts, according to the Treasurer's report, were $7,410.54. Of this amount $4,569.47 were collected from the subscriptions to the General Fund; $1,724 were paid in specially for the support of the Professors; $377.65 were contributed to Scholarships; $428.16 were received as interest on notes; $99 were on subscriptions to Seminary site; and $211.92 were miscellaneous donations.

The expenses of the year overran this sum about $3,000, including the salaries of three Professors, the salary and expenses of the Agent, the charge of keeping the books and securing collections in the Treasurer's department, the current expenses of the Seminary building, for insurance, fuel, janitor, &c., and the interest due for indebtedness on Seminary building and site. And the deficit of $3,000 has occurred notwithstanding a saving of $1,500 by the reduction of the salaries of the Professors, and the most vigorous use of collection agencies.

For the coming year the Board have provided for the utmost economy of expenditure. They have ordered the sale of the Seminary location in part or whole, as opportunity may offer, even at the low prices now ruling, rather than be burdened with so large an annual interest. This will entail great loss in view of the amount paid for the site in good times; but as the subscriptions in reliance upon which the debt was incurred, have remained to a great extent unpaid, no other course seems possible; though business men are declaring it to be folly to part with one of the most valuable pieces of real estate in the city, just as real estate is coming into demand and promises in a short time to resume its former value. But what if during that "short time," inability to pay the interest should bring our creditors upon us? Even now the arrears of interest place a portion of the land legally at their mercy.

Our late Treasurer, L. D. Olmsted, Esq., having died just before the annual meeting, the Board ventured to try the experiment of economy still further, by uniting the offices of Treasurer and General Agent. To this double duty they have called Rev. H. L. Hammond, widely and favorably known through the West as the office editor of the *Congregational Herald*, who has accepted the appointment and may be found at Tomlinson Brothers' Sunday School Depository, Lake street, nearly opposite our old office.

In view of the threatening condition of the treasury a plan was devised a year ago and approved by the various General Associations, by which each church in the Northwest should take up a collection for the Professors' fund. So far as this plan has been carried out in good faith by the pastors, and the case presented to the people, the churches have responded; but owing to the neglect of many pastors to attend to the work, the amount received from the churches in this way, up to April first, was only $1,600, instead of the $5,000 desired. It is believed that the present year will show a marked improvement, especially as the merits of the plan are better understood and the mind of the people more hopeful.

The property of the Seminary, in addition to the real estate, which at the present time will not bring more than the incumbrance, consists of a block of ground in the city of Quincy, the gift of Willard Keyes, Esq., supposed to be worth somewhere from $5,000 to $6,000, sundry pieces of land in various places, worth a few hundred dollars, the library of 1,500 volumes, scholarship notes purporting to be $14,530, but worth perhaps half that sum, and general fund notes nominally amounting to about $70,000, some of which are not yet due, but the principal part being much past due, with but a small probability that over $30,000 will be realized, perhaps only $20,000.

The Agent has labored during the past year principally in obtaining notes for the support of the Professors, and has succeeded in securing them to the amount of $2,400, besides donations of lands and the promise of two scholarships ($1,000 each) on the death of the donor.

In view of the exigency now upon the institution and to prevent its failure before our plans could go into successful operation, the Board requested the Professors to visit the eastern churches this summer, and lay before them our condition, hoping that God would incline their hearts to aid us liberally in this trying hour.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that our Seminary which has had under the instruction of the admirable Professors during the year twenty-two young men, and has already sent into the ministry twenty-five graduates, can be saved from suspension or perhaps extinction only by the self-denying exertions of its friends. We cannot believe they will let it die. The West needs it; the world needs it.

By order of the Board,
WM. W. PATTON,
Chairman of Committee on Statement.

FROM THE ARMY BEFORE CORINTH.

OUR CHICAGO BOYS AND BATTERIES.

THE SITUATION IN OUR ARMY.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
ARMY IN THE FIELD BEFORE CORINTH, May 23rd, 1862.

The affairs of the army are in a generally active and satisfactory condition, but it is not easy to understand the movements. The right wing, under W. T. Sherman, has strongly intrenched itself at every march. It completed its sixth fortified camp to-day, and has five in its rear to fall back on, in case of being driven. The great care taken on this wing is obviously because it would be the enemy's natural policy to throw a sudden and overwhelming force on it, crush it and make for the river, cutting off all our supplies, and holding perfect mastery of our communications. We are now within a mile and a quarter of the enemy's intrenchments, and there is daily and constant fighting between the pickets. We had a sharp skirmish when we took this position, which is a fine one. We lost about forty killed and wounded, ten of them killed. We found seven of the enemy dead, and the marks where others were carried off.

The *morale* and confidence of the army is greatly improved since Gen. Halleck's arrival. Many are the conjectures whether the enemy will fight or run. Their pickets dispute sharply every advance, but of late no strong force has appeared in front of any but the left wing. For the last two nights the enemy has ceased to drum or sound any car whistles, a fact capable of various explanations. One of their pickets yesterday got a position in a tree where he could sit on one branch and shelter himself behind another, resting his feet on a third. He amused himself by firing on our men and cursing them as "blue bellied Yankees." A good many shots were fired at him, but none hit, and at night he climbed down and went to supper highly elated, no doubt, with his performance. None of his shots did any harm.

The horses stand saddled night and day, and the troops are roused every morning before daybreak, and often sleep by their guns. Sherman's division left nearly all its tents at Pittsburg, and the men to a great extent bivouac on the ground or under hasty booths. The health of the corps is pretty good, and very few deaths occur, though there are many cases of mild summer complaint. Taylor's, Waterhouse's and Silfversparre's artillery are in this division. Wood's battery is in the reserve under Wallace. This country is nearly all forest. The clearings being few, small and miles apart. It is not as fertile as Illinois prairies, but were it settled up, cleared, planted with fruit and dotted with farm houses, churches and villages, it would be surpassingly beautiful. Fruit grows finely and the peach trees are luxuriantly loaded with half grown peaches. Doubtless many of these splendid hill tops would produce fine vineyards, but a curse seems to have rested on the inhabitants. The few scattered apple trees around their cabins are often strong with the growth of fifty years, but there is little evidence of any enlargement of the scanty clearings within the memory of the present generation.

Chicago men are doing well. Major Taylor seems in high spirits. Cols. Stuart and Momborg are daily at work drilling, fortifying, scouting and fighting, in short we all feel well, and don't mean to be beaten.

GENERAL ORDER FROM GEN. BUTLER.

He Promises to Feed the Hungry.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, May 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 25.—The deplorable state of destitution and hunger of the mechanics and working classes in this city has been brought to the knowledge of the Commanding General.

He has yielded to every suggestion made by the city government, and ordered every method of furnishing food to the people of New Orleans that that government desired. No relief by those officials has yet been afforded. This hunger does not pinch the wealthy and influential, the leaders of the rebellion, who have gotten up this war, and are now endeavoring to prosecute it, without regard to the starving poor, the working man, his wife and child. Unmindful of their suffering fellow-citizens at home, they have caused or suffered provisions to be carried out of the city for Confederate service since the occupation by the United States forces.

Lafayette Square, their homes of affluence, was made the depot of stores and munitions of war for the rebel armies, and not of provisions for their poor neighbors. Striking hands with the vile, the gambler, the idler and the ruffian, they have destroyed the sugar and cotton which might have been exchanged for food for the industrious and good, and regrated the price of that which is left, by discrediting the very currency they had furnished, while they eloped with the specie; as well as that stolen from the United States, as the banks, the property of the good people of New Orleans, thus leaving them to ruin and starvation.

Fugitives from justice, many of them, and others, their associates, staying because too puerile and insignificant to be objects of punishment by the clement Government of the United States.

They have betrayed their country.

They have been false to every trust.

They have shown themselves incapable of defending the State they have seized upon, although they have forced every poor man's child into their service as soldiers for that purpose, while they made their sons and nephews officers.

They cannot protect those whom they have ruined, but have left them to the mercies and assassinations of a chronic mob.

They will not feed those whom they are starving.

Mostly without property themselves, they have plundered, stolen and destroyed the means of those who had property, leaving children penniless and old age hopeless.

Men of Louisiana. Working men. Property holders, merchants and citizens of the United States, of whatever nation you may have had birth, how long will you uphold these flagrant wrongs, and by inaction suffer yourselves to be made the serfs of these leaders?

The United States have sent land and naval forces here to fight and subdue rebellious armies in array against her authority. We find, substantially, only fugitive masses, runaway property owners, a whisky drinking mob, and starving citizens with their wives and children. It is our duty to call back the first, punish the second, root out the third, feed and protect the last.

Ready only for what we had not prepared ourselves, to feed the hungry and relieve the distressed with provisions. But to the extent possible within the power of the Commanding General it shall be done.

He has captured a quantity of beef and sugar intended for the rebels in the field. A thousand barrels of those stores will be distributed among the deserving poor of the city, from whom the rebels had plundered it, even although some of the food will go to supply the craving wants of the wives and children of those now herding at "Camp Moore" and elsewhere, in arms against the United States.

Captain John Clark, acting chief commissary of subsistence, will be charged with the execution of this order, and will give public notice of the place and manner of distribution, which will be arranged as far as possible so that the unworthy and dissolute will not share its benefits. By command of

MAJOR GENERAL BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Delta* of the 13th has also the following items:

Six large square-rigged vessels arrived yesterday from sea, loaded with United States troops.

The flag of the Consulate of the Netherlands is not flying to-day.

We learn that the residences of Gen. Twiggs and Col. Adams, in Peytania street, have both been taken for occupancy by the Federal troops.

We learn that W. B. Munford, who is charged with being conspicuous as the leader of the party that, before the arrival of Gen. Butler, tore down the Federal flag which was hoisted on the mint by the forces under Capt. Farragut, was yesterday arrested by the United States authorities.

We understand that the authorities of the United States on Sunday arrested Mr. Esnard, who was formerly a clerk of Mr. A. S. Gairot, an officer of the Mint, together with the books of Mr. G., and yesterday they arrested Mr. Bernard Avegno, one of Mr. Gairot's securities on his bond to the United States.

The President of the banks were requested to meet Gen. Butler yesterday, and we learn that he invited them to return the specie which they had sent out of the city to their vaults, assuring them that he would not seize or interfere with it. We did not ascertain the determination of the Presidents, but suppose the specie to be beyond their reach.

The cotton in Concordia parish has been entirely destroyed. In Tensas parish the burning is going on.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

MATTERS WITH THE FLOTILLA.

THE REBELS REINFORCED AT FORT PILLOW.

They Open on a Federal Reconnoitering Party.

LATEST FROM NEW ORLEANS.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE GULF FLEET.

THE SITUATION AT CORINTH.

Gen. Halleck's Policy a Defensive One.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA, NEAR FORT PILLOW, May 27—8 A. M., via CAIRO, May 28, 1862.

A rumor is in circulation in the flotilla that the rebels at the fort have been largely reinforced. This is said to have confirmation in late Memphis papers. A shadow of probability is also given to the story by a recent act of bravado on the part of the enemy, acts which of late they had generally discarded.

At six o'clock last evening, without provocation on our part, for the Federal batteries have not fired a shot since last Friday, they sent us their respects in the shape of four or five large shells, evidently from mortars located on the bluffs commanding our position, which sailed over Craighead Point and burst several hundred feet above the timber without doing any damage.

Then, apparently well satisfied with their joke, the mortars were silenced. Our mortars were not in position and no reply was vouchsafed to their insolence. The flag of truce, brought up by the Little Rebel tug alluded to in a dispatch of Friday last, had for its object negotiations for the exchange of prisoners.

SECOND DISPATCH.

1 p. m.—I learn, since writing the above, that Capt. Lell, of the 46th Indiana regiment, with a number of his men on Craighead Point on a reconnoissance, was the provoking cause of the shelling in that direction by the rebels last evening. They had obtained all the information when discovered by a sentry, and immediately fired upon. While making their way out of range, a shell burst over their heads, a fragment struck a limb of a tree, which falling, slightly wounded a man in the party.

The only information I can obtain as to the result of the reconnoissance is, that we now know just as much regarding the force at Fort Pillow as they know about the flotilla.

Three rebel deserters have just come on board the Benton from Fort Pillow, bringing their muskets with them. They report the condition of things there about as others have done. They say that in one tier at the fort there are mounted thirty-nine guns. They could not tell how many on the tier in the rear. There are but 300 men in the fort, according to their story, which in this particular, is improbable. Our mortars have just opened fire on the works, with what results, we cannot tell.

THIRD DISPATCH.

CAIRO, May 28, 1862.

William Dunbar, one of the rebel artillerists from Fort Jackson, New Orleans, taken prisoner of war at the time of the occupation of the fort by Com. Faragut, arrived at Cairo yesterday, with New Orleans dates to the 19th inst.

He reports that a portion of the fleet had left New Orleans for the Gulf, while those of lightest draft had arrived at Vicksburg, and when he left that region it was said they were engaging the enemy's fortifications there. An officer in charge of reinforcements said that Vicksburg was extremely well fortified, and that they would be able to compel the return of the fleet to New Orleans. There are a large number of Confederate troops along the line of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad.

No information was allowed to come from Corinth.

It was reported at Jackson, Missouri, that 8,000 Confederates had deserted from Beauregard's army. There is an alarming scarcity both of provisions and water at Corinth. The citizens of Memphis were upon the verge of starvation, and there was immense suffering among all classes. Salt is selling at $40 a sack, and retails at fifty cents a pound. Confederate currency is worthless throughout Louisiana, but in Mississippi and Southern Tennessee it is still current.

Two soldiers from the rebel army at Corinth arrived yesterday, and gave a variety of interesting information, confirming previously received accounts concerning the disaffection and lack of provisions of Beauregard's army. They say the rebels fully expect to conquer in the next fight, after which it is their intention to divide the army into three grand divisions and invade the Northern States. It has been definitely ascertained that 1,000 rebel cavalry are located at Trenton with the intention of marching upon Union City and Hickman.

M. Parker and brother, editors of a secession print at Trenton, Tenn., came into Hickman yesterday, and were arrested, and much against their will compelled to take the oath of allegiance.

Five hundred secession cavalry are congregated on the bank of the Mississippi near the mouth of the Obion River, where they are about planting a battery to obstruct the passage of Federal transports.

Four hundred citizens of New Orleans have joined the Federal army. Gen. Lovell's army is at Camp Moore, Jackson, Miss.

Gov. Blair and Adjutant General Robertson of Michigan, arrived from Pittsburg Landing last evening, returning from looking after the welfare of the sick and wounded Michigan troops.

The steamer Emerald has just arrived from Pittsburg Landing, bringing as passengers, Wm. G. Green, Esq., and Dr. Sadduth, from Menard, commissioners appointed by Gov. Yates to look after the welfare of Illinois troops in the army of the Tennessee. They left the division of Gen. Hurlbut yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, up to which time there had been no general engagement. There were daily skirmishes between the pickets, who were posted an average distance of three hundred yards apart. In all skirmishes so far the rebels are invariably driven back, and our troops hold their positions. As we advance, fortifications are erected and rifle pits dug to shield our boys from the enemy's sharpshooters. The breastworks at present in course of construction are evidently intended for siege fortifications, and are being built with great care, of materials intended to resist almost any cannonading. The works are at an average distance from Corinth of less than two miles. The enemy occasionally throw shell at at the Federal army, Gen. Pope's division being generally the recipient of their favors. So far no damage has resulted from these demonstrations.

From careful observations made by him, our informant arrived at the conclusion that Gen. Halleck's policy was a *purely defensive one* for the present, unless attacked they did not anticipate a battle for several weeks.

The general health of the army is good among those acclimated, but the recent arrivals were suffering from diseases incident to a change of food and water, all of which gradually yielded to proper medical treatment.

On Sunday last a detachment from General M'Clernand's division took possession of the Mobile and Ohio railroad and captured eighty-two bales of cotton.

The body of W. L. Wallace, brother of the late General Wallace, was to-day recovered near the lower wharf-boat. Four months since, while accompanying his regiment to Pittsburg Landing, he stepped from the gangway and was drowned. The body was very much decomposed, but was readily identified by papers and memoranda found in the pockets. The body will be buried at Cairo.

BEFORE CORINTH, May 27.—Gen. Halleck has issued an order prohibiting skirmishing. Pickets on each side are now friendly and within conversing distance, which they improve.

Last night, five rebels, including one sergeant, came over to our lines.

Our forces are within two miles of the rebel works, and in some places our heavy guns are within battering distance, but the dense wood-lands intervening prevent either party from opening fire.

Camp rumors say Vicksburg has surrendered, and our fleet is *en route* to Memphis.

The reporter of the associated press at Halleck's headquarters says all the Corinthian news telegraphed from Chicago, derived via Cairo, for some time past, is utterly without foundation. No engagement of the least consequence has occurred in Corinth or vicinity up to 11½ o'clock last Monday night.

The Savannah *News* of the 17th says the Yankee steamers opened fire with shot and shell on Darien on Friday. No damage.

The Mobile *Register* of the 22d says all is quiet at Fort Morgan. It publishes a correspondence in relation to the demanded surrender of Vicksburg.

The Vicksburg *Citizen* of the 20th says some Federals landed at Warrenton and had a few skirmishes.

Gov. Shorter of Alabama, calls out all the male population, not subjected to the conscription law, for State guard.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—Hon. Thomas A. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War, has arrived here direct from Gen. Halleck's army before Corinth, having left there last Friday. Our army is in excellent condition occupying a strong position and ready for the great struggle. A battle may be expected within the next ten days.

THE EMANCIPATION BILL.

Selling the Lands of Rebels in Default of Taxes.

Gen. Sigel's Triumphant Reception at Washington.

Examination of Army Medical Candidates.

From Fortress Monroe and Vicinity.

OPERATIONS ON THE JAMES RIVER.

Defenses on the Appomatox.

Beauregard's Visit to Richmond.

THE NEW MEXICAN TREATY.

Prospects of a Bankrupt Law.

A COMMISSION ON THE PRESS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, May 28, 1862.

Mr. Corwin's new treaty with Mexico stipulates that the United States shall loan the Mexican government eleven million, in twenty years' six per cent. bonds, taking as security a lien upon church property and other public lands in Mexico. A commission, consisting of one Mexican and one American citizen, to be appointed to sell a sufficient portion of property to reimburse the United States within five years. The negotiation was undertaken with the knowledge of the British minister, and with the understanding that United States bonds would be accepted by his Government in part payment of the debt due British subjects from Mexico.

It is doubtful whether the Senate, which rejected a previous treaty, will ratify this.

Long bridge is again impassable, an engine having broken through the frail supports of the draw. The recent work of the Virginia end of the bridge is said to be entirely unfitted to bear burdens of engines and trains. Many vessels are blockaded by the break as well as trains that supply troops South.

After an hour consumed in dilatory motions, necessitated by the absence of three Republicans the House refused to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the rejection of the Emancipation Bill by a vote of seventy-three to sixty-nine. The only changes were Dawes and Porter. Six members, including Mitchell and Leary, who voted for rejection, sat silent. Most of the absentees had paired. A motion to reconsider was postponed till Wednesday, and probably will have to be recommitted.

The Senate bill charging direct taxes on lands in rebel States and selling in default of payment, a good confiscation measure, as far as it goes, passed the House by a vote of three to one.

Hedrick, a brother of professor Hedrick, is nominated and confirmed collector of Beaufort, N. C.

After Sigel's speech last night, Carl Schurz, Lovejoy and Washburne spoke to a great concourse, many of whom were Germans, greatly applauded.

On the floor of both houses to-day he was introduced to most of the Representatives by Messrs. Arnold, Blair and Colfax. While in the Senate he was sent for by the President. It is hoped on all hands he will have a suitable and sufficient command.

If Jackson escapes it will be in consequence of disobedience to orders by a distinguished General.

Contracts were awarded by Col. Rucker, quartermaster, to-day, for five hundred cavalry horses in Ohio, Indiana and Washington. Bidders at from $104 to $107 in parcels of fifty and one hundred. O. H. Moore, Carrolton, Ohio, and Lewis Sargeant of New Philadelphia, Ohio, were the lowest contractors. Fifty artillery horses were awarded to O. H. Moore at $108; 150 more at prices varying from $108.99 to $109.50.

The Secretary of War has laid down the following regulations as governing the appointment of medical storekeepers under the act of Congress:

Mr. Sumner's income tax finds some favor. His other proposition which contemplates confining the tax to spirits, tobacco, petroleum oil, auction sales and licenses is not likely to be substituted for the House bill.

Mr. Wade has reported back from the Senate Committee on Territories the bill making the oath of loyalty, past, present and future, a requisite to due process for the recovery of fugitive slaves, punishing kidnapping of colored persons from the District of Columbia, and admitting negro testimony.

A board of three medical officers, to examine applicants, who must be between twenty-five and forty years old; must present sufficient evidence of physical ability and general character and business qualification. Examination will be made in the ordinary English branches, pharmacy and materia medica. The relative merit is to be reported and appointments regulated by the report. Bonds are required in the sum of $40,000 before entrance on duties.

A military commission has been ordered by the President for the trial of editors and correspondents violating the regulations from the War office for the government of the press.

The Senate will probably vote to tax slaves, but whether more than five dollars annually is doubtful. A tax of a quarter of a cent in all such cases may yet be imposed on cotton and the tax on manufacture diminished.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The Secretary of the Navy has furnished Congress with the result of the examination, by a special board, of Stevens' battery, as an efficient means of coast defense. They think that for the purpose it will require essential modifications, owing to recent improvements in naval warfare. As the Secretary believes it was the intention of Congress to apply the nearly $800,000 heretofore appropriated upon the battery, according to the original plan, should it have been approved, he does not feel authorized to expend the money to carry out the suggestions of the board.

Gen. Sigel visited the capitol to-day, and was warmly welcomed by Congressmen.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, under date of the 26th, says: The E. A. Stevens arrived last night from City Point, bringing official dispatches for the Navy Department. Our fleet in the James River is ready to make another attack on Fort Darling, on Drury's Bluff, as soon as the order is given.

The rebels have increased their force very considerably on the south bank of the James River from City Point up to Richmond, and have forced the inhabitants on City Point and its vicinity to retire to the interior.

The rebels seem to dread an attack upon Petersburg, and accordingly are improving defenses on the Appomatox River.

Beauregard visited Richmond, not to take command there but to confer with rebel leaders concerning his future operations in the West. It is said he reached the rebel capital only after overcoming extraordinary difficulties, concerning his safety on going back to his army.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The *Herald* has pretty full accounts of Banks' retreat, from its correspondent. Only 150 men out of 800 or 900 engaged, escaped from the Front Royal fight. Forty of our soldiers, mostly sick, were captured at Newton. One named David Dickinson, of the 60th Ohio, was killed.

In the skirmish of Saturday the Maine and Vermont cavalry suffered severely. Company A of the Vermont cavalry were all lost, captured or killed, except Captain Platt, his lieutenants and half a dozen men, who made good their escape. Major Collins is among the captured; and Major Sawyer, whose horse fell under him and injured his foot, made his escape with no further injury.

During the Sunday fight, which continued two hours before the retreat from Winchester, Donnelly's brigade behaved admirably, and repulsed the enemy, but being out-flanked by superior force, they were compelled to withdraw. Our forces—Donnelly's brigade on the left and Gordon's on the right—were in position along a gorge between two hills.

The enemy are said to have fought well. At one point they came up in a large hollow square, single file on the front and back, and double file on each side. Marching up thus to within a certain distance, they were ordered to halt, fix bayonets and charge, which they did in good order.

Col. Gordon and staff are safe, also Gen. Williams and staff. While retreating through Winchester, women from the houses opened fire with pistols on our soldiers, and killed a great many of them.

Lieut. Brown, 28th New York regiment, is said to have been killed. Col. Knipe, 46th Pennsylvania, wounded and taken prisoner. Col. Murphy, 29th Pennsylvania, killed, and many others.

The column retreated in good order, pursued by the enemy, beyond Martinsburg. The baggage train proceeded as far as the Potomac, and many of the trains have been conveyed across on ferry boats. The operator at Martinsburg had left the town on the first rumor of a battle at Winchester, and taken the instruments with him. The whole town seemed deserted. The stores were closed. Many Union people came along with us, and negroes.

Gen. Banks was in the rear of the retreat, and a shell exploded only four feet from him, fortunately without injuring him.

Winchester is reported to be burned.

The enemy had stationed a force at Berryville to prevent our retreating towards Harper's Ferry, and we were compelled to take the road at Martinsburg.

The Baltimore *American* of the 28th says: Gen. Banks has already received a reinforcement of at least 18,000 well disciplined troops, at Harper's Ferry. Several car loads of siege guns, each weighing about six tons, have also been sent up from the Washington Navy Yard. In one of the trains for Harper's Ferry was Assistant Secretary of War Watson and General Hamilton and staff, of the regular army.

Sick and wounded men who escaped from Strasburg, say that the rebels deliberately attacked our sick, firing into the ambulances and upon the fainting men by the wayside, killing in cold blood men incapable of making resistance. The traitors displayed a white flag with black bars.

A letter from a Union prisoner at Richmond, dated the first day of May, describes with graphic force the terrible barbarities inflicted on our men now in rebel hands.

The *Evening Post's* Washington special says the new treaty with Mexico has just been received here. Its terms do not meet the views of the Government, and it will undoubtedly be rejected by the Senate when it is submitted.

Washington is perfectly quiet to-day. It is understood that the Government has satisfactory advices from several important points where our forces are operating. It is certain that everything thus far goes well. The Government entertains expectations that in pursuance of plans laid out before the retreat of Gen. Banks, and which are now being carried out, the rebel forces who ventured up the Valley of the Shenandoah, will be captured.

It is considered certain here by friends of the measure and those who have taken most pains to inform themselves of the opinions of members, that the Bankrupt bill will pass.

McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, May 27—8:30 p. m.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I find some of the newspapers publish letters from their correspondents with this army, giving important information concerning our movements, position of troops, &c., in positive violation of your orders. As it is impossible for me to ascertain who these anonymous writers are, I beg to suggest that another order be published holding the editors responsible for its infraction.

[Signed] GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major General.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The N. Y. *Times'* Washington dispatch says a movement yesterday made by Gen. Fitz John Porter's division of McClellan's army, is reported to have been attended with complete success. It resulted in cutting of the railroad communication with Richmond at a new and important point, and will undoubtedly tend to the discomfiture of the rebels.

Major General McDowell and Brig. Gen. Ord spent the day in the city, and after a protracted interview with the President and Secretary of War, returned to Fredericksburg.

STOVER TAKEN TO NEW YORK.

Indiana Military Matters.

CINCINNATI, May 28.—A special to the *Gazette* from Indianapolis says an officer who left Corinth Monday morning reports the army moved up to within three-fourths of a mile of the enemy's fortifications, on Sunday night, and are there intrenching themselves. Gen. Halleck says his position will not warrant risking anything; hence his moving by regular approaches, and fortifying as he goes.

It was expected that our forces would open on the enemy by Thursday.

Gen. Lovell is reported as having arrived at Corinth on Sunday night, with 7,000 raw troops.

Deserters say the army has more confidence in Bragg and Price than Beauregard. The rebel army are on half rations. The get fresh beef twice a week, and spoiled corned beef the balance of the time and have no pork.

Sickness in their army is fearful and increasing while ours rapidly improves. Their officers have sent all their baggage and personal effects to Grand Junction.

D. C. Stover, the stock swindler, leaves Indianapolis to-day with a guard for New York. He is not very communicative, but says that he used all the blanks he had, and cannot tell without examining the books how much spurious stock has been issued.

A number of companies of the Indiana Legion were arriving at Indianapolis to guard the prisoners. The 60th Indiana regiment, Col. Owen is under marching orders. The 12th and 16th Indiana regiments will reorganize immediately.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1862.

SENATE.

The Vice President presented a message from the President in reply to the resolution concerning arrests in Kentucky, that it was not compatible with the public interests to furnish such information at present.

The bill making an appropriation for, and authorizing the payment of certain bounties was taken up and passed.

Mr. HARRIS presented a number of petitions for a bankrupt act.

Mr. WILLEY presented a memorial from the legislature of Virginia in relation to a division of that State, and also the constitution adopted by the people within the proposed limits. The bill donating lands for the benefit of colleges of agriculture and mechanic art was taken up.

Mr. WILKINSON spoke against it as injurious to new States, and tending to increase land speculation and preventing many of the benefits of the homestead bill.

At 1 o'clock the tax bill was taken up, the question being on Mr. Wilson's amendment to strike out the license to retail liquor dealers.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. PORTER of Ind. moved to postpone till Wednesday next the motion by him yesterday to reconsider the vote by which the House on Monday rejected the bill to confiscate the slaves of rebels.

Mr. HOLMAN of Ind. moved to lay Mr Porter's resolution on the table.

Mr. BLAIR of Pa. moved a call of the House. Disagreed to by three majority.

Mr. EDWARDS of N. H. moved that the House adjourn. Negatived nearly unanimously.

Mr. PORTER of Ind. moved a call of the House. Negatived by fourteen majority.

Mr. HOLMAN'S motion to lay that of Mr. Porter on the table was disagreed to by sixty-nine to seventy-three.

Mr. PORTER'S motion was adopted.

The SPEAKER said that the motion to consider the vote by which the bill to confiscate the slaves of rebels was rejected can as a privileged question be taken up next Monday immediately after the reading of the journal.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Senate bill to collect direct taxes in insurrectionary districts and for other purposes. Various ammendments were made perfecting the arrangements for carrying the act into effect. The bill passed 19 to 17. It provides for the appointment of a Board of Tax Commissioners to enter upon the duties of their office whenever the commanding General of the forces of the United States entering into any insurrectionary State or district shall have established the military authority throughout any parish or district or county of the same. In all cases where the owners of land shall not pay their proportion of the tax and consequent expenses, the property is to be sold. Provision is to be made in all cases where the commissioners find that the owner has not taken part or in any manner aided or abetted the rebellion, and that by reason of the rebellion he has been unable to pay the tax. In cases of owners having left their lands to join the rebel cause, the United States shall take possession and may lease them until the civil authority is established and the people of the State shall elect a legislature and State officers, who shall take the oath to support the Federal Constitution. The board of commissioners may, under the direction of the President, instead of leasing the lands vested in the United States cause, the same to be subdivided and sold in parcels to any loyal citizen or any person who shall have faithfully served in the army, navy or marine corps. The pre-emption principle is also engrafted in the bill.

LATER FROM EUROPE

CAPE RACE, May 28.—The Europa, from Liverpool on the 17th, and Queenstown on the 18th, has arrived here.

GREAT BRITAIN.—On the 16th, in the House of Commons, Mr. Layard said Government had received from Lord Lyons a copy of the report of a committee of the House of Representatives of the United States on the operations of the Reciprocity Treaty, and had no objection to laying it on the table.

The *Times*, editorially, says the advantages gained in the West by the Federals have been such as it is impossible to overrate, and are in singular contrast to the slow progress in Virginia. It also expatiates on the importance of the capture of New Orleans, and says the North has a right to presume the hour of final success approaching.

The *Times* also says the rebels are apparently as determined as ever, but from the manner in which the military leaders have allowed themselves to be worsted on the Mississippi the confidence of their own people and foreigners must be shaken in their ultimate success.

QUEENSTOWN, May 18.—(By telegraph from Liverpool).—Paris, 18th.—The Bourse closed firm at 70f. 80c. for rentes.

The Spanish authorities in Mexico had notified President Juarez of their intention of leaving the country. Juarez responded by eulogizing their conduct and offering them complete satisfaction.

American securities in London showed increased firmness, while cotton in Liverpool exhibited increased heaviness.

The *Morning Herald* of the 17th believes the Confederate retreat from Yorktown will be found a piece of masterly strategy to gain time, when every week's delay is of the utmost importance, compelling the enemy to take up positions at a greater distance from his base of operations, thus depriving the enemy of his chief source of strength—the aid of the gunboats—while they obtain a perfect concentration of the whole Confederate army in Virginia, around Richmond, so rendering each Federal *corps d'armee* converging upon the Southern capital exposed to a crushing attack from overwhelming numbers. Richmond must be defended at all hazards. It is universally admitted now that if the city falls, the Confederate cause on the eastern seaboard is lost by the Confederates. It is hoped, no doubt, that the Federal victory will occur so late in the season, and the victorious army be so shattered, that the time required for re-organization will make further operations this summer impossible.

The *Times* remarks, it would be mockery to ask Lancashire to send ships to Beaufort for cotton, now that the great emporium of the Mississippi, with millions of acres of cotton growing lands are in the power of the Federals. It is, therefore, an obvious policy to trade with New Orleans, to get further supplies of cotton for the wants of Europeans, of planters who still assert their allegiance to the Southern republic.

Military Matters.

BOSTON, May 28.—Gov. Andrew has issued an order relieving the militia who rallied in obedience to the proclamation of Monday, and they are returning to their homes, except such as volunteer for three years, or "the war." The men generally expected to serve three or six months, not knowing that an act of Congress required the service for an indefinite period.

CINCINNATI, May 28.—The 69th regiment, Col. Schleick, left Columbus for Washington last night. Several thousand men collected at Columbus, yesterday, and hundreds are arriving by every train.

NEW YORK, May 28.—It is reported that no more militia regiments are to be sent off. The N. Y. seventh regiment is understood to be at Baltimore.

Wounded Michigan Troops.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Among the sick and wounded soldiers arrived here on the steamer Spaulding, are the following from Michigan: H. Newton, 4th; W. Robinson, 16th; W. L. Robinson, 4th; Sergeant A. A. Carr, 5th; D. Gruery, 9th; M. S. Tuttle, 9th; Sergeant F. P. Seigport, 7th; J. Johnson, 4th; Corp. A. L. Haywood, 16th; C. Dond, 7th; E. Kirt, 16th; A. M. Hodges, 16th; O. J. Cole, 7th.

Capture of a Steamer Loaded with Cotton.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The steamer S. R. Spaulding has arrived with 331 sick soldiers from McClellan's army. The bark Pallas, from Balize, reported that the United States steamer Tyler had captured an iron steamer loaded with cotton, and sent her to New York. The Pallas did not learn her name.

Baltimore Traitors Arrested.

BALTIMORE, May 28.—Last Saturday the Deputy Provost Marshal, by orders of Gen. Dix, commanding this department, proceeded to East Talbot, Md., and arrested Judge Richard Carmichael, Judge of the county, and James Powell, Prosecuting Attorney, upon a charge of treason. They were brought to Baltimore and lodged in Fort McHenry.

The Ruined Bridge Repaired.

SUSQUEHANNA, May 28.—The bridge burned on the Erie railroad at Lanesboro' has been rebuilt and trains of all kinds have resumed regular trips.

The Presbyterians and the President.

The following address to the President was adopted by the General Assembly of the New School Presbyterian Church, at Cincinnati, during the past week:

To the President of the United States:

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, holding its annual session in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, beg leave most respectfully to express in a more personal manner the sentiments of our church in reference to yourself and the great issues with which you are called to deal. It is with no desire to bring a mere tribute of flattery, when we assure you, honorable sir, of the affection and confidence of our church. Since the day of your inauguration, the thousands of our membership have followed you with unceasing prayer, beseeching the Throne of Heaven on your behalf. In our great church courts; in our lesser judication; in our weekly assemblages, in the house of God; at our family altars, in the inner place of prayer, you have been the burden of our petitions, and when we look at the history of your administration hitherto, and at the wonderful way in which this people has been led, under your guidance, we glorify God on your behalf. We give praise, not to man, but to God. In your firmness, your integrity, challenging the admiration of even our enemies, your moderation, your wisdom, the timeliness of your acts, exhibited at critical junctures, your paternal words, so eminently befitting the chosen head of a great people, we recognize the hand and power of God. We devoutly and humbly accept it, as from Him, an answer to the innumerable prayers which have gone up from our hearts. We desire, as a church, to express to you our reverence, our love, our deep sympathy with you in the greatness of your trust, the depth of your personal bereavements, and to pledge to you, as in all the future, our perpetual remembrance of you before God, and all the support that loyal hearts can offer. We have given our sons and some of our ministers to the army and navy. Many of our church members have died in hospital and field. We are glad that we gave them, and we exult in that they were true to death. We gladly pledge as many more as the cause of our country may demand. We believe that there is but one path before this people—this gigantic and inexpressible wicked rebellion must be destroyed; the interest of humanity, the cause of God and his church demand it at our hands. May God give to you his great support, preserve you, impart to you more than human wisdom, and permit you, ere long, to rejoice in the deliverance of our beloved country in peace and unity.

(Signed)
GEORGE DUFFIELD, D. D., Moderator.
EDWIN F. HATFIELD, D. D., Stated Clerk.
WM. STERLING, Per. Clerk, pro. tem.
WM. H. BROWN,
FRANK F. ELLINWOOD, } Tem. Clerks.

Winter's Product of the Lake Superior Mines.

[From the Lake Superior Journal, May 16th.]

On the first of the present month, when the steamers from below entered our lake for the first time in this season, we had ready for shipment, of copper produced during the past winter,—at the smelting works, ingot copper 1,597,070 pounds. On the Quincy dock, there were 578 tons and 257 pounds of cleaned mineral, which we think it safe to estimate at 84 per cent of fine copper. The sum of these quantities make an aggregate in tons and decimals of refined copper:

At the Portage Lake Smelting Works	798.535
At the Quincy dock	485.628
	1,284.163

The value of this metal at 22 cents per pound, which may be set down as the ruling price during this season, is a little more than $565,000.

We may here remark that this is really the product of less than five months of the year, as a considerable part of that which was raised in November last was shipped last fall —and the stamp mills stopped several weeks for repairs during the winter. It should also be remembered that the winter is the season devoted to opening ground in the mines, on account of the superior ventilation which the cold atmosphere insures—and that stopping down the vein is made altogether subordinate to this while the cold weather lasts. All the copper produced in this district, except that of the Quincy mine, was smelted at the Portage Lake smelting works.

THE ENGLISH NATIONAL DEBT.—England has paid, simply in interest money on her national debt, during the last 160 years, hard cash to the enormous amount of £3,130,881,179, or more than ten and a half thousand million dollars.

New Advertisements.

LOST—A Photographic Album—On Saturday, May 10th, either in the city or on the cars between Chicago and Lake Forest. The name "Jessie" is stamped in gilt upon the cover. Whoever will leave it at the Tribune Office, No. 51 Clark street, or give information as to where it can be found shall be suitably rewarded. my29-1w

SUMMER CASSIMERES. The best assortment we ever had. A. G. DOWNS & CO., my29-r739-1t 150 LAKE STREET.

LIGHT GUARD BAND.—The Light Guard Band was broken up last Friday Evening, May 23d. Mr. A. J. Vaas, the last Leader of the old Band, together with Mr. S. T. Dean, Chr. Bierwith and T. W. Smith, and the most of the best talent of the past Band, are re-organizing again and will make their organization, if possible, superior to the old, now disorganized, Band. my29-r746-1t

WANTED—By two gentlemen to hire a suite of furnished rooms, without board, in a pleasant location, or would buy lease and furniture if offered cheap. Address, stating location, "K," Box 1700, Chicago. my29-r744-3tnet

WANTED.—A young man who is a thorough Book-Keeper and well acquainted with the Retail Grocery Business, desires a situation. Will work for a very moderate salary, or a might take an interest of a few hundred dollars in some house. Please address CHAS. E. NORTH, Box 3682, Chicago Post Office. my29-r741-3t

WANTED—A Situation in a Commission or Wholesale House. The applicant has a good knowledge of business, and of steady business habits. Would give his whole time to his employers, and would be glad of employment at moderate salary. Good references can be given. Address "W. G.," Tribune Office. my29-r743-3t

RATTAN DUSTER —AND— VENTILATORS. [my28-r734-3tnet]

HORSE WANTED.—Wanted an A No. 1 SADDLE HORSE for presentation to a gallant Colonel of Illinois Volunteers, now at Pittsburg Landing. Outside limit of price, $250. Apply to A. J. WRIGHT, at Wright & Currier's Stable, Michigan street, opposite North Market. my29-3t

WANTED—A Porter—A Boy from eighteen to twenty years old, to do Porter work. Apply to Sherman House Drug Store immediately. my29-r751-1t

WANTED—By a young man of industrious and persevering habits and of good business capacity, a situation in a Wholesale or Retail Grocery, Drug or Dry Goods House. Can produce good references as to intelligence, integrity, &c. Would accept small recompense. Address "M. Q. R." Chicago Post Office. my29-r734-6t

WANTED—By a thoroughly competent Druggist, a situation. Country preferred. Has had over ten years experience in first-class City Houses, and can furnish all the references required. Address "DRUGGIST," Post Office Box 960, Chicago. my29-r750-3t

BEAUTIFUL SUMMER CASSIMERES. A Large Stock on Hand. my29-r739-1t A. G. DOWNS & CO.

WANTED—Two good Box Makers. Also, a good man to run a Tenoning Machine. Apply at Box Factory corner of Franklin and Ohio streets. JOHN J. GILMORE. my29-r761-1t

WANTED. MULES! MULES!! To purchase a pair of Mules, a Wagon and Double Harness. Drive the Mules in front of our store for inspection. GOSS & HOAG, my29-r763-3t No. 32 North Clark street.

A YOUNG MAN Wanted to drive Delivery Wagon, And board in family of Employer. Address "DRIVER," Tribune Office. [my29-r757-1t]

RATTAN DUSTER —AND— VENTILATORS. [my28-r734-3tnet]

$1,000 OR $1,500 WANTED for four or five months. No commissions paid. Will give ten per cent for use of money. To be used in buying Grain in the country. Address "S. F. T.," Box 1520, stating where an interview can be had. my29-r730-1t

STRAYED—From the West Division, a small brown Indian or French Pony—bob-tailed. Any person giving information of the same to J. F. Ballantyne, at the Tribune Office, will be rewarded. my29-3t

PERSONAL.—A. G., please give me your address through the Post Office. Address "MRS. A. B. WITHINGTON." my29-r752-1t

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!—Recruiting Rendezvous of Chicago Light Guard Companies A and B, at Armory, in Garrett Block, corner of State and Randolph streets, and at Metropolitan Hall. Muster Rolls now open and rapidly filling up. Companies must be full by 8 P. M. to-day. HENRY TURNER, WM. D. MANCHESTER, E. F. BISHOP, D. P. HATHAWAY. my29-1t

ATTENTION LIGHT GUARD. All Present and Past Members of Chicago Light Guard, are hereby requested to meet at Armory corner Randolph and State streets, this morning at 10 o'clock, in pursuance to call of Adjutant General Fuller for three months volunteers. HENRY TURNER, WM. D. MANCHESTER, E. F. BISHOP. my29-1t

SCAMMON LIGHT INFANTRY, ATTENTION! The members of this Company, who were sworn in for service at Camp Douglas, will report at the Armory this (Thursday) P. M. at 4 o'clock. my29-1t J. A. BALDWIN, Captain.

VOLUNTEERS, ATTENTION. The Anderson Rifles have volunteered for three months service, under the call of the Adjutant of the State. Wants a few more good men to fill up the required number for their Company. Muster Roll is now ready at their Armory at West Market Hall. Let every young man, desirous of serving his country, come up and join this Company. my29-1t

HEADQUARTERS 65th REGIMENT, Camp Douglas, May 26th, 1862. To Officers and Soldiers of the 65th Ill. Infantry: All commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates of the 73th Ill. Infantry now absent from their regiment, are requested to report forthwith at Camp Douglas. The regiment being under marching orders, all leaves of absence and furloughs expire with the date of this notice. By order of DANIEL CAMERON, Col. Commanding. D. C. BRADLEY, Adjt. my27-r676-1w

FOR SALE—A Flouring Mill. A three run Mill, with Engine and Boiler, and all the fixtures complete, on the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, in one of the best wheat counties in Wisconsin, for sale at a great bargain, or will sell the machinery without the building. Address T. W. BAXTER & CO., Chicago Mill Furnishing Depot, Chicago, Ill. my29-r755-2w

PEW TO RENT OR FOR SALE. No. 138 Second Presbyterian Church, eligibly situated. Apply to the Sexton, 232 State street, or Comptroller's office, Court House. my29-r759-3t

BARNUM'S "SELF SEWER," FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES, Saves the Eyes and Health. Post Office Box 2744. my29-r742-3tnet

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—STRAYED a Dark Sorrel Mare, about ten years old, fourteen hands high, and has a white spot in her forehead, and a scar on the right hip. Any one returning the said Mare to No. 243 West Randolph street, will receive five dollars reward. my27-r750-3t

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A small bay bob-tailed Horse, attached to an open wagon. The finder will find owner at No. 2 Clark-st. my29-r762-1t

NOW IS YOUR TIME To select a SUMMER SUIT. my29-r739-1t A. G. DOWNS & CO.

CAVALRY HORSES FOR UNITED STATES ARMY. Proposals will be received at Harrisburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., Indianapolis, Ind., by the officers of the United States Quartermaster's Department, stationed at those places, respectively, until the fifth (5th) day of June next, for the delivery on or before the thirtieth (30th) of that month, as follows: 2,500 Cavalry Horses at Perryville, Maryland. 1,500 Cavalry Horses at Chicago, Illinois. 1000 Cavalry Horses at Indianapolis, Indiana. Said horses to be sound in all particulars, not less than six (6) nor more than eight (8) years old, not less than fifteen (15) hands high, all dark colors, and adapted to cavalry service. None will be received until they are inspected by an authorized agent of the Government, at the point where delivered. Proposals will be sealed and directed to the United States Quartermaster, at the points above designated, and accompanied by the written pledge of two good and sufficient sureties for the performance of the contract. By order of the Quartermaster Gen'l U. S. Army. J. A. POTTER, my29-r749-1w Capt. A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

SHERMAN, HALL & CO, 97 South Water street, are making CASH ADVANCES on Grain and Flour consigned to WM. S. TOOLE & CO., NEW YORK. Also, on Pork, Lard and Butter for sale in New York or shipment to Europe. ap25-p688-3m-net

LITTLE BEAUTY PIANOS.—A full supply on hand selling rapidly. Also, Second-Hand Pianos, but little used, FOR SALE CHEAP. Send for a description. Take due notice and govern yourselves accordingly. No. 115 Lake street. my29-r749-3t N. GOULD.

HEAVILY TIMBERED LAND near New Buffalo, Michigan, for sale. N. W. quarter and W. ½ of S. W. quarter Section 15 ... acres, and N. W. quarter of S. E. quarter Section 33, 40 acres; all in Range 20 west, Township 7 south, Berrian County. Apply to H. SAYRE, 85 South Water street. my29-r756-6tnet

BARNUM'S "SELF SEWER," FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES, Saves the Eyes and Health. Post Office Box 2744. my29-r742-3tnet

NEW ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, COR. INDIANA & WOLCOTT STS., REV. W. B. CLARKE, formerly of Connecticut, is supplying the Pulpit. The slips in this Church will be rented THURSDAY EVENING, May 29th at eight o'clock. The Church will be open Thursday afternoon, from 3 to 5 o'clock, for the selection of seats. my29-r755-1t

New Advertisements.

NOW READY! A COMPILATION OF PENSION, PAY AND BOUNTY LAWS, Together with INSTRUCTIONS AND FORMS Necessary in procuring Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty and all dues against the Government. Lawyers Need It. Justices Need It. Soldiers Need It. Soldiers' Heirs Need It. Everybody Needs It Who has Claims to prosecute against the Government. Particular care has been taken to render this a COMPLETE work of the kind, and it is offered in the full belief that it will give, at a trifling price, all the information necessary to insure the successful prosecution of Claims. 50 Cents per Copy. Sent by mail, post-paid, upon receipt of price. A liberal discount made to agents and dealers. Address TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. my30-3wy

VESTINGS! VESTINGS! A. G. Downs & Co., my29-r739-1t 150 LAKE STREET.

RATTAN DUSTER —AND— VENTILATORS. (my28-r734-3tnet)

2,000 HLF. BBLS. Lake Superior White Fish, POUND FISH—late caught—late inspection—a prime article, in nice packages. For sale by RICE BROTHERS, 77 EAST WATER STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS. my27-r726-3tnet

SPONGES. FINE FORMS FOR THE BATH. BATHING TOWELS, FLESH BRUSHES AND GLOVES. A fine variety at J. H. REED & CO'S, Druggists and Apothecaries, my29-r733-1t 144 LAKE STREET.

RATTAN DUSTER —AND— VENTILATORS. (my28-r734-3tnet)

"WE KNOW NOT WHERE ELSE SO MUCH AUTHENTIC INTELLIGENCE OF THE REBELLION CAN BE OBTAINED."

"NO OTHER WORK POSSESSES THE VALUE AS A WORK OF REFERENCE."

"It is Reliable, Complete and Desirable."

THE Rebellion Record, Edited by FRANK MOORE, Is the only publication which gives the HISTORY OF THE GREAT STRUGGLE FOR FREE GOVERNMENT NOW GOING ON. IT IS FULL, IMPARTIAL AND RELIABLE. A Record which the COURTS, the DEPARTMENTS, and the COURTS QUOTE, as THE HISTORY OF THE TIMES. It appeals to the intelligence of every citizen. By reference to it every person can be fairly and truthfully posted up in relation to this GREAT REBELLION. IT CONTAINS,—I. The Causes of the Great Struggle and the Great Issues before the Country, by EDWARD EVERETT. II. A Diary of Verified Events; Commencing with the meeting of the South Carolina Convention, Dec. 17th, 1860—giving, in the form of a Diary, a concise, succinct and truthful history of every event as it occurs. III. Documents, Speeches, Extended Narratives, &c., CONSISTING OF ALL THE OFFICIAL REPORTS OF BATTLES, SKIRMISHES, &C., MESSAGES AND PROCLAMATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, SPECIAL ORDERS, &C., &C. GRAPHIC ACCOUNTS OF THE MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS, IMPORTANT SPEECHES AND LETTERS FROM LEADING MEN, NORTH AND SOUTH. PICTURESQUE NARRATIVES (from eye-witnesses) OF THE GREAT BATTLES, SECESSION ORDINANCES, MESSAGES, PROCLAMATIONS, &c. IV. Rumors, Incidents, Patriotic Songs and Ballads. Illustrated with correct Portraits engraved on steel of the Notable Men of the Time, and with Maps and Diagrams of the Plans of Battles.

THE REBELLION RECORD Is publishing in PARTS, each Part Illustrated with TWO FINE PORTRAITS, 50 cents each. ALSO, IN VOLUMES. Six Parts, with Copious Index, comprise a Volume. NOW READY, VOLUMES ONE, TWO AND THREE. Bound in Cloth, at $3.75 each; Sheep, $4.00; Half Morocco, or Half Calf Antique, $5.00 each. A NEW EDITION, Sold EXCLUSIVELY BY CANVASSERS AND AGENTS, is now publishing in Nos., at 25 cents each. Each number illustrated with a Portrait on Steel. ** Agents wanted, to whom liberal commissions will be given. ** Copies of the REBELLION RECORD, in Parts or in Volumes, will be sent, free of expense, on receipt of price. Sent in registered letters, the publisher will be responsible for all remittances. ☞ Clubs will be supplied at the following rates: FIVE COPIES of each volume in semi-monthly numbers or Monthly Parts, to one address or separately...$12.00. TEN COPIES...$22.50. Remittances must be sent in registered letters, otherwise the Publisher will not be responsible, and in current funds. G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher, 532 Broadway, New York. C. T. EVANS, Gen. Agent. my23-r590-3t-eod-net

CALL AND EXAMINE BURKE & BARNES' CELEBRATED FIRE PROOF SAFES. HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Iron Merchants, 193 and 195 South Water street. [ap11-p586-1y]

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, JOLIET, ILL., A Modern Built and Centrally Located House, Near by and in full view from the Railroad Depots of the city, where it will be found superior accommodations and the unremitting exertions of the undersigned to contribute to the comfort and pleasure of the traveling public. Charges $1 per day, or $5 per week. my29-r748-1w LEVI SHERRIFF, Proprietor.

A. ZEESE'S ELECTROTYPING AND Stereotyping Establishment, 47 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. Electrotyping and Stereotyping of every description, executed in a superior style, at moderate prices. STAMPS, DIES AND SEALS, For Railroad Officers, Bankers, Insurance Agents, &c., neatly and Durably Electrotyped. ☞ Orders for Wood Engraving promptly executed. my29-r...-1t

New Advertisements.

A. WALLINGFORD, WHAT. BY AGENT FOR GREAT WESTERN AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAYS, ALSO FOR CHICAGO AND SARNIA PROPELLER LINES, Connecting at Sarnia with GREAT WESTERN AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAYS, For all points East. ☞ TRANSPORTATION to and from NEW YORK, BOSTON, PORTLAND, MONTREAL, and all New York, New England and Canadian Towns, Via all Rail, or Water and Rail, AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES. For Rates, Bills Lading, &c., apply at the Company's Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago. Or at the Steamboat Office of A. E. GOODRICH, foot Warehouse ABOVE RUSH STREET BRIDGE, on River street. my29-r747-3m

METAL WAREHOUSE. Great Reduction in Prices for Cash.

I. C. 10x14 Charcoal Tin	- -	$9.8
I. X. 10x14	" "	11.8
I. C. Roofing	" "	9.6
I. X.	" "	11.6

The above prices are for first quality CHARCOAL BRANDS. Second quality Charcoal Brands fifty cents (50c) per box less. TINNERS STOCK —AND— FENCE WIRE At the Lowest Market Price. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., METAL WAREHOUSE, 199 & 201 Randolph Street. my13-r369-1m-istp

PRICES REDUCED. WE ARE SELLING FOR CASH,

IC 10x14 Best Charcoal Tin		$9.25
IX " "		11.25
IC Roofing " "		9.00
IX " "		11.00

EXTRA SIZES IN PROPORTION. A large and complete stock of GOODS FOR TINNERS USE, Shelf and Heavy Hardware, NAILS, GLASS FARMING TOOLS, AND FENCE WIRE, At the lowest market prices. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., my26-1stp Corner of State and Lake streets.

CHAS. L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS AND OILS. CARBON OIL For sale at Manufacturer's Prices. 175 LAKE STREET.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., DEALERS IN WROUGHT IRON PIPE, For Steam, Gas and Water. VALVES, COCKS, GAUGES, PUMPS, WHISTLES, &C. GIFFARD'S INJECTORS. Worthington's Steam Pumps. 181 LAKE STREET.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President. CASH ASSETS OVER $8,000,000! Which is the property of Policy Holders. This has been the most successful Life Company ever chartered in any country. As its rates of premiums are no HIGHER while the assets are GREATER and its Dividends are LARGER than any other Company, it is therefore not only the SAFEST but the CHEAPEST Company to insure in. Persons insuring should take a Policy which will be good when called for ten, twenty or fifty years hence. Reports, Circulars and information gratuitously furnished or sent by mail to any address, and applications for insurance received by B. W. PHILLIPS, Agent for Chicago. H. B. MERRELL, Agent for Wisconsin. Post Office address Milwaukee. ja25-1381-3m1stp

UNION AT HOME!—The question with every housekeeper should not be Can I Afford to have a PEACE-MAKER COOKING STOVE? But can I afford to do without one? THE PEACE-MAKER Occupies no more room than the common sized cooking stove, with only four boiler holes, while its CAPACITY IS ONE-HALF GREATER, and containing in the highest degree all the facilities for performing the culinary work of a household with ECONOMY, CONVENIENCE AND DISPATCH. THE PEACE-MAKER HAS A Roasting and Broiling Chamber, In which Roasting can be done on a turn spit, DIRECTLY BEFORE THE FIRE; and Broiling be done over LIVE COALS, without any fumes or smoke escaping into the room. VAN SHAACK, 47----State Street----47 HAS THIS POPULAR STOVE. [oc14-p866-1stp]

50 Bales Soda Corks, 50 Bales Assorted Corks, 50 Barrels Whiting, 50 Barrels Marble Dust, 100 Carboys Oil Vitrol, 100 lbs. Oil Sassafras, 100 lbs. Oil Wintergreen, 50 lbs. Oil Lemon, 20 lbs. Oil Bergamot, 1,000 lbs. Tartaric Acid, 150 lbs. Citric Acid, 75 barrels Irish Moss, 25 Barrels American Isinglass, 20 Cases American Isinglass. For sale by SMITH & DWYER, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 92 and 94 Lake street, corner of Dearborn.

TO LIVERPOOL—WEEKLY From New York. Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Steamships, City of New York, Edinburgh, City of Baltimore, Kangaroo, City of Washington, Glasgow, City of Manchester, Vigo, Etna, Bosphorus. Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage. These Steamers have Superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in WATER TIGHT SECTIONS, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. For further information apply to CLEGHORN, LOCKIE & CO., General Western Agents, 13 LaSalle street, Chicago. ☞ Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

GREAT EXHIBITION IN LONDON.—Visitors to Europe this year can procure RETURN TICKETS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, By the Canadian weekly line of Mail Steamers to Liverpool, Glasgow and Londonderry. Apply for particulars to JAS. WARRACK, 13 Lake street, Chicago. SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents, Liverpool and New York. my...

TAKEN UP.—Found upon my Premises, a Yearling Heifer Calf, which the owner can have by calling and paying for this advertisement. ... L. A. ... my29-r... 33 Randolph street, Room No. 5.

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1862

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

he adjournment of Congress without passage of a comprehensive but safe well-guarded Bankrupt Law, would be misfortune, viewed only as affecting the onal interest, equal to the loss of a le. To the hardships which the ab ce of such a law will entail upon hun ds of thousands of deserving but un unate men and their families, are past putation. Let us earnestly entreat the ntion of our Western Representatives Senators to this important matter. y need not be told that their consti nts are clamorous for the relief that the posed enactment would bring.

THE OLD FIRE.

The electric spark sent out from Washton on Sunday, and which burst the t that the "Capital is in danger!" into military records of every loyal State, ected an uprising of the masses, that, in other country, would mark an era in tional history. Wherever it went, it nd the people prepared for the emerncy that it announced; and had it been lowed by a second dispatch saying that levy en masse was necessary for the acmplishment of the objects for which our mies are in the field, the whole popula n, save those who would stay at home "push up a fire in the rear," would have shed to arms. Let the suppliants for ace on any terms—the base fellows who waiting the hour to sell their country's nor for the gratification of their partisan tes—be warned by the lessons of a night. he great heart of the people is loyal to e national cause; and, come what may, ey will uphold it!

A MARCHING RECORD.

A few weeks since Gen. Halleck ordered en. Curtis to detach a portion of the army the Southwest and send it, with all posble dispatch, to the aid of the Federal rces before Corinth. The order was reived by the latter at Batesville, Ark., and romptly obeyed. How many men were rwarded it is unnecessary to mention, ut the alacrity of their movements is orthy of note. The march from Batesille to Cape Girardeau, Mo., a distance of wo hundred and forty miles, was accomlished in ten days, some of the men being bliged to travel barefoot for the last sixty miles. This gives an average of twentyour miles per day; and when it is rememered that the regulation day's march is ifteen miles, we can readily accord the onor for rapid locomotion to the soldiers the Southwest. The day before the batle of Pea Ridge, a detachment from Curtis' rmy, under Col. Vandever, marched from Huntsville to Sugar Creek, forty-one miles, with but two halts of fifteen minutes each. Few of the soldiers in the armies under McClellan and Halleck have undergone hardships equal to those incident to a campaign in Missouri and Arkansas. It is a significant fact that there have been proportionately fewer deaths by disease in the armies of the Southwest than in those which, month after month, lay dormant along the Potomac and the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

MR. LINCOLN'S MESSAGE.

The inherent nobility of ABRAHAM LINCOLN was never more clearly shown than in his recent message to Congress, wherein he avows, as the joint work of himself and Cabinet, the acts for which his late Secretary of War, Mr. Cameron, has been severely blamed. The frankness and nobleness of his avowals and his manifest intention to so conduct affairs as to leave nothing for enmity to carp at, are more than a compensation for the injudicious selections made by himself and his constitutional advisers, of persons to carry out a few of the plans which were resolved upon for the preservation of the Government. A mean man or a dishonest man would have shirked the responsibility which he has assumed, and would have suffered his retiring Secretary to carry off the odium which certain acts and certain actors brought in their train. But he, conscious of his own integrity and profoundly assured of the rectitude of his countrymen, appeals from the mistake of Congress to the judgment of the people, assuring them that he did only what was forced upon him by the exigencies of the situation; that he was compelled under the pressure of events, to select as his agents men unknown to him; and that if there is blame for unintentional wrong, he, not Mr. Cameron, must be charged with it. Herein the President is magnanimous; and herein he shows that abiding trust in the people, whose servant he is, that they will be glad to repay with their hearty applause.

EMANCIPATION MUST COME.

Congress, upon the recommendation of the President, has offered to make a reasonable compensation to such States as shall emancipate their slaves. What effect will this offer produce?

Slaveholders despise labor—they dislike the laboring people of the North, as they do the poor white trash in their midst. Their ideal of life is to be gentlemen of leisure—they love the authority and the political power which slavery gives them. They are unfitted to earn a support, by any means except the ownership of slaves, nor have they the versatility or wish to take up any new occupation. They loathe the democratic condition of society, nor would any considerations induce their aristocratic pride to consent to live in such a society. A few considerations will show the truth of these statements: All slaveholders are tinctured with the rebellion. Not one slave State came forward early to aid in suppressing it. Kentucky, bordered by the three great States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, all containing nearly six millions of free inhabitants, was divided into two parties, as rank secessionists and neutrals. The Union men there all took the ground up to September last, that Kentucky should stand aloof, and not side with either party; and nothing but the raids of the rebels and the absolute impossibility of maintaining their neutrality drove them into the cause of the Union. A slaveholder in Maryland or Kentucky has been brought up under the same surroundings, and has the same feelings and prejudices which the South Carolina slaveholder has. The Gulf States desire slavery without the Union; the Border States, slavery within the Union, and the Free States, Union without slavery; but the slaveholders of the Border States, if they cannot have but one, prefer slavery to the Union. On what page of history is it written that any tyrant or aristocracy ever gave up its power or privileges except by compulsion. The slaveholders by force hold their slaves against every principle of justice, humanity and enlightened self-interest; and by force alone will they let go their hold. Why appeal to those same principles which they are incessantly violating? Not one loyal white man has come into our lines at Port Royal from Georgia or South Carolina. The Unionists are exceedingly scarce wherever our armies penetrate. The rebels, notwithstanding all the distress they are suffering, and their desperate condition under continual defeat and disaster, yet maintain and express their fierce hate.

Again, the compensation will not probably be paid to rebel slaveholders, which includes nearly all; so that there is no pecuniary inducement for them to favor the acceptance of the offer.

And yet we think it politic to have made the offer. The non-slaveholders of Delaware, a small State, surrounded by free State influences, and having but one slave to every sixty-eight inhabitants, will compel that State to emancipate. Maryland will emancipate from similar causes. Missouri would follow next; but it is too generally affected with border-ruffianism to act immediately. Delaware and Maryland are fully in possession of the General Government, and cannot aid the rebellion if they would; and hence emancipation there gives little aid in suppressing the rebellion.

The offer, however, showed the forbearance and magnanimity of the free States, and is a good prelude for the more effective measure which must come. The only course left is for the President to declare universal emancipation, with compensation to lawful owners; and this must come, if the war is protracted much longer.

INDIANA.

The following Call, signed by prominent citizens of all parties, has been issued in Indiana. It is timely and patriotic, and there can be no doubt of what it will bring forth:

Most earnestly deprecating all efforts to keep on foot party influences, prejudices and discipline, all persons Electors of Indiana, who are in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war for the preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the Constitution, and opposed to the disloyal Convention of the 8th of January last, are, without respect to past political associations, invited to meet in Mass Convention, at Indianapolis, on the 18th of June next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of State, to be voted for at the next general election.

Gov. Francis A. Hoffman.

The Illinois Central Railroad, commendably anxious to have its vast area of unoccupied land settled by an industrious population that will increase the traffic of that great thoroughfare, has established here in Chicago, in its Land Department, a Foreign Commissionership, for setting forth the advantages which the lands of the road offer to European settlers, and for dealing directly with all foreign immigrants. At the head of this important department the company has placed Lieut. Gov. FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, of this city, whose wide acquaintance with this country and whose popularity among all citizens of European birth, make him peculiarly fit for the discharge of the delicate and responsible duties of the place. We are sure that the new arrangement will work advantageously for all parties—the Company, the expected settlers and the new Commissioner.

Arrival of Gov. (Dr.) Evans at Colorado

Our esteemed fellow citizen, Dr. John Evans, who, as our readers know, has been appointed by President Lincoln, Governor of Colorado, left here a few weeks since for Denver City, to enter upon the duties of his office. He reached there on the 17th inst., and the next night was complimented with a serenade at the Tremont House, by the citizens. At the conclusion of the serenade, B. B. Stiles, Esq., introduced Gov. Evans to the assemblage. He was greeted with most hearty cheers, and made a brief speech. During his remarks he said:

While in Washington a few weeks since, I received encouragement to believe that the great iron highway you so much need, will at no distant day connect you with the East. The committee in Congress, to whom the Pacific railroad bill was referred, had recommended the bill—and its passage seemed certain. Since my arrival here I have noticed the announcement of the final passage of the bill in your papers. I have examined the bill and am frank to assure you that its provisions are most favorable to an early completion of this important work. One feature of the bill I would refer to. Kansas, we all know, is subject to severe drouths, while Iowa and Nebraska suffer occasionally with drowning rains. But a season of drouth in Kansas is generally a season of plenty in Iowa. Now, the bill provides against either contingency, by two branches from the Missouri River—one from Iowa and another from Kansas—uniting at a convenient point to the westward. So that whether famine reigns in Kansas, or drenching storms farther north, you will always have a source of supply.

At the conclusion of the Governor's remarks, he was most enthusiastically cheered, and then a large number of citizens were introduced to him.

The Denver News says of the new Governor:

Only one opinion was expressed of our new Governor, and that accorded him all those characteristics which combine to constitute the accomplished gentleman, and the good citizen. That he will shine by contrast, and favorably impress all who are thrown in contact with him, we have not the shadow of a doubt. His genial disposition, his frank and cordial greetings, his fine social qualities, and more than all, his plain, practical, sound sense, commend him to the kindness and confidence of all.

Thank Heaven, Colorado has at last got a Governor.

Another Sickles' Affair.

A murder was committed in New York a few days since, which bears a resemblance to the celebrated Sickles murder. Major Watrous of Lake Superior, and James Carson of Detroit, both gentlemen of standing, and partners in mining operations, met in a boarding house in New York, and after conversing for a time in a friendly manner, the latter being apparently somewhat intoxicated, Carson drew a pistol and shot Major Watrous, the ball entering between his ribs and lodging in his lungs. He will probably die. The immediate cause of this tragedy is said to be the criminal familiarity of Watrous with Carson's wife. Carson made his escape, and has not yet been captured. His friends say he will give himself up, and stand a trial with the assurance of an acquittal.

Raising the Price.

The Cincinnati papers, in consequence of the increased expense of publication and distribution of their issues—an advance in the price of paper, ink, gas, and other articles of necessity, and a charge of fifty cents per thousand by Express companies for their distribution upon the line of railways—have determined to advance the prices of their journals *one cent per week* to each daily subscriber. This, although but a trifle to each subscriber, in the aggregate will amount to a considerable for the year.

New Version of the Story.

The Corinth correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* says:

At Savannah, ten miles below Pittsburg, lives a wealthy family named Irwin or Irving. Among the members of the family are five daughters and two sons—the former pretty, educated, fascinating and rebellious. One of the sons is a lieutenant in Beauregard's army; the other stays at home.

Notwithstanding the secession proclivities of the young ladies, they do not hate a Yankee so bad as to not make themselves agreeable to him, especially if he be good looking, and to any extent familiar with the movements of the National army. Among the many who have been smitten by the charms of these Southern fair, is a gentleman in Gov. Yates' suite, and who, from his connection with the Governor, had permission to visit the camps—in short, to go about where he pleased.

When not otherwise imperatively engaged, he spent his hours in basking in the light of Southern eyes, and listening to the music of Southern lips, at the house of the Irwin family at Savannah. Almost every time he called there he was sure to meet a Federal soldier with spectacles, with whom he conversed unreservedly about matters at the Landing, and whose questions, as to the news from above, he always answered unsuspiciously and without reserve.

It will at once be divined that the soldier was no other than the rebel brother in disguise, and who was thus enabled to communicate daily all our movements to his superior at Corinth. The fascinated swain was halted up in his love career with a short turn; and now mourns his passion and indiscretion at a point where he cannot progress further in either.

Now let us fasten this billing and cooing upon somebody. The former version of the story made the amorous swain a "newspaper correspondent," whose treasonable revelations were Gen. Halleck's avowed reason for turning all correspondents out of camp. Now he turns up a member of Gov. Yates' suite. Smoke him out.

Black Regiments.

Letters from the army report that two negro regiments are in the rebel army at or near Richmond, and are used for hunting down and disposing of Union stragglers. Of course the Vallandigham Democrats and the "conservatives" see nothing wrong in training the black man to cut off our troops, but let the proposition be made for a negro regiment in the Union service, and they start back in horror at the idea. Slaves may build forts and carry muskets for "our Southern brethren," but they must not be allowed in the Union army. They may shoot down our soldiers under the fear of their master's lash, but don't let them handle a gun in the Union cause. They may escape through incredible hardships to give important information to our Generals, but don't let them be harbored in our lines. In short, they may be the most faithful allies that the Union army can find or desire in the whole South, but through tender consideration for the delicate sensibilities of the thin-skinned traitors and their dastardly Northern sympathizers, they must be driven back to bondage, and if they will not go persuasively, Federal bayonets must be brought into requisition to spur them back to their rebel masters. That's the conservatively reconstructive policy. How do the people like it?

Illinois College Commencement.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

JACKSONVILLE, May 28, 1862.

The order of exercises for Commencement week is as follows, viz:

On Sunday the 15th of June, the "Baccalaureate Sermon, by the President; and in the evening, the Sermon before the Society of Inquiry," by Rev. Edward Beecher, D. D., of Galesburg.

On Wednesday the 18th, the "Anniversary of the Society of Alumni," with an oration by Rev. [illegible] of Hannibal, Mo., and a poem by [illegible] of the class of 1849. The "Anniversary of the Phi Alpha Society," with an oration by Rev. [illegible] of Springfield, and a poem by Wm. [illegible] of Jacksonville. The members of the "Sigma Pi" and "Phi Alpha" societies, in the evening.

The "Commencement" will be on Thursday the 19th of June, at 9 o'clock, A. M., in Strawn's Hall.

A Commencement of more than ordinary interest is anticipated.

FROM BRACKETT'S CAVALRY.

Interesting Letter From Arkansas and the Parts Thereunto Adjacent.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

GENERAL STEELE'S DIVISION, JACKSONPORT, ARK., May 19, 1862.

Your paper is received here by almost every mail, and its contents eagerly devoured by officers and men. As it is read throughout the Western army, and our friends at home look to its columns for accounts of the movement and condition of troops, a little sketch of the country and and mode of life of the people where this division has been located, may interest your readers.

Leaving the railroad, and what vestiges there remain of civilization, at Pilot Knob, our march through Missouri was over the same road that the rebel General Hardee took, when moving towards Fredericktown. At Ironton, a mile below Pilot Knob, is located the Government hospitals, and a little farther on is Arcadia, the summer resort for people of that section. In its day and generation, this probably was not an unattractive place. But decay is now written on everything. Here the Government has built a Fort which commands the country for miles around. This was first garrisoned by a detachment from the 9th, who were relieved by the 13th Illinois cavalry.

The mountains in and around Ironton, are filled with iron ore, and untold wealth lies concealed within their rough exterior. An utter absence of thrift is seen everywhere. Loyal and enterprising men from the East and West, were they to settle here, would soon make this town ring with the clink of the anvil and the hum of factories. An air of cheerfulness and life and activity would succeed to the deathlike stillness that now broods over this valley.

The country throughout, is well watered; fine streams and sparkling springs abound. Often the road winds through great forests of pines, whose nots at night furnish fuel for our wearied troops after their long day's march.

No place affords a better opportunity to study human nature than does the camp. No matter how hungry or tired our soldiers are, there is little or no grumbling. I have seen the men of Brackett's regiment,—and this is but an example of the spirit that pervades our army—endure wearying marches through mud and water and swamps of cypress, without food and without a grumble. Never neglecting their horses their first care after the day's march always was to provide for their dumb friends. After that they cooked their scanty rations. For a good part of the time they have been on short allowance—and ate them, or if entirely out of provisions, as was sometimes the case, with empty stomachs they laid down on the cold ground, with naught but heaven's blue vault above them, apparently as contented in the one case as in the other. I do not speak of these things as hardships they have suffered, but simply little inconveniences at which less patriotic men might grumble.

About half-way between the Knob and Reeves' Station, on Black River, is Pattersonville. This town may once have had 200 inhabitants. The people are for the most part intelligent and in comfortable circumstance. Quite a little piece of romance is associated with this place. At one time last summer while the rebel troops were in camp near there, Miss Patterson, daughter of the gentleman from whom the town takes its name, and a Miss English, with pistols in their belts walked to where a secesh flagg was flying, cut it down, tore it in shreds and stamped upon it. This, of course, enhances their charms in the eyes of Union soldiers.

Four companies from the 9th Illinois cavalry were stationed here for some time, and did good service in scouring the country in all directions. They brought in at various times a large number of prisoners, and on one occasion 8,000 pounds of bacon.

On another occasion a scouting party was fired into at midnight by a band of cowardly rebels, while quietly lying in their camp. These same persons the day before had pretended to be much interested in the restoration of the Union—all anxious for the time to come when they might once more live under the old constitution. The butternut gentry, or people of this State of *misery*, as the boys call Missouri, are loyal to your face and deceiving traitors when your back is turned. How often does their conduct and our experience of their treachery, lead us to say, *Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.*

The same abundance of water, fine forests, deserted houses, and filth and ignorance among the people, that has so far characterized the country continues until we reach Reeves' Station, on Black River. This point is some sixty-five miles south of Pilot Knob.

Here the division was first organized and the regiments brigaded by General Steele. Our leader, Brig. Gen. Frederick Steele, is a man of perhaps five and thirty years; with a quiet, self-composed, and determined manner. Courteous and agreeable to all, he commands from all, confidence and prompt obedience. Every soldier in the division respects and admires his General.

Had the means of transportation been at hand on his arrival at Reeve's Station, our advance would have been made at once, and we then would doubtless have had a brush on crossing the Arkansas line, instead of quietly entering the State as we did a few weeks later.

Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio and Indiana are all represented here. Their representatives are worthy the fighting States from which they come.

Of regimental commanders of this division, the most experienced, and in appearance the most commanding, officer is Colonel Albert G. Brackett of the 9th Illinois cavalry. The gentleman soldier seems written in unmistakable lines upon his face. Whenever Col. Brackett has had to treat with the people, he has taught them that for traitors the Government has no mercy he has yet won their admiration by the justice and self-forgetful manner that characterizes all his actions.

There is of course great rivalry among the regiments for superiority. In the Infantry it lies between the 11th Wisconsin, Col. Harris, and the 33d Illinois, Col. Hovey. The artillery branch of this division is of a very superior character. I have not yet learned to which of all the batteries the palm is conceded.

In the cavalry arm, Col. Brackett's regiment undoubtedly leads. It is the largest mounted regiment here, and for discipline, equipments, horses, or fighting men, will compare favorably with any regiment in the service, and its claim to superiority is not disputed. I would like to notice all the regiments here. Each have their good qualities, and this division I have no doubt contains as good material as any in the West. But time, space, and general orders forbid our giving any details of our strength. For this reason I have noticed those regiments which are conceded to be the most prominent in the division.

From Reeves' Station to the Little Black River is twenty miles; from there to Pitman's Ferry on Currant River, twenty more. This is by far the worst road we have found at all. The mud is over the horses knees, and the Infantry are well nigh lost in the mire. But all struggle manfully with the elements and opposing circumstances, and once more perseverance and determination triumph over all obstacles.

The people, if possible, are more miserable than any we have seen. The supply of provisions is every day getting lower and lower. The people are without coffee, and ours has to be brought so far that unless we are sparing we also will soon be out.

Women alone seem to live here; the men are all gone. Some to the war voluntarily, others impressed into the rebel service; others still during the day take to the woods, returning at night to their homes; this the natives call *lying out.* Those who do not take to the woods, *lie* at home whenever occasion offers, this may be called *lying in.*

At Pitman's Ferry we halted for some days before crossing the river into Arkansas, and here also I will halt in my letter. In my next I will cross Currant River and try to reach this point before I close.

As I write this, two companies of the Ninth which have been out scouting, have just come in. They bring one man wounded, and one dead body. Both were shot while on duty by scoundrels concealed in the woods. The one deceased had five balls in him, and his horse sixteen. The worst wish I can have for the perpetrators of this foul murder is that they may meet their just reward for their crimes. Yours for the war,

VOILA.

The Case of Capt. R. B. Hatch.

The St. Louis *Republican* says Captain R. B. Hatch of Illinois, whose late arrest at Cairo caused some newspaper comment, and who has still later been acting as commissary of subsistence at Paducah, has again been arrested. We do not learn the nature of the charges against him.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

GENTLEMEN:—I clip the foregoing from your paper of Thursday, May 22, 1862. I spent, as the friend and attorney of Capt. Hatch, nearly two months between Washington, St. Louis and Cairo, demanding an investigation by court martial or court of inquiry, into charges made and insinuated against him. I could not get the justice to him of an inquiry face to face with witnesses into any alleged misconduct. After long delay, he was restored to duty by order of Gen. Halleck, through Gen. Strong, and was assigned to Paducah for duty as Quartermaster. If he has, as the above article states, been again arrested, it is part of a cowardly plot growing out of several causes—disappointment on the part of dishonest contractors and parties who were dishonest and wished to be contractors, but who could not use Captain Hatch for their purposes; *ex parte* evidence taken behind the back of Capt. Hatch when he was courting an open and official investigation face to face with his accusers—but the assault is to a great extent political.

Capt. Hatch is an open and avowed Republican, is the brother of our Republican Secretary of State, and has to feel the vengeance of those who are seeking to break down every one who was originally loyal. He was one of the first to aid in raising men for the three month's service, and has been ever active and uncompromising in his support of the Government, and unyielding in his honest discharge of his duties. For him I court an investigation, if one can be obtained where witnesses can be met face to face, and the oath taken will be one upon which perjury can be assigned. *Ex parte* reports are mere stabs in the dark. I write this as the professional adviser of Capt. Hatch, in his absence and without his knowledge, and I write it after urging a fair investigation of his official conduct, according to law and the Army Regulations for months past. So far, I have failed to obtain it. I am alone personally responsible for this, and to say to any one who, behind Captain Hatch's back, has made a charge of official misconduct, that his statement is false.

Yours respectfully,
JACKSON GRIMSHAW,
Quincy, Illinois.

RECRUITING FOR THE SIXTH MINNESOTA.—The St. Paul *Press* of Saturday says that recruiting for the sixth regiment in that city promises a lively time. A number of active men are forming companies.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

THE FEDERAL FIOTILLA AT NATCHEZ.

Gen. Butler Recruiting in New Orleans.

DISTRESS IN NEW ORLEANS.

We have received files of Southern papers, including Memphis dates of the 18th inst., from which we make the following extracts:

The Natchez *Courier* of the 14th gives the following correspondence between the Federal commander and the authorities of Natchez:

The Mayor and Selectmen of the city of Natchez assembled in special meeting at eight o'clock forenoon. Present—John Hunter, Esq., Mayor; Messrs. Baldwin, Curry, Dix, Walworth, and Walker.

The Mayor stated that he had called the meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration the following communication, viz:

U. S. STEAMER IROQUOIS, AT ANCHOR OFF NATCHEZ, MISS., May 12th, 1862.

SIR: In advance of the squadron now coming up the Mississippi, I am instructed by the Flag Officer to demand the surrender of the city of Natchez to the naval forces of the United States.

The same terms will be accorded as those granted to New Orleans and Baton Rouge. The rights and property of all peaceable citizens shall be respected; but all property in this city belonging to the so-called Confederate States must be delivered up—and the flag of the United States must wave unmolested and respected over your town.

Very respectfully your obdient servant,
JAS. S. PALMER, Commanding.

To His Honor the Mayor of Natchez.

To which communication the Mayor was directed to make the following reply, viz:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NATCHEZ, Miss., May 13, 1862.

SIR: Your communication of the 12th inst. has been received by me and laid before the Board of Selectmen of this city, and I am directed to return the following reply:

Coming as a conqueror, you need not the interposition of the city authorities to possess this place. An unfortified city, an entirely defenceless people, have no alternative but to yield to an irresistible force, or useless to imperil innocent blood. Formalities are absurd in the face of such realities.

So far as the city authorities can prevent there will be no opposition to your possession of the city; they cannot, however, guarantee that your flag shall wave unmolested in the sight of an excited people; but such authority as they possess shall be exercised for the preservation of good order in the city.

As to property belonging to the Confederate States, they are not aware of any such within the limits of the city.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN HUNTER, Mayor.

To Jas. S. Palmer, Commander U. S. S. Iroquois, at anchor off Natchez, Miss.

The Federal fleet in front of Natchez, on the 14th, consisted of the frigates Brooklyn, Iroquois, and Vermont, and four gunboats, with one transport. They fired on the steamer Vicksburg last Monday. It is believed that she was struck by the last shot. Her heels saved her.

The Natchez *Courier* of the 15th says that the Federals had not up to that time taken possession of the city, but that the United States squadron was reinforced by three more vessels.

We find the following, one day later, in the Vicksburg *Whig* of the 16th inst.:

Four of the Federal gunboats weighed anchor at Natchez at six o'clock last evening, and started up the river. Four others were still at Natchez, looking after affairs there—the city still refusing to surrender. We hear it intimated that there is no officer on the fleet clothed with authority to act under the circumstances, and that Faragut or Butler has been sent after.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 17th inst. says:

From New Orleans we have little new, save the startling announcement that the Federals are recruiting there, Butler appealing to the poor and feeding them, while he strives to nurse the irritations of want into hatred of the rich. Hunger against patriotism are mighty long odds, especially with that class now so apt to assert that *they* have nothing at stake, while the rich have and did not fight. In the meantime Butler is freely feeding them from the stores captured with the city. He may pick up quite a brigade there.

From Paris we have no news whatever, nor has aught reached us from Humboldt or Trenton.

An attack is expected on Fort Morgan momentarily. Great anxiety prevails throughout Mobile.

Col. J. Knox Walker was in Memphis on Saturday, the 17th. He has had a severe attack of fever, and still bore the marks of it on his person. He was, however, rapidly recovering and would doubtless be able to join his command at an early day.

We clip the following item from the Memphis *Avalanche* of the 17th:

We advise our people to purchase an adequate supply of sugar and molasses. The sugar region is now in possession of the enemy, and soon sugar and molasses will be difficult to be had at any price. Let our citizens purchase whatever will do them for some months to come. Salt is over $40 a sack; flour $35 or $28, and soon sugar may reach a fabulous price. Let all who can lay in a supply of both sugar and molasses—both in this city and country. We advise intelligently.

MEMPHIS TO THE STRANGER'S EYE.—The Memphis correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, under date of the 18th of April, writes: "The weather is pluvially purgatorial; the city wrapped in a carpet of mud, and the men you meet look as hyenish as if their wives had given them an undeserved beating.

The distress of women and children is growing to an agonizing degree in the city. The high prices of food, of light, of fuel and of clothing are causing much actual suffering. We heard of sales of coffee at $2.50 per pound, and rice at 20c per pound; beef sold in the south market at 35c per pound. People must eat. Dangiers in the subterraneans of Rome are coming to life again.

The Vicksburg *Whig* learns that the entire cotton crop in Arkansas will be burned. The banks of all the navigable streams have already been cleared of the staple by flames. The people are cheerfully aiding the Government in destroying it.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

POSITION OF AFFAIRS IN THAT QUARTER.

A Frightful Condition.

The *Delta* of May 8th, says:

We expected to be relieved of the annoyance to which we have been exposed by the publication of "war news," rumors, telegrams, &c., by the prohibition of the United States General commanding in this city. In this hope we have been disappointed. The conductors of the newspapers are now everywhere badgered with inquiries on the streets as to what they have heard, or what they believe of this or that rumor, to a degree which adds greatly to the other discomforts of their position. We beg to give notice to all such parties that in future, when such badgering is attempted, we shall adopt one standing answer, and it is this:

We refer you to General Butler, to be found at the Custom House during business hours, at the St. Charles after business hours. That official has kindly promised to give us the authentic version of such news as we will be permitted to publish, and we presume would be equally kind to those who have a like curiosity and far more impatience than we permit ourselves to be possessed of.

It has been distinctly intimated to the press that no discussion will be allowed of the right or justice of the proclamations issued by the United States General commanding in this city; that General Butler as he expressed it, considers himself and the Pope of Rome as the only infallible rulers on the globe. We are, therefore, debarred from the usual, and hitherto regarded valuable privilege of discussing the policy or wisdom of his edicts. Gen. Butler further astounded the conductors of the press, by saying that he had a great desire to hear an argument on the affirmative of the proposition whether the printing press, the postoffice, or the telegraph had ever benefitted mankind.

Yet, however angry the rebel editors may be at the change, they cannot deny that since Gen. Butler's arrival, the city has been relieved from its

FRIGHTFUL CONDITION BEFORE THE SURRENDER.

The *True Delta*, commenting on General Butler's proclamation, calls attention to that part of the document in which he alludes to the protection of the European Legion, which the city authorities were obliged to seek against the mob. The *True Delta* says:

It is, unfortunately, impossible to palliate or deny the fact stated by Gen. Butler—it is afflictingly, humiliatingly true. The spectacle was sad and degrading, truly, but let its explanation be heard. For seven years past the world knows, this city, in all its departments—judicial, legislative and executive—has been at the absolute disposal of the most godless, brutal, ignorant, and ruthless ruffianism the world has ever heard of since the days of the great Roman conspirator. By means of a secret organization emanating from that fecund source of every political infamy, New England, named Know Nothingism or "Sammyism"—from the boasted exclusive devotion of the fraternity to the United States—our city, from being the abode of decency, of liberality, generosity and justice, has become a perfect hell: the temples of justice are sanctuaries for crime; the ministers of the laws, the nominees of blood-stained, vulgar, ribald caballers; licensed murderers shed innocent blood on the most public thoroughfares with impunity; witnesses of the most atrocious crimes are either spirited away bought off or intimidated from testifying; perjured associates are retained to prove alibis, and ready bail is always procurable for the use of those whom it is not immediately prudent to enlarge otherwise. The electoral system is a farce and a fraud; the knife, the slung-shot, the brass knuckles determining, while the sham is being enacted, who shall occupy and administer the offices of the municipality and the commonwealth.

The *True Delta* says the following disgraceful act of vandalism was perpetrated on the day the Federal troops took possession:

"The Federal troops took possession of the Custom House, postoffice, &c. At sundown of that day the Federal force was ordered to return to the fleet at anchor opposite the city. When they left, the rowdies broke open the postoffice, and, for a time, had a perfect saturnalia of this establishment. They took possession of everything but the vault, which they could not enter; they took all the letters they could lay their hands on, and, we presume, rifled them of their contents; they carried off a valuable gold watch, the private property of the postmaster, and a large amount of specie, and, in fact, robbed and plundered the establishment. Did those vandals consider for a moment that the money they stole, or the letters they destroyed, were the property of the citizens of New Orleans, and not that of the Federals? We believe they did not, and do not care. Their object was evidently nothing but public plunder.

THE EXPEDITION TO BATON ROUGE.

The *Picayune* of May 1st says the State archives were removed to the interior before our fleet reached the place, and that all the cotton and sugar were destroyed. The Governor made a speech encouraging this course, and most of the people commenced departing for the interior. A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* learns, however, that the arrival of our fleet at the Capital was greeted with enthusiasm. At the approach of the ships, the rebel flags were hauled down, and the Stars and Stripes displayed from public and private buildings. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed among the inhabitants, who rushed down to the river and greeted them with cheers and waving hats and handkerchiefs. One of the leading men of the town rode down on horseback, and cried out, "*Hurrah for Lincoln, bread and meat.*" The people are represented as in the highest state of excitement, the Union sentiment overwhelming all sympathy with the rebellion.

CONFEDERATE NOTES NOT CURRENT.

[From the New Orleans Delta, May 8.]

There was a new dodge in the markets this morning, which gave great annoyance and trouble to persons having provisions to buy. Most of the butchers refused to take any money but city notes and specie, or to make any distinction between them. Though the city had announced its determination to receive the various issues of individuals, and in their place to put in circulation its own notes, some, and indeed most of the butchers, refused to take the issues of the most responsible persons in the city, or to change Confederate notes. There being a great scarcity of city notes, but few persons were able to make any purchases. The consequence was that many persons had to go home with empty baskets, and fortunate will be those who have salt meats for dinner.

PRESENT CONDITION.

The grass is growing up through the chinks in the wharf planks, like the incipient shade-trees in Buchanan's nursery at Astoria—just as straight and regular, the rows about a foot apart. It makes the miles of levee like what it might be the day after the resurrection. The streets are very dirty, and in some there is a good crop of oats where no grinding cart-wheel has been for a year to nip the delicate herbage that dodges into existence.

The American flag waves, since the 1st of May, over the custom house, banks, hotels, mint, and other of the beet-root-red structures, laughing in glad ripples as a sluggish Louisiana wind shakes its potential silk. Everything is hot, hotter, hottest. A few black ships of war and blase transports air their indolent sails, the only sentinels along the miles of deserted levee now roasting under a locust beat.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

The River Batteries.

[From the Richmond Examiner, May 19.]

Everything has been quiet at the river batteries since Thursday last, the enemy's gunboats not having made their appearance since the engagement of that day.

It is the opinion of officers of skill who have made a reconnoissance at Drury's Bluff, that the position possesses a number of extraordinary advantages, which make it tenable against all the enemy's gunboats that can be brought against it. One considerable advantage is, that owing to the sinuosities of the river, and conformation of the banks, the enemy must find it impossible to engage the batteries at a distance over six hundred yards; and that, therefore, no fears need be entertained of long range artillery.

We learn that there is great need at the batteries of negro labor. There were few negroes employed there yesterday evening, while our soldiers were toiling in lifting heavy timbers, and in all sorts of arduous and unsuitable work.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. JOHNSTON'S DIVISION.

[From the Richmond Examiner, May 19th.]

Gen. Johnston's forces have now occupied a line in the vicinity of Richmond, so as to cover the (river) batteries from any land attack.

We, of course, do not enter into any details of the recent movement of Gen. Johnston's forces, beyond the general statement that it is supposed to have contributed to the safety of the city of Richmond.

Everything has been quiet on Gen. Johnston's line since their recent movement, with the exception of an unimportant cavalry skirmish at Bottom's Bridge, in which we suffered no loss.

REBEL SPECULATIONS AS TO THE UTILITY OF GUNBOATS IN THE ATTACK ON RICHMOND.

[From the Richmond Examiner, May 19th.]

The time has passed when Richmond could be taken by gunboats. Although much work remains to be done on the fortifications to render them secure from land attack and siege operations, it may be regarded as one certain thing, that the enemy will not ascend the river in vessels. The position of Drury's Bluff possesses a natural strength scarcely to be conceived by those who have not stood upon it. No game of long taw is possible. The turn of the river that brings the boats in sight is only six hundred yards distant. The bluff is a high ridge or comb. To shell even an unascended battery there from any distance would be a difficult, if not an impossible operation. The river is not a hundred yards wide, and the entire banks appear to have been created for the express use of sharpshooters. If we cannot stop Yankees there we had just as well give up all idea of self-defense.

But when only three cannon were in position the place was too strong for the Galena, the Monitor, and five other crack vessels. None of them were able to test the strength of the obstructions in the channel, for the Galena alone, the heaviest iron-clad vessel of the United States navy, dared to come within two hundred and fifty yards. Here she soon got enough, was helped off by her comrades, and none of them will be likely to re-occupy her place.

Without a land army of sufficient force to surround and overcome the Confederate troops who defend the place it is impossible. Two deductions may be made in the late affair in the James. First, that gunboats are impotent in rivers with any bluff or bank sufficiently elevated to throw something like a vertical fire upon them. Second, that Richmond must be considered hereafter as an interior inland town, not attainable by the naval force of the enemy, to be fought for and defended, lost or won, by the operations of the army alone.

Indeed, when the history of this war is reviewed, it will be found that the chief service the enemy has gotten from his gunboats has been to frighten bad officers and worse troops into surrendering positions which they might have continued to hold. Nowhere have the gunboats effected either real damage or extensive slaughter. Port Royal was taken by the heaviest ships in the navy coming up in deep water; at Donelson the gunboats were smashed; at Island No. 10 they did no harm; at Drury's they were beaten by three guns. Fortunately those guns had the crew of the Merrimac to work them, and not yahoos, ignorant of discipline and command and military business.

DAVIS INCLINES TOO MUCH TO FASTING AND PRAYER TO SUIT SOME OF HIS SUBJECTS.

[From the Richmond Examiner, May 19.]

The President proclaimed last Friday to be a day of official prayer and religious ceremony, and it was so observed. The departments were closed, and the necessary work of this trying period was brought to a stand-still for twenty-four hours. Never has any one year seen so many of these affairs. It is hoped that the latest is the last. The country has had quite enough of them. Religion is the sentiment of individuals, not a matter of military order or formal injunction; and though it is well that a government should pay proper respect to the religious ceremony, that has been done and overdone by the Confederacy. In truth, these devotional proclamations of Mr. Davis have lost all good effect from their repetition, are regarded by the people as either cant or evidence of mental weakness, and have become the topic of unpleasant reflection with intelligent men. Piety is inestimable: but energy, common sense, impartial justice, courage and industry are also qualities very useful to rulers and to nations. It is to the diligent employment of the faculties God has given us, that we obtain His blessing, and not by vain and affected supplications.

When we find the President standing in a corner telling his beads, and relying on a miracle to save the country, instead of mounting his horse and putting forth every power of the Government to defeat the enemy, the effect is depressing in the extreme. When the ship springs a leak the efficient captain does not order all hands to prayers, but to the pumps. The same newspapers that are burdened with the evacuation of Norfolk, announce that President Davis has just been "confirmed" in the Episcopal church. Perhaps the authority of an eminent divine in that church may have weighed with him. His name was Muhlenburg, and one Sunday, in 1784, he closed his last sermon with the words that there was "a time for all things; a time to fight, and that time had now come." Having pronounced a benediction, he deliberately pulled off his gown and appeared in complete uniform. Then, descending the pulpit, he ordered the drums at the church door to drum for recruits. His regiment was the first organized for the continental service; and both his example and the doctrine that "there is a time for all things," may be well recommended for the consideration of all considerate persons.

MORE "HANDWRITING ON THE WALL"—DEFACING PROPERTY.

[From the Richmond Examiner, May 19.]

The citizens of Richmond had their patriotism shocked again yesterday morning by treasonable writing appearing on the walls and public places of the city. We are not of those who see in these devices the evidence of the existence in our midst of a feeling in sympathy with the sentiments therein set forth; but rather look upon it as the malicious work of some lawless characters, who should be arrested by the police and made to pay for their mischievous doings under the laws, by the imposition of a fine for the defacement of public property.

There may be a traitorous design in it, but we do not believe it. Still, the thing may work evil by augmenting in weak minds the excitement which present events excite in all minds. For this reason, citizens would be justified in visiting upon any one found so meanly engaged, summary punishment, sudden and severe, on the spot. Let the midnight "chalkers" look out, whoever they be, whether secret foe in our midst, or mischief makers at large. There is vengeance sleeping for such, and it may fall when not looked for.

UNION PRISONERS (CIVILIANS) SENT SOUTH.

[From the Richmond Examiner, May 19th.]

GONE SOUTH.—A number of prisoners, confined in various places about town on charges of being spies, traitors, &c., were last Thursday morning shipped to Salisbury, North Carolina. Those confined in Henrico county jail, on being taken out preparatory to being sent to the Southern cars, informed the jailor that it was well they were not left a day longer, as they would in the next twenty-four hours have gotten out. On examination it was found that two of the prisoners—Stanton and another—bad, with broken pieces of crockery, dug a hole twelve feet deep through the floor of their cell, passing entirely under the walls of the jail. At the Provost's office Stanton told Alexander he expected to have the pleasure of officiating as Jack Ketch for him in less than a week.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE ON THE 17TH.

[From the Richmond Examiner, May 19.]

DEFENSE OF RICHMOND.

Mr. Wynne offered a resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the General Assembly, That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized and requested to use such means as, in his judgment, may deem necessary to place obstructions in the James and Appomattox Rivers, in addition to those in the said rivers erected by the Confederate Government, and that for the furtherance of this object he be authorized to impress men and teams, and that this resolution be acted upon without delay.

Mr. Anderson of Botetourt said he thought this move was very impolitic. It was proposed, by this measure, to set our military Generals aside, and give Gen. Letcher sway. [Laughter.] He thought this was a high-handed move.

A VERY WISE PRECAUTION.

The House agreed to a slight amendment of the Senate to the House bill authorizing a temporary change in the seat of Government in certain contingencies.

KEEPING UP CONFEDERATE NOTES AT PAR.

Mr. Organ offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Select Committee just appointed inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill making it punishable with imprisonment to refuse Confederate notes in payment of any existing debt, or for the purchase of any articles, and in the event of such refusal, postponing the payment of said debt for —— years, and with interest.

The House then took a recess to await the report of the special committee.

The House having been called to order, Mr. Anderson, of Botetourt, presented the report of the committee, which embraced the original resolution of Mr. Anderson, and an additional resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to endeavor to procure the passage of a bill making Treasury notes of the Confederate States a legal tender.

The resolutions were passed. Yeas, 41; nays, 24.

THAT MYSTERIOUS VISIT OF THE FRENCH MINISTER.

[From the Richmond Examiner, May 19.]

We have some curious and interesting intelligence with respect to the late mysterious visit to Richmond of Count Mercier, the French Minister at Washington.

It appears that, on leaving Richmond, Count Mercier had no sooner reached Norfolk than he committed dispatches addressed to his government to an express steamer lying off Norfolk, by which they were hastily conveyed to a war steamer at New York, which was already under steam, and, having been boarded by the express boat, immediately started for France.

The singular expedition of this transaction, and the air of importance given it by a number of circumstances, had created immense sensation in the *foreign* diplomatic circle in that city.

We are positively assured that, on the return of Count Mercier to Washington, the British Minister had deputed his secretary to proceed instantly to Annapolis and take a steamer there for Norfolk, *en route* to Richmond; and that the Danish Consul had also suddenly left on an expedition to this city.

The impression was that Count Mercier had taken an advantage of his mysterious trip to Richmond, of which event the Washington Government was wholly unadvised, and had laid the foundation of a treaty between France and the Southern Confederacy.

On the return of Count Mercier to Washington he was called upon for an explanation by the Federal Government through the polite medium of an invitation from Mr. Seward to give him an interview. This interview lasted some eight hours. The Count had landed at the navy yard from a French steamer, which had her port holes open.

These facts and circumstances are obtained from what is supposed to be an undoubtedly reliable source of information; and we leave our readers to make a course of conjectures, without risking any of our own, further than the negative opinion that the visit of Count Mercier to Richmond was something more than a diplomatic reconnoissance.

THE RUINS OF RICHMOND.

In another article the *Dispatch* says:

The next few days may decide the fate of Richmond. It is either to remain the capital of the Confederacy, or to be turned over to the Federal Government as a Yankee conquest. The capital is either to be secured or lost—it may be feared not temporarily—and with it Virginia. Then, if there is blood to be shed, let it be shed here; no soil of the Confederacy could drink it up more acceptably, and none would hold it more gratefully. Wife, family, and friends are nothing. Leave them all for one glorious hour to be devoted to the republic. Life, death, and wounds are nothing, if we only be saved from the fate of a captured capital and a humiliated Confederacy. Let the Government act; let the people act. There is time yet.

If fate comes to its worst, let the ruins of Richmond be its most lasting monument.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

The Petersburg *Express* has a story that Gen. Johnston intends to drive back McClellan. It says:

"We learn from a gentleman who left the army at ten o'clock Tuesday forenoon that Gen. Johnston's vanguard was only one mile this side of New Kent Court House. Gen. McClellan's advanced forces were at the Court House, but the impression seemed to prevail that he was retiring. New Kent Court House is twenty-eight miles from Richmond, and if were McClellan defeated at that point the greater portion of his forces would be compelled to retreat in the direction of Yorktown, before reaching which they would be captured or cut pieces. It was thought not improbable that Gen. Johnston would tender the young Napoleon battle."

CORRESPONDENCE.

Gov. Yates of Illinois and Dr. McDougal, Medical Director.

The following correspondence explains itself:

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, PITTSBURG LANDING, TENN., May 9th, 1862.

GOVERNOR:—I beg leave to renew the expression of my obligations to yourself and the distinguished Surgeon, Professor Brainard, as also the ladies and gentlemen of your mission, now on board the elegant steamer City of Alton, chartered by the State of Illinois to take to their homes the sick of your gallant State, for their efficient aid and hearty co-operation with the medical department in providing for the wants of the sick and wounded from the battle field of Shiloh.

The distinguished General of the armies of the Tennessee has manifested the deepest solicitude for the proper care of the brave men now prostrate with disease and wounds, and has charged me with the responsible duty, proffering every facility I may require.

May you safely return home with your precious charge, is the sincere wish of

Your friend and obedient servant,
CHAS. McDOUGAL,
Medical Director armies of the Tennessee.

To His Excellency Gov. Yates, of Illinois.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SPRINGFIELD, May 18, 1862.

Dr. Ch. McDougal, Medical Director, Pittsburg Landing:

SIR—I beg you to accept my thanks for the flattering mention you have made of my efforts in behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers from the State of Illinois. As the Chief Executive of the State, I feel it my duty, as well as a pleasure, to leave nothing undone to insure the welfare and efficiency of the brave troops I have placed in the field. I am happy to say, in common with all others who have had official communication with yourself, that all our efforts have been nobly seconded by the urbane, energetic and prudent management of the department under your immediate direction. I can assure you, and all United States officers, that if another call should be made upon Illinois to fill up regiments now decimated by sickness or death, it will be responded to with the same enthusiasm and patriotic devotion as when the tocsin of war first sounded through our land.

I remain,
Very respectfully,
RICHARD YATES,
Governor of Illinois.

Important Official Order.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

By the courtesy of Lieut. Colonel Wm. D. Whipple, assistant adjutant General, we have been favored with a copy of the following important letter from Major General Wool to Brigadier General Viele, Military Governor of Norfolk. It is to the point, and may serve to open the eyes of the over confident rebels in other localities besides Norfolk:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, FORTRESS MONROE, May 21, 1862.

SIR: Several persons have come from Norfolk with applications for property, which, they say, belongs to them, in and about Fortress Monroe and Hampton, they having left it and removed to Norfolk, preferring to join the rebels rather than to remain under the protection of the United States.

Such persons have no claims upon the United States for any property thus abandoned. By joining the rebels they have forfeited all claims they might otherwise have had upon the United States.

Passes to such persons ought not to be given to visit these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
(Signed) JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General Commanding the Department.

To Brigadier-General E. L. VIELE, Military Governor of Norfolk, Va.

It is to be hoped that the delusion of the veteran may not be subject to "modification." These persons left here of their own accord. They slipped away from under the very guns of the Fortress, which were for their protection, and went over to the enemy; now they have the effrontery to come back and demand their property. Did ever such unblushing impudence and insolence exist among men as this? Probably they will next demand of the United States to pension their wounded, redeem the Confederate shinplasters, and recompense them for the labor their negroes have performed in fortifying Sewall's Point, etc., etc. We don't believe Old Beelzebub ever had the assurance to claim any ground he might have occupied before he was thrust out of Heaven for rebelling against its authority. He held its power in too high respect, and was conscious of his own baseness and ingratitude. But these whining traitors have lost all self-respect, and all regard for Government or anything else.

Arnold's Bill.

The bill forever prohibiting slavery in the Territories of the United States, which recently passed the House of Representatives, and will undoubtedly be concurred in by the Senate, is one of the specifics for treason which the events of the last year have made agreeable to thousands who would have opposed it a year ago. This measure is called "Lovejoy's bill," but the credit of framing and introducing it is due to Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, of the Chicago (Ill.) District.—*Forney's Press.*

FREMONT AND McCLELLAN.—It is a fact which the public are not generally aware of, that Major General Fremont, by the army regulations, ranks Gen. McClellan. They both received the appointment of Major General on the same day. McClellan was a retired army Captain, and Fremont a retired Lieutenant Colonel in the regular army. By the army regulations, when two officers are appointed to high rank of the same grade, at the same time, the one having the highest previous rank, ranks the other, and Gen. Fremont having been a Lieutenant Colonel, and Gen. McClellan only a Captain, Fremont is of higher rank.

Terrible Fatality—Three Men Swept over Niagara Falls in a Row Boat.

[From the Rochester Democrat of 20th.]

Yesterday morning the people of Niagara Falls were startled by the report that three men were swept over the falls in a row boat. The occurrence is said to have taken place about six o'clock a. m., and was first discovered by a porter at the Cataract House, who saw the boat containing the men, in the middle of the river, and saw the final plunge from the brink of the awful chasm, whose depths have already engulphed many human beings in a destruction terrible to the imagination and appalling to realize. We learn from a gentleman who visited the Canada side of the river yesterday that the fatal catastrophe was also witnessed from near the Clifton House. The men were seen putting out from the Canada side, near Chippewa, with the evident intention of landing near the south end of Goat Island. After getting out a short distance the current was found too strong for them, the recent high wind up the lake was still forcing more than a usual quantity of water through the river, and although they made every exertion to stem the rushing tide, yet their efforts were entirely unavailing. They were seen after battling for a time desperately against the current, to draw their oars from the water, and sit motionless in the boat, resigned to their fate. In this condition they were swept over the falls. The names of the unfortunate men were not obtained.

THE NEW CANADIAN CABINET.—The following is the new Canadian Cabinet, just appointed and confirmed:

UPPER CANADA.

Mr. J. S. Macdonald, Atty. General.
Mr. Howland, Minister of Finance.
Mr. McDougall, Crown Land Com.
Mr. Foley, Postmaster General.
Mr. James Morris, Receiver General.
Mr. Adam Wilson, Solicitor General.

LOWER CANADA.

Mr. Sicotte, Atty. General.
Mr. Abbott, Solicitor General.
Mr. A. A. Dorion, Secretary.
Mr. D'Arcy McGee, President of Council.
Mr. Evanturel, Bureau of Agriculture.
Mr. Tessier, Com. of Public Works.

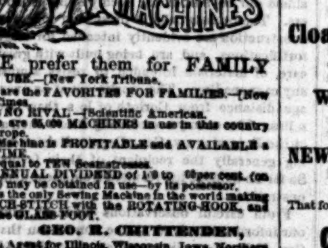
☞ Henry S. Sanford, our Minister to Brussels has presented the Minnesota First Regiment with a battery of three six-pound steel rifled cannon. The presentation was made through Gov. Ramsey. The guns bear the following inscription: "To the First Minnesota Regiment Volunteers. Tribute to patriotism and valor, Brussels, 1861."

FROM AUCTION.
RECEIVED THIS DAY
Thursday, May 22, 1862,
ANOTHER LOT OF 500 PIECES OF THOSE
PINE APPLE MUSLINS
A new and beautiful article for summer dresses. We are selling them at THREE SHILLINGS a yard—just half price.
100 Doz. Real French Embroidered Revered and Home Stitched Handkerchiefs,
For One Dollar. Regular price Three Dollars.
150 Doz. of the finest quality of LADIES LISLE HOSE.
Plain, open worked and embroidered.
For Two and Three Shillings.
Regular price six shillings and one dollar
500 Doz. Extra quality Ladies Hem'd Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
For Two Shillings.
1,000 New Style good work Cambric Collars,
For Two Shillings.
1,000 French Lawn Dresses, fast Color,
Ten Yards for One Dollar.
500 Pieces, new style, best Pacific DeLaines,
FOR ONE AND SIXPENCE.
500 Pieces best style and Finest quality Challies,
FOR FIFTEEN CENTS.
50 Pieces best all wool Paris Printed DeLaines,
FOR THREE SHILLINGS.
Another large lot of plain all wool DeLAINES, SILK and WOOL CHALLIES, CRAPE MARETTS, BOMBAZINES, and DRESS GOODS of every description, for half price, just opened.
Do not buy elsewhere AT ANY PRICE until you see our bargains, as we have large daily arrivals of new and desirable Goods of every description
FROM AUCTION,
Manufacturers & Importers Direct
Our entire stock is bought for nett Cash
AT A LARGE DISCOUNT
From regular prices, making every piece a Bargain.
W. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 & 169 Lake Street.
mh20-h680-3m

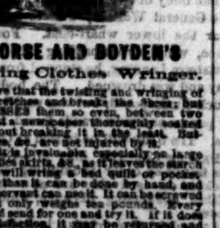
GRAVES & IRVINE,
78 LAKE STREET.
At the urgent request of many of our customers we have fitted up and opened an apartment where ladies wishing
HOOP SKIRTS OR CORSETS,
can have every facility for trying on the goods with comfort before purchasing. As a
PERFECT FIT
Can thus be secured, and as our stock of these articles is FULLER AND CHEAPER than
Any other in this city,
We hope for largely increased sales in the future. We always have on hand
Bradley's & Thomson's celebrated Skirts,
And full lines of the well-known
"Mechanique," "Robert Worley's French," and "Madam Bowles" Corsets.
☞ Ladies are invited to call and inspect our stock.
GRAVES & IRVINE,
mh31-z911-1y 78 LAKE STREET.

WANTED 500 AGENTS.
A BOOK FOR THE TIMES.
Pension, Pay and Bounty Laws,
TOGETHER WITH
Full Instructions, Forms and Official Decisions relative to Prosecuting Claims against the Government.
Published by the Tribune Company.
This work is a complete guide in the prosecution of claims against the Government, arising out of the present war.
It is published in a cheap edition, so that it can be retailed at fifty cents, and can thus be placed in the hands of the thousands of claimants who have heretofore been without a guide to direct them in obtaining their dues from the Government.
EVERY LAWYER in the country has felt the need of just such a book for the past year.
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND THE FRIENDS OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS in the Army can here obtain all the information that they require respecting the rights of soldiers, and the mode of obtaining them.
The book contains full and complete forms and instructions, so that any ordinary business man can, by using it as a guide, collect soldiers' claims. The forms are such as are used by the oldest established War Claim offices, and have been approved by the departments at Washington.
A rapid and extensive sale of the book is anticipated, and a large edition will be printed to supply the trade.
Single copies sent by mail post paid, on receipt of the retail price, 50 cents. Stamps taken.
R. R. LANDON, Agent,
88 Lake state, opposite the Tremont House, Chicago.
Post Office Box 4422.
☞ Send a red stamp and get circular. my27-r553-1w

"THE MAP."
JUST PUBLISHED,
THE HISTORICAL WAR MAP,
Showing at a glance the location of every
Battle Field Stamped in Colors,
Every Fort and Fortification Distinctly marked.
In every respect the Great Map for the time.
In the margin is given a concise and accurate description of every Battle, Regiments engaged, Generals which successful, &c., &c.
Agents Wanted.
LARGE PROFITS, QUICK SALES.
ADDRESS R. R. LANDON, Agent,
No. 88 Lake street, opposite Tremont House.
my26-r655-4t



WE prefer them for FAMILY USE.—[New York Tribune.
They are the FAVORITES FOR FAMILIES.—[New York Times.
It has NO RIVAL.—[Scientific American.
There are 85,000 MACHINES in use in this country and Europe.
This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE a LIFE-TIME.
It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.
An ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 1-0 to 60per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor.
This is the only Sewing Machine in the world making the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING-HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT.
GEO. R. CHITTENDEN,
General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Minnesota.
163 and 165 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
☞ Circular may be had on application or by post.


HALEY, MORSE AND BOYDEN'S
Self-Adjusting Clothes Wringer.
Every one is aware that the twisting and wringing of clothes by hand stretches and breaks the fibres; but this machine PRESSES them so even, between two rubber rollers, that a newspaper thoroughly soaked can be wrung without breaking it in the least. Buttons, hooks and eyes, &c., are not injured by it.
In STARCHING it is invaluable, [illegible]
For sale, wholesale and retail, by R. PECK, Agent for the State of Illinois, 98 LAKE St., Chicago, Ill. (P. O. Box 3871.)
Agents wanted in every town.

Wholesale Houses.
GRAVES & IRVINE
78 LAKE STREET,
Are now offering to the Trade, FOR NETT CASH.
SKIRTS
At Manufacturer's Prices.
CORSETS
At very close figures. Also, Rubber Combs, Hair Nets, Skirt Braids, Suspenders, Skirt Bosoms, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs and Notions, at rates that
Cannot be Surpassed.
GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake Street.

DRESS GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
FANCY MOHAIRS, CHALLIES,
MOZAMBEQUES,
Lavellas, Organdies,
LONDON GREYS,
FANCY CHECKS AND PLAIDS.
Persians,
Printed Cambrics,
Lawns, Brilliants,
Delaines,
Fancy Prints,
THE LATEST STYLES,
VERY CHOICE,
At Prices as Low in Proportion as Staples.
Also, a full stock of
Notions, Gloves, Hosiery
HOOP SKIRTS,
DRESS BRAIDS, PARASOLS,
And other Seasonable Goods at Eastern Prices.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
74 & 76 LAKE ST.

1862—Spring Trade.—1862
CLOTHING.
Martin & Brothers,
HAVE REMOVED TO THE LARGE
MARBLE WAREHOUSE,
NO. 44 LAKE STREET,
Where they are Receiving and Opening a
LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK
OF
Spring and Summer
CLOTHING.
TRADERS
Will do well to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as the STYLE, QUALITY AND PRICE, we are determined shall be satisfactory to all
Manufactory, 382 Broadway, N. Y.
MARTIN & BROTHERS,
No. 44 Lake Street.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. mh4-a80-3m

FIELD, BENEDICT & Co.,
34 & 36 Lake Street,
Are now opening a large and well assorted stock of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES
AND VESTINGS,
Together with all the various styles of Goods for MEN'S WEAR, such as
Corderoys, Satinets,
Moleskins, Cottonades,
Velveteens, F. and M. Cass,
Planters' Drills, Queens Cloth,
Planters' Ducks, Span'h Linens,
Merino Cass, Drap D'Etat,
Kentucky Jeans, Ital'n Cloths,
Fancy Linens, Tweeds,
You will always find in our assortment all the desirable styles in the market, which will be sold at satisfactory prices. A full stock of Tailors' Trimmings always on hand. ap1-pl1-1y

SPRING OF 1862.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
Davis, Sawyer & Co.,
40 & 42 LAKE STREET,
Have in store and now receiving
300 Bales Domestics,
250 cases Prints,
200 " Staple Cotton Goods,
50 " Assort'd Dress Goods,
Comprising the most popular and desirable goods of the season, and the
NEWEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLES,
PURCHASED FOR CASH under the recent depression of the Eastern Markets; all of which will be sold
AT LOWER PRICES
Than many similar goods, of OLDER STYLES, now offered in this and Eastern Markets.
Buyers, ONE AND ALL, are earnestly invited to examine our stock, and compare goods and prices, without regard to published quotations.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.
Our firm in St. Louis is SAM'L C. DAVIS & CO. apl-n963-3m

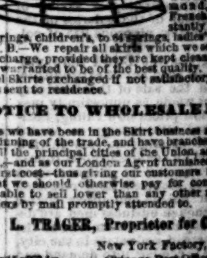
STRYKER & CO.,
No. 141 Lake Street,
Cloaks, Sacques & Mantillas
AT BOTH
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!
We are now manufacturing some
NEW STYLES OF FRENCH SACQUES,
In both CLOTHS and SILK,
That for elegance of finish and completeness of design,
CANNOT BE EXCELLED.
We invite a carefull examination of both quality and price of our garments, as we pay most particular attention to this branch of our business; are in constant receipt of the most approved styles, and will at a few hours notice, cut and make to order any style we have.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE AND BLACK CHECKS,
FOR TRAVELING GOODS,
A Great Variety just Received
AT STRYKER'S.
Another large supply of the celebrated
Bridal Trail Hoop Skirts,
The most perfect article ever manufactured, will be found here.
A FINE LOT OF EMBROIDERIES,
Consisting in part of Setts, Collars and Infant's Waists, Lace Veils; also, the Plain Grenadine and Mourning.
Alexander's Kids, Ribbons, Trimmings, Staple and Fancy Goods,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
At very low prices, will be found at
my19-r63-1y STRYKER & CO'S.

Wholesale Houses.
GORE, WILLSON & CO.,
54 Lake Street, Chicago,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT WHOLESALE.
Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments.
We are continually receiving from
EASTERN MANUFACTURERS,
Consignments of desirable styles of Boots and Shoes which will be sold at
Auction to pay Advances,
In lots to suit customers, every TUESDAY and THURSDAY at 10 A. M. prompt, and at private sale during the week.

SPRING 1862.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.
42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE
CHICAGO,
Are now offering a large and attractive assortment
DOMESTICS,
Prints, Ginghams, De Laines,
NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS,
WOOLENS, and a choice selection of
DRESS GOODS.
Most of our heavy Cotton Goods having been purchased early in the fall, we can and will offer superior inducements to the trade.
We will guarantee our prices to be the lowest made in this market, or in New York, adding freight, and invite all close buyers to a careful examination of our stock before purchasing.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

GROCERIES.
Ewing, Briggs & Co.
75 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO,
Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES to CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT MEN, a well selected stock of
GROCERIES,
At Wholesale,
EMBRACING
SUGARS, FISH,
TEAS, TOBACCO,
COFFEES, RICE,
SYRUPS, SPICES,
MOLASSES, SOAPS,
DRIED FRUIT,
WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually included in their line.
We have bought most of our goods for cash, and believe that we can make it to the interest of all purchasing in this market to call and examine our stock before buying.
EWING, BRIGGS & CO.
No. 75 South Water street, Chicago.
Wm. L. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo.
Clinton Briggs, Thomas Heermans, } Chicago. my15-r85-1y

GROCERIES.
G. C. COOK & CO.,
16 & 18 State Street, Chicago.
We offer to Merchants, and the Trade, a large and general assortment of
GROCERIES,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Sugars, Teas,
Molasses, Coffees,
Spices, Tobacco,
Syrups, Rice,
Fish, Dri'd Fruits, Wooden Ware, Etc.
WHICH WE OFFER AT THE
LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH,
And to which the attention of all
CLOSE CASH BUYERS
IS INVITED.
G. C. COOK & CO.
G. C. COOK. F. FISCHER. [mh5-n298-3m]

NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS
Hoop Skirt Manufactory.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, [illegible] South Clark street, (opposite [illegible] House), [illegible] street (Marine Building.) CHICAGO. [illegible]
8 springs, children's, to 64 springs, ladies' size.
N. B.—We repair all skirts which we sell without extra charge, provided they are kept clean. [illegible] are warranted to be of the best quality. [illegible] steel Skirts exchanged if not satisfactory, [illegible] cels sent to residence.
NOTICE TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.
As we have been in the Skirt business since the beginning of the trade, and have branches of our house in all the principal cities of the Union, as well as in London,—and as our London Agent furnishes us at first cost—thus giving our customers the benefit of what we should otherwise pay for commissions, we are able to sell lower than any other [illegible] Orders by mail promptly attended to.
L. TRAGER, Proprietor for Chicago.
New York Factory, [illegible]
my15-r882-1y Chicago Post Office Box [illegible]

PRINTS.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,
40 & 42 Lake Street.
Prints and Domestics of all popular brands, together with a complete, fresh, and well assorted stock of staple and fancy Dry Goods, at New York prices.

1862. SPRING TRADE.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS, CAPS,
Straw Goods, Parasols,
Umbrellas and Palm Leaf Goods,
35 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO,
Have now in store a large and [illegible] Spring Trade which will be offered at
Eastern Prices
For CASH or approved short [illegible]

WHOLESALE
Hat, Cap and Straw Goods House.
E. P. L. BROOM,
SUCCESSOR TO
E. R. KELLOGG & Co.
50 Lake Street, Chicago.
Has now on hand and is receiving daily a [illegible] ENTIRELY NEW stock of
Hats, Caps and Straw Goods
of all kinds, which have been bought [illegible] the great
Decline in Prices,
And which will be sold for cash, or to prompt [illegible] Trade at
NEW YORK PRICES.
Having engaged with Mr. Broom, I [illegible] old friends and customers, and [illegible]
E. R. KELLOGG.

[illegible]cial Notices.
Magnetic Insect Powder. [illegible] Bed Bugs, Ants, Fleas, Moths [illegible] and Furniture, Garden Insects, &c. [illegible] the signature of E. Lyon, and is not [illegible] imitations. [illegible]
D. S. BARNES, 202 Broadway, New York.
1860—X.—Drake's Planta[illegible]
[illegible] P. H. DRAKE & CO., 202 Broadway, New York.
Frankin Chavett's Uterine [illegible]
[illegible]hat can Woman do in War? [illegible]
[illegible]ER GREAT VICTORY! [illegible]
[illegible]LL'S INFIRMARY [illegible]
[illegible]ENT'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR! [illegible]
[illegible]'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR! THE GREAT [illegible]dard Remedy. [illegible]
[illegible]ling Qualities, [illegible]
[illegible], SARGENT & CO. [illegible]
[illegible]to Females.—Dr. Cheese[man's Pills] [illegible]
CHEESEMAN'S PILLS [illegible]
[illegible]HEALED.—Dr. Whittier, [illegible]
[illegible]RRH! CATARRH!! [illegible]
[illegible]W THYSELF! J. H. McCANN, [illegible]
[illegible]ale Diseases, &c., [illegible]
Bags.
BAGS, BAGS, BAGS, FARWELL'S [illegible]AM BAG MANUFACTORY, [illegible] South Water-st., Chicago. Bags and Sacks [illegible] SIMEON FARWELL.
[illegible]N EXCHANGE Bag Manufactory. [illegible]T, ASTEN & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF BAGS! Of every description, South Water Street. 157. [illegible] GROCERS, FLOUR, GRAIN, GUNNY. [illegible]M AND FEED BAGS. [illegible]
[illegible]binet Furniture. [illegible]COCK & PEEK, [illegible] RANDOLPH STREET, [illegible], Rosewood and Walnut, [illegible]

Banking [illegible]
MECHANI[CS] [illegible] OF CHICAGO [illegible]
IOWA W[illegible] Iowa War [illegible]
W. F. C[OOLBAUGH] [illegible]
J. W. [illegible] BANKER No. 42 Sou[th] [illegible]
H. DOO[illegible]
WILLA[RD] [illegible] BANKERS [illegible]
A. W. [illegible] BANKER [illegible]
RUTTER [illegible] AND DEA[LERS] [illegible]
LAND W[ARRANTS] [illegible]
BANK[ING] [illegible] CHAP[MAN] [illegible] CORNER OF [illegible] CHICA[GO] [illegible]
GENERAL [illegible]
THE [illegible] AGEN[CY] [illegible] ADVANCES [illegible]
GILMA[N] [illegible]
RUXTO[N] [illegible]
HENRY [illegible] No. 50 W[illegible]
MERCH[ANTS] [illegible]
EURO[PE] [illegible]
AIKE[N] [illegible]
ILLINO[IS] [illegible] Office, 1[illegible]
DAVE[illegible]
BANK[illegible]
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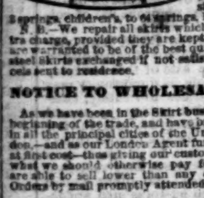
Wholesale Houses.

...E, WILLSON & CO.,
...4 Lake Street, Chicago,
...TIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
...OTS AND SHOES
AT WHOLESALE.
...ral Cash Advances made on Consignments.
We are continually receiving from
...STERN MANUFACTURERS,
...ments of desirable styles of Boots and Shoes which will be sold at
Auction to pay Advances,
...to our customers, every TUESDAY and THURS... ...M. prompt, and at private sale during the...

SPRING 1862.
...LEY, FARWELL & CO.
..., 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE
CHICAGO,
...w offering a large and attractive assortment
DOMESTICS,
Prints, Ginghams, De Laines,
...TIONS, FANCY GOODS,
WOOLENS, and a choice selection of
...RESS GOODS.
...our heavy Cotton Goods having been pur... early in the fall, we can and will offer superior ... to the trade.
...guarantee our prices to be the lowest made ... market, or in New York, adding freight, and in... close buyers to a careful examination of our ... before purchasing.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

GROCERIES.
...wing, Briggs & Co.
...5 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO,
...r for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES to CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT MEN, a well selected stock of
GROCERIES,
At Wholesale,
EMBRACING
SUGARS, FISH,
TEAS, TOBACCO,
COFFEES, RICE,
SYRUPS, SPICES,
MOLASSES, SOAPS,
DRIED FRUIT,
WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually included in their line.
We have bought most of our goods for cash, and believe that we can make it to the interest of all purchasing in this market to call and examine our stock before buying.
EWING, BRIGGS & CO.,
No. 75 South Water street, Chicago.
Wm. L. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo.
Clinton Briggs, Thomas Ebermann, } Chicago.
my15-r381-ly

GROCERIES.
G. C. COOK & CO.,
16 & 18 State Street, Chicago.
We offer to Merchants, and the Trade, a large and general assortment of
GROCERIES,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Sugars, Teas,
Molasses, Coffees,
Spices, Tobacco,
Syrups, Rice,
Fish, Dri'd Fruits, Wooden Ware, Etc.
WHICH WE OFFER AT THE
LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH,
And to which the attention of all
CLOSE CASH BUYERS
IS INVITED
G. C. COOK & CO.
G. C. COOK. F. FISCHER. [mh5-a288-3m] E. W. COOK. L. ...

NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS
Hoop Skirt Manufactory.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 7 South Clark street, (opposite the Sherman House, up stairs), ... (Marine Bank Building,) CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Silk and Cotton Skirts made to order at short notice. Old Skirts repaired, altered and shaped as good as new. Full stock of woven, double diamond, bridal and French skirts constantly on hand, from 2 springs, children's, to 60 springs, ladies' size.
N. B.—We repair all skirts which we sell without extra charge, provided they are kept clean. Our Skirts are warranted to be of the best quality. Watch spring steel skirts exchanged if not satisfactory, and all parcels sent to residence.
NOTICE TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.
As we have been in the Skirt business since the first beginning of the trade, and have branches of our house in all the principal cities of the Union, as well as London—and as our London Agent furnishes us ... the finest steel—thus giving our customers the benefit of all the facilities we pay for commission—we are able to sell lower than any other manufacturer. Orders by mail promptly attended to.
L. TRAGER, Proprietor for Chicago.
New York Factory, 33 Bowery.
my15-r382-ly Chicago Post Office Box 4...

PRINTS.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,
40 & 42 Lake Street.
Prints and Domestics of all popular brands, together with a complete, fresh, and well assorted stock of staple and fancy Dry Goods, at New York prices.

1862. SPRING TRADE. 1862.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YAE...
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS, CAPS,
Straw Goods, Parasols,
Umbrellas and Palm Leaf Goods,
35 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.
Have now in store a large and desirable stock ... Spring Trade which will be offered at
Eastern Prices
For CASH or approved short credit.

WHOLESALE
Hat, Cap and Straw Goods House.
E. P. L. BROOM,
SUCCESSOR TO
E. R. KELLOGG & CO.
50 Lake Street, Chicago,
Has now on hand and is receiving daily a large and ENTIRELY NEW stock of
Hats, Caps and Straw Goods
of all kinds, which have been bought for cash since the great
Decline in Prices,
and which will be sold for cash, or to prompt ... Trade at
NEW YORK PRICES.
Having engaged with Mr. Broom, I hope to ... old friends and customers ... E. R. KELLO...

Special Notices.

Magnetic Insect Powder, ... kills and ... Bed Bugs, Ants, Fleas, Moths ... and Furniture, Garden Insects, &c. ... the signature of E. Lyon, and is not ... to domestic animals. Beware of ... imitations. ... D. S. BARNES, 202 Broadway, New York.

1860—X.—Drake's Planta... —Exhausted Nature's great restorer ... They invigorate the ... They are com... St. Croix Rum, Roots and Herbs, and ... by all who use them. Adapted to ... but particularly recommended to ... languid. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, ... P. H. DRAKE & CO., 202 Broadway, New York.

Frankin Chavett's Uterine ... WARRANTED TO CURE ALL FORMS OF ... or the MONEY will be REFUNDED. ... can be seen at his office, 113 ... street. Consultation free. Post ... Dr. C. has practiced medicine for twen... of which have been in this city.

What can Woman do in War? ... But she can't keep peace in the ... bottle of Dead-Shot to kill off the ... hordes of hungry Bed-Bugs that ... themselves to her lodgers, to their ... and disgust. Now is the time to use ... No family should be without it. ... Sold by all Drug... Chicago: J. H. Reed & Co., Fuller & ... Smith. ap30-r296-1m

HER GREAT VICTORY! ... Fever and Ague, Gout, Piles, Saint ... and Asthma, treated without medicine, ... without magnetism ... without risk of life or ... MONEY if a thorough cure is not ...

BELL'S INFIRMARY ... Dr. Bell will attend to calls either in ... country. Consultations free and confiden... my13-r258-3m

...GENT'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR!
...'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR! THE GREAT ...ndard Remedy. ...ehold is Safe Without It. ... positive and radical cure for Diptheria, Ague in the Face, Neuralgia, Toothache ... Wounds, Burns, Sprains, Dysentery ... and all kindred complaints ...
...'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR ... tried and tested, and was NEVER FOUND ... Being composed of purely VEGETABLE ...
...aling Qualities, ... Leading Druggists and Apothecaries ... Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and one dollar ... Discount to the Trade. ... and Wholesale Depot at ...shington Street, Chicago. ...V. SARGENT & CO., ...Box 3748. ap30-r546-1y

...antto Females.—Dr. Cheese...
CHEESEMAN'S PILLS ...
CHEESEMAN'S PILLS ...
...the cheapest and best Hair ... Braids, Curls, Frizzetts, etc. go to A. ... 10 Lake street, and examine those won...
...HEALED.—Dr. Whittier, ... Clark street, can be found from eight ... until eight in the evening every day. ... my16-r418-1m
...ARRH! CATARRH!! ...'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, ... or COLD IN THE HEAD. ...TARRH IN THE NOSE. ... 832 South Clark Street, (Up-Stairs.) Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 4351, Chicago, Ill.
...W. THYSELF! J. H. McCANN, ...N AND SURGEON ...
...male Diseases, &c., ...ations and Examinations Free of Charge. ... H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. ... oct3-wly

Bags.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS,
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
No. 190 South Water st., CHICAGO.
Bags and Sacks
of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.
SIMEON FARWELL.

...RN EXCHANGE
Bag Manufactory.
...RT, ASTEN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BAGS!
Of every description.
South Water Street. 157.
...LERS, ...AMLESS, GROCERS, FLOUR, GRAIN, GUNNY.
...AM AND FEED BAGS.

Cabinet Furniture.

...BCOCK & PEEK,
...1 RANDOLPH STREET.
...any, Rosewood and Walnut,
ALSO,
...DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY.

Banking and Exchange.

MECHANICS' SAVING BANK
OF CHICAGO
No. 8 Clark Street, Near South Water.
This Institution will receive sums of Money of any amount from Mechanics, Laborers, Business Men and others, and interest will be allowed when left for a specified time. Buy and sell Coin and Foreign and Domestic Exchange.
Exchange on New York, Boston, and England, Ireland, France, Germany, and all parts of Europe.
CHAS. T. BOGGS, President.
L. E. ALEXANDER, Cashier. my13-r822-1y

IOWA WAR AND DEFENCE WARRANTS.—I will pay the highest market rates for
Iowa War and Defence Warrants.
F. G. SALTONSTALL,
my14-r323-3w Stock and Bond Broker, 24 Clark st.

W. F. COOLBAUGH & CO., BANKERS, Chicago, Ill., are now prepared to do a General Banking and Exchange business, in the office formerly occupied by B. F. Carter & Co.
W. F. COOLBAUGH, Late President Burlington Branch State Bank of Iowa.
COOLBAUGH & BROOKS, Burlington, Iowa.
my8-r...-1m

J. W. DREXEL & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 42 South Clark-st., Chicago,
DEALERS IN
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
Stocks, Bank Notes, Land Warrants, Specie, &c., &c.
Deposits received. Collections promptly made. Drafts on Ireland, France and Germany, for sale in sums to suit.
DRAW ON
READ, DREXEL & Co., New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
my8-r823-1y

H. DOOLITTLE, Banker and DEALER IN EXCHANGE,
No. 40 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.
Particular attention given to Collections. my5-r25-1y

WILLARD & KEAN,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
Coin, Bank Notes and Land Warrants, No. 1 Clark street, corner of South Water.
Special attention given to Collections throughout the Northwest. Accounts solicited, and interest allowed on special Deposits. my1-p865-3m

A. W. GREENLEAF & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
44 Exchange Place, New York.
Orders for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Treasury Notes, &c., executed promptly and satisfactorily. ap14-p387-3m-x-w&f

RUTTER, ENDICOTT & WHITEHOUSE,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.
Having leased the office recently occupied by the "Exchange Bank of H. A. Tucker & Co." are prepared to do a general
Banking, Exchange and Collection Business.
Deposits received, and advances made upon shipments or produce in store. mh31-n9-3m

LAND WARRANTS.—The highest price paid for Land Warrants and Bounty Scrip.
ALL SIZES FOR SALE.
E. W. MORSE, Land Agent,
Office of Ruxton & Co., Bankers, 38 Clark street, corner of Lake, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 6085. mh28-n877-3m

BANKING HOUSE OF
CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO,
CORNER OF LAKE AND LASALLE ST.
CHICAGO............ILLINOIS.
Transacts a
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
H. CHAPIN, President.
M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier. mh28-n823-1y

THE BANK OF MONTREAL,
HAVING ESTABLISHED AN
AGENCY AT CHICAGO,
Is prepared to do a General Banking Business, Buying and Selling
Eastern and Sterling Exchange,
Discounting PRODUCE BILLS based on shipments, making
ADVANCES ON STORAGE RECEIPTS,
Re-payable in CHICAGO, or at other points, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper.
de24-n...1y E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

GILMAN, SON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 47 Exchange Place, New York.
Particular attention devoted to Western business.
WESTERN REFERENCES—Marine Bank, Wheeler & Co., Chicago, Illinois; Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank, Milwaukee; State Bank of Iowa and Branches; State Savings Association, St. Louis.
mh29-n613-1y

RUXTON & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS, Telegraph Building, S. E. corner of Clark and Lake streets. Buy and sell New York Exchange, Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money.
Highest price paid for Illinois and Wisconsin discredited currency. Prompt attention given to collections and all business entrusted to us. mh13-n85-3m

HENRY A. STONE & SON,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 50 Wall Street, New York.
(NEAR OFFICE.)
Government, Railroad and Bank Stocks bought and sold at the Brokers' Board exclusively on commission. U. S. Treasury Notes bought and sold. Business paper negotiated. Drafts and Loans made. Sterling and French Exchange sold, and Letters of Credit obtained for parties going abroad. Interest allowed on Deposits.
Refer to Hon. Hugh T. Dickey, W. B. Gurnee, Esq., James Clapp, Esq. mh11-n42 3m

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY,
CAPITAL.....................$500,000.
HENRY FARNAM, Pres't. S. A. SMITH, Vice Pres't.
L. J. GAGE, Cashier.
This Institution will Discount Paper, buy and sell Exchange and Coin, and receive money on deposit, payable on demand, without interest; and will also receive money for accumulation, when left for a specified period; and will receive money for accumulation, when left for terms of years; and receive and execute Trusts from
Courts, Corporations, Individuals and Estates.
Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets.

	DIRECTORS:	
J. H. Dunham,	James Goodwin,	Henry Farnam,
John B. Foster,	D. R. Holt,	R. H. Magie,
F. L. Yoe,	W. E. Doggett,	A. B. Burley,
F. B. Cooley,	C. H. McCormick,	T. D. Gilbert,
	S. A. Smith.	mh15-n347-1y

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
England, France, Germany, Switzerland,
And other European Countries, for sale at the Banking Office of
J. YOUNG SCAMMON,
Marine Bank Building, Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.
Drafts on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, and Letters of Credit available anywhere on the Continent granted. de13-h781-1y

AIKEN & NORTON,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings,
South Water street, Chicago.
Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States. ja1-1y

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.
INCORPORATED, FEBRUARY, 1857.
Office, 104 and 106 Washington St.
This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of
FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,
From all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and allows Interest at the rate of
SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 8 o'clock. JOHN C. HAINES, President.
E. B. KIDDER, Cashier. fe18-...-1y

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.
ss1-...-1y No. 22 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the
"BANK OF AMERICA,"
Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.
Dated this 26th day of May, A. D. 1862.
GEORGE SMITH, President.
E. W. WILLARD Cashier. ly28-...

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE
ON NEW YORK.
FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB,
...-ly Telegraph Office.

Co-Partnerships.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of RAWSON & BARTLETT, is dissolved by the death of R. T. Rawson. All business of the late firm will be settled by John A. Bartlett.
JOHN A. BARTLETT.
Chicago, May 20, 1862.
The undersigned have this day formed a Co-Partnership under the name and style of RAWSON & BARTLETT, and will continue the business at the old stand, No. 37 Lake street.
STEPHEN W. RAWSON,
JOHN A. BARTLETT.
Chicago, May 20, 1862. my28-r718-1w

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
CALORIC GRAIN DRYER.
The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership in the business of Drying Grain and manufacturing Kiln Dried Meal, under the name and style of Sylvester Marsh & Co.
SYLVESTER MARSH,
E. K. HUBBARD.
Chicago, April 28th, 1862. my19-r483-1m

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day entered into Co-partnership under the name and style of Jno. Clark & Co., for the transaction of an exclusive Commission business, over Galena Freight Depot, corner Dearborn and North Water sts. P. O. Box 3814. Cash advances on consignments, on Produce in store, bills of lading and shipments East.
JNO. CLARK,
J. H. MARSHALL,
PAUL JONES.
Chicago, May 1st, 1862. my16-r212 3m

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—We, the undersigned, have this day entered into a Co-Partnership under the style and firm name of
KELLOGG & GRAY.
For the purpose of dealing in Coal of all kinds.
Chicago, May 1st, 1862. A. E. KELLOGG.
G. W. GRAY.

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.
Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,
LINSEED OIL,
Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 616.
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1862.

THE LOYAL DEMOCRAT.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

Mouth not to me your Union rant,
Nor gloze mine ears with loyal cant!
Who stands this day in Freedom's van,
He only is my UNION MAN!
Who tramples Slavery's Gesler hat,
He is my LOYAL DEMOCRAT!

With whips, engirt by chains, too long
We strove to make our Fasces strong;
When Rebel hands those races rend,
Must we with whips and chains still mend?
If "Democrats" can stoop to that,
God help me! I'm no Democrat!

Thank Heaven the lines are drawn this hour,
'Twixt Manly Right and Despot Power;
Who scowls in Freedom's pathway now,
Bears "TYRANT" stamped upon his brow;
Who skulks aloof, or shirks his part,
Have "SLAVE" imprinted in his heart.

Is vain of "Equal Rights" ye prate,
Who fawn like dogs at Slavery's gate;
Beyond the slave each slave-whip smites,
And codes for Blacks are laws for Whites;
The chains that negro limbs encoil,
Reach and enslave each child of Toil!

O Northern Men! when will ye learn
'Tis LABOR that these tyrants spurn;
'Tis not the blood or skin they brand,
But every Poor Man's toil-worn hand;
And ye who serve them—knowing this—
Deserve the slave-lash that ye kiss!

While Northern blood remembrance craves
From twice ten thousand Southern graves,
Shall freeborn hearts—beneath the turf—
Lie always crushed by tramp of serf?
And pilgrims, at those graves, some day,
By Slavery's hounds be driven away?

The green grass in the church-yard waves—
The good corn grows o'er battle-graves;
But, O! from crimson seeds now sown,
What crops—what harvest—shall be grown?
On SHILOH's plain—on ROANOKE's sod—
What fruits shall spring from blood, O God!

Spring-time is here! The past now sleeps—
The Present sows the Future reaps!
Who plants good seed in Freedom's span,
He only is my UNION MAN!
Who treads the weeds of Slavery flat,
He is my LOYAL DEMOCRAT!
A. J. H. DUGANNE.

New York, May 23, 1862.

THE UNNAMED HEROES.

It is computed that in the field and hospital fifty thousand of our loyal fellow-citizens have already lost their lives in the struggle to subdue this rebellion. How many of them, as brave as the bravest, will never be named in history? In the *Cricket on the Hearth*, a modest little journal published monthly in Philadelphia, there is this touching poem upon one of the unknown soldier-martyrs:

KILLED AT BALL'S BLUFF.

He gave the tribute of a tear
To those fond hearts who held him dear,
And southward turned—a volunteer—
The oft-told story.
To right the wrong, wipe off the shame,
He cared not that the trump of Fame
Should sound aloud his humble name
In trepes of glory.

For Union, and for equal laws,
For Liberty—the grand old cause;
How could he speak these names and pause,
Faltering, uncertain?
He knew not what Fate had in store,
Nor cared her purpose to explore,
But calmly waited on, before
Her awful curtain.

All on a morning cold and gray,
Upon that sad October day,
He stood amidst the deep array,
Silent and steady.
Around him fell the iron hail,
He heard his dying comrades' wail,
But heart and purpose did not fail,
For he was ready.

He fought and died. A nameless grave
Where no sad willows o'er him wave,
Or sculptured stone extols the brave
In chiseled numbers,
Was his. The bird's shrill symphonies,
The restless murmur of the trees,
The sighing of the evening breeze,
Mar not his slumbers.

He died for Liberty; the time
Shows many another death sublime;
For his sake may my homely rhyme
Be all forgiven.
We trust he stands beside the Throne,
Martyr to Freedom! not alone—
That his forgotten name is known
In Heaven.

SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS.

April Term, 1862, at Ottawa.

LIST OF CASES BEFORE THE COURT AND STATEMENT OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF THEM.

Adjournment of the Court.

[From Our Own Reporter.]
OTTAWA, May 27, 1862.

Subjoined is a list of the cases comprising the docket of the term of the court just closed, and memorandums of the disposition which has been made of them.

The whole number of cases on the docket of the term is 386. Of these, eleven are People's cases, sixteen are petitions for rehearing, and fourteen are cases held under advisement from the April term, 1861, because arguments had not been filed by the parties. During the term 208 cases have been submitted on written or printed argument. In these cases the Justices will write and file their opinions during vacation. The cases continued to the next term number sixty-eight, and in about seventy-five cases the appeals or writs of error are dismissed.

With a few exceptions, in cases now held under advisement, the attorneys have not filed all of their arguments, and they are not decided for this reason.

PEOPLE'S CAUSES.

1. Henry Thomas et al vs The People of the State of Illinois—Dismissed.
2. John B Yale vs The People of the State of Illinois—Under advisement.
3. Vincent F. Lewis vs The People of the State of Illinois—Reversed and remanded.
4. Edward Sweeney vs The People of the State of Illinois—Reversed.
5. Peter Kelley vs The People of the State of Illinois—Affirmed.
6. Michael Reims vs The People of the State of Illinois—Submitted by appellant.
7. B Schmann, impl, &c, vs The people of the State of Illinois—Affirmed.
8. Brown vs People—Rehearing denied.
9. People ex rel vs Hessing—Affirmed.
10. Mullen vs People—Under Advisement.
11. Mix vs People—Affirmed.

CIVIL CASES.

1. Alvin Harroun et al vs David N Tuttle—Continued.
2. Charles Cottrell vs The President and Trustees of the Town of Aurora—Dismissed.
3. John M Stevens vs Russell Benedict et al—Continued.
4. The Illinois Central R R Co vs William Davis et al—Continued.
5. Joseph M Broom vs Archibald McPherdan—Continued.
6. Robert Stone vs Robert Holloway et al—Dismissed.
7. John De Wolf et al vs Samuel M Hitt—Continued.
8. Sylvester W Wood et al vs Donald Nicholson—Dismissed.
9. James Mitchell et al vs Jay Thomas—Dismissed.
10. David Gibson vs Horatio J Loomis—Continued.
11. Lewis S Goodenough et al vs John Shepard—Affirmed.
12. Aldrick Larkin vs John A Stringer—Continued.
13. John W Buckley vs Joseph Knox—Dismissed.
14. Vaughn Williams vs Daniel Corbett—Affirmed.
15. Thomas Dobbins et al vs Joseph Lyford et al—Dismissed.
16. O Gribbon, impleaded, &c, vs Wetmore C Thompson—Reversed and remanded.
17. Christian Troutman et al vs Lorents Schaffer—Continued.
18. John Rayburn vs John Beam et al—Dismissed.
19. Jesse K Dubois vs The Reapers' Bank—Continued.
20. Jesse K Dubois vs The Reapers' Bank—Continued.
21. Sylvester Lind vs Joseph Wild—Continued.
22. James W Davidson vs David R Morse—Dismissed.
23. John Timmerman et al vs George W Phelps—Affirmed.
24. James M Shackelford vs Samuel R Bailey—Continued.
25. W Speiden Gale et al vs Riley Root—Reversed.
26. The City of Morris vs Daniel Matteson—Continued.
27. James Mitchell et al vs John Brewster et al—Affirmed.
28. Henry E Diblee et al vs Caleb T Briggs—Reversed.
29. J M Austin et al vs Lewis P Lott—Affirmed.
30. T Speer et al, impleaded, &c, vs Adolph Widenbaum et al—Continued.
31. T Speer et al, impleaded, &c, vs Gasbert De Clerry et al—Continued.
32. Enoch Stockham et al vs William Munson—Reversed and remanded.
33. Joseph Brewster vs Jeremiah Grover—Affirmed.
34. John Van Meter et al vs Henry W Harwood—Continued.
35. The Board of Supervisors of Kane county vs Delos W Young et al—Continued.
36. Rufus Hopkins vs Phineas Stevens—Continued.
37. George A Miller vs William Montgomery—Dismissed.
38. Edmund S Holbrook vs The Trustees of Schools, &c—Affirmed.
39. George O Barnes vs George Simmons—Reversed and remanded.
40. Jesse C Boyd vs Jeremiah Kocher—Continued.
41. Jesse C Boyd vs James M Moore—Reversed.
42. J W Vanmeter, impld, &c, vs William McHard—Continued.
43. Annie G Smith et al, impleaded, &c, vs Jas Huston—Dismissed.
44. Laurens Meierhoffer et al vs Jacob Meierhoffer—Continued.
45. Peter Wilbur et al vs William E Doggett—Continued.
46. Vincent M Ayers vs Marcus B Osborne—Continued.
47. Peter Schoonover vs Harmon Myers—Affirmed.
48. Willard B Johnson vs Jesse Birmingham, interpleaded, &c—Dismissed.
49. Robert T Templeton et al vs Charles L Kelsey—Dismissed.
50. Fernando A Fuller et al vs Samuel H McPherren et al—Dismissed.
51. Fernando A Fuller et al vs William Irwin—Dismissed.
52. Fernando A Fuller et al vs Joseph E Langford et al—Dismissed.
53. The Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company vs Daniel Appleby et al—Under advisement.
54. The Michigan Central Railroad Company, Garnishee, &c, vs Philip H Koehane—Continued.
55. Michael Gleason vs City of Chicago—Affirmed.
56. Jane Francisco et al vs James Hendricks et al—Reversed and remanded.
57. Samuel J Millay et al vs Marvin Dunn—Affirmed.
58. John C Waterman et al vs Horatio F Paige—Dismissed.
59. Mary Curtis vs William H Brown et al—Under advisement.
60. Andrew J Bletch vs Asbury F Johnson—Continued.
61. Edward Williston vs David Fisher et al—Dismissed.
62. Benjamin Foote vs Wilson Nichols—Affirmed.
63. Nathaniel H Hall vs Jonathan P Burton—Affirmed.
64. William B Snowhook vs George Dodge et al—Reversed.
65. John W Doane et al vs Michael Bartlett—Continued.
66. Lovina Jennings vs Elizabeth Jennings et al—Under advisement.
67. James B Gorton vs John M Brown—Under advisement.
68. Samuel Claycomb vs Wm C Cecil—Reversed and remanded.
69. William King vs Elvina B Brown—Continued.
70. Charles P Smith vs Conrad Smith—Reversed and remanded.
71. P Smith vs Jesse Forney—Appeal dismissed.
72. P Smith vs Jesse Forney—Appeal dismissed.
73. William P Dutton vs Annie Bowen—Under advisement.
74. Edwin K Stoddard vs Joe C Jarvis, impl'd, &c—Affirmed.
75. Jane Stow et al vs Walter Kimball et al—Affirmed.
76. Myron V Hall et al vs John J Jones—Reversed.
77. E G Phelps et al vs George James—Continued.
78. Orrin Wardell vs Jane McDowell et al—Under advisement.
79. Peter Innis and A Spaulding vs George M Hadden—Rehearing refused.
80. William A Herron vs The Peoria Marine and Fire Insurance Company—Reversed and remanded.
81. Ephraim C Rynearson vs Charles Ballance—Dismissed.
82. Martin O Walker vs James Brown et al—Reversed and remanded.
83. Thomas Snell vs Henry Jaquot et al—Reversed and remanded.
84. Adrian Van Winkle et al vs Sophia Grose—Dismissed.
85. Robert J Jemison vs George Garden—Reversed.
86. The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company vs Julius A Pratt and The County of Henry—Dismissed.
87. Merritt A Myers vs James Kesley—Continued.
88. Washington Wolf vs Wells Willets—Continued.
89. Harrison Drew et al vs William Drewry—Continued.
90. John Pfund et al vs Edward Zimmerman—Affirmed.
91. Elisha Granger vs Balthazar Born et al—Dismissed.
92. The Charter Oak Fire Insurance Company vs Nathaniel S Sunderland—Dismissed.
93. Delos W Young et al vs Charles C Earl—Reversed and remanded.
94. Walter Loucks vs Board of Supervisors of the County of Kendall and J J Cole, County Clerk—Appeal dismissed.
95. Orvis C Hinds et al vs Miron Hopkins—Reversed.
96. John O'Donnell vs Phineas Howes—Reversed and remanded.
97. William Marshall, Jr, et al vs Chester Moses—Continued.
98. William S Bosworth vs Robert Talbot—Continued.
99. John Van Horn vs Margaret Keenan et al—Under advisement.
100. William McAllister vs Robert K Ball—Affirmed.
101. Mathew B Finley vs Thomas S Dickinson et al—Under advisement.
102. Philip Carlia et al vs Francis A Hoffman et al—Reversed.
103. Philip R Forrest et al vs Edward I Tinkham et al—Affirmed.
104. Andrew H Young et al vs Joseph Graff—Reversed and bill dismissed.
105. Benjamin F Quimby et al vs James W Hening—Continued.
106. Cornelia C Hichins vs Isaac R Lyon et al—Dismissed.
107. Alvan Kidder vs The City of Peoria—Reversed and remanded.
108. Chris H Tucker et al vs John S Gould—Dismissed.
109. Vincent M Ayres et al vs Lutelius Lindley et al—Continued.
110. John R Jaffray et al vs Charles L Hoyt—Affirmed.
111. Stephen A Hurlbut vs Claudian B. Northrup—Reversed.
112. Louisa M Fairman vs William Bovin—Affirmed.
113. Amos Edwards et al vs Benjamin F Evans—Reversed and remanded.
114. ——— Loy vs Steamboat F X Aubrey—Reversed and remanded.
115. Harriet Farian vs Reuben Lovejoy—Reversed and remanded.
116. Samuel S. Gardner vs Lyman Hall et al—Reversed and remanded.
117. H D Jamison et al vs Asa Pease et al—Continued.
118. Harvey B Hurd et al vs Susan B Eaton et al—Under advisement.
119. Walter Dunham et al vs William W Heaton—Reversed and remanded.
120. The Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Company vs George W Stanford et al—Under advisement.
121. Robert C Stickley, garnishee, &c, vs William Little et al—Reversed and remanded.
122. Frederick A Cadwell vs Julia Farwell—Affirmed.
123. Charles Mason et al vs Arthur McGin et al—Reversed—bill dismissed.
124. Nathan Applebee vs Moses Rumery—Under advisement.
125. John Waugh et al vs John W Leech—Under advisement.
126. Otho Klemm et al vs Robert Dewes—Reversed and remanded.
127. Daniel T Elton et al vs Robert Dewes—Affirmed.
128. Wm H W Cushman et al vs Francis Warner—Continued.
129. Henry Myers et al vs Charles Walker—Continued.
130. George Schluemp vs John F Reidersdorf—Affirmed.
131. Seth Smith et al vs Charles H Nelson—Affirmed.
132. Daniel S Kinzie et al vs Hushal Thomas—Reversed and remanded, with leave to amend.
133. John G Shortall vs Samuel T Hinckley et al—Affirmed.
134. James Kinney vs Andrew T Sherman et al—Affirmed.
135. James B Aiken et al vs Richard Lloyd et al—Affirmed.
136. Richard Montague vs Edward N Kitchell et al—Under advisement.
137. Alexander W Albro et al vs Chauncy L Dayton—Under advisement.
138. The Illinois Grand Trunk Railway et al vs Caleb Cook et al—Under advisement.
139. Willie Dodge et al vs Henry J Deal—Affirmed.
140. Isaac Harris vs the President and Trustees of the Town of Newark—Reversed and remanded.
141. Isaac Harris vs the President and Trustees of the Town of Newark—Reversed and remanded.
142. Isaac Harris vs The President and Trustees of the Town of Newark—Reversed and remanded.
143. John James vs Washington Bushnell et al—Affirmed.
144. Martin Corley et al vs Michal Kenneda, Sen—Affirmed.
145. George Bass vs The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co—Reversed and remanded.
146. John Richardson et al vs Asaph C Thompson—Continued.
147. Daniel J Hassell vs Swan Erickson—Reversed and remanded.
148. Daniel H Ball vs Wm A Miller—Dismissed.
149. James H Orne vs Isaac Cook—Continued.
150. James Seery, Agent for Robinson & Dunham, vs Melcher Socks et al—Reversed and remanded.
151. William E. Robinson et al vs John Magarity—Under advisement.
152. Elijah C Babcock et al vs Seth Smith et al—Continued.
153. James A Hibbard et al vs James McKindley et al—Reversed and remanded.
154. Daniel Ward vs Joseph Stout et al—Continued.
155. Asa B Searles vs James Crombie—Reversed and remanded.
156. Joseph Tompkins vs Elijah S Hill—Reversed and remanded.
157. Alonzo Baker vs Alfred Hays—Affirmed.
158. The Chicago South Branch Dock Company vs Gerge W Dunlap et al—Continued.
159. Leander Douglas et al vs Samuel P Whiting—Affirmed.
160. William Watt vs Richard E Ehler—Reversed and remanded.
161. Francis B Nicoll vs William B Ogden—Under advisement.
162. Loren Perkins vs Wm Conant—Affirmed.
163. Ezra B McCagg vs Charles L Woodman—Affirmed.
164. The Marine Bank of Chicago vs Wm Birney—Under advisement.
165. The Marine Bank of Chicago vs Charles Chandler—Under advisement.
166. The Marine Bank of Chicago vs Thomas L Rushmore et al—Under advisement.
167. The Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Company vs Philo Carpenter—Under advisement.
168. The Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Company vs Margaret M Kieron—Under advisement.
169. The Peoria Marine and Fire Insurance Company vs Charles Warner—Affirmed.
170. The Board of Supervisors of Whiteside County vs Peter Bressler et al—Continued.
171. Valentine H. Marshall et al vs Elijah Barr—Appeal dismissed.
172. Walter Laughlin vs John W Casey et al—Appeal dismissed.
173. Josiah Fosgat vs Thomas Gautier—Continued.
174. Matthew Laughlin vs Benjamin B Sherman—Affirmed.
175. Frederick H Short et al vs Lawrence Cowles—Affirmed.
176. Michael Boyle vs Ann Leavens—Affirmed.
177. Galena Insurance Co vs Herman Kupfer—Reversed and remanded.
178. R S Harris & Co vs S R Hiner—Under advisement.
179. Elisha W Willard vs Jesse K Dubois, Auditor of State of Illinois—Mandamus awarded.
180. George Smith vs Sylvester Lind—Reversed and remanded.
181. Porteus B Roberts, impleaded, &c, vs James Thompson et al—Affirmed.
182. Frederick A Bryan vs Charles V Dyer—Affirmed.
183. The Illinois Mutual Insurance Company vs City of Peoria—Affirmed.
184. City of Peoria vs John B Calhoun—Reversed and remanded.
185. James Neil vs Richard P Morgan—Affirmed.
186. John S Green et al vs Alvin Cook—Reversed and remanded.
187. William M Maxfield, impleaded, &c, vs Alfred Patchen—Reversed and remanded.
188. William J Hunt et al vs John B Weir—Affirmed.
189. Thomas C McDowell et al vs Richard P Morgan et al—Reversed and decree here.
190. Smith D Hinman vs Thomas L Rushmore et al—Reversed.
191. Barnard Smyth et al vs Andrew Harvie et al—Continued.
192. Lafayette H Smith et al vs Samuel Favorite—Reversed and remanded.
193. Henry R Conkling vs John W Vail—Reversed and remanded.
194. Henry R Conkling vs John W Vail—Reversed and remanded.
195. Herman Kruffer vs Nicholas Marc—Reversed and remanded.
196. Ambr C Hankinson et al vs Corey Barbour et al—Affirmed.
197. G H Cutting, impleaded, &c, vs Adam J Conkling—Affirmed.
198. George W King vs C E Gibson, administratrix, &c—Reversed and remanded.
199. Michael Rodgers vs Alonzo Leach—Appeal dismissed.
200. John H Harris vs Edwin Willis et al—Under advisement.
201. Leonard Bushnell vs Bishop Hill Colony—Reversed and remanded.
202. Nathaniel Heckard vs Edward Sayres—Continued.
203. Abner Strawn et al vs William Cogswell—Reversed and remanded.
204. Harriet A Murphy vs City of Chicago—Under advisement.
205. Alexander G Kirkpatrick vs Benijah Lloyd, Jr—Appeal dismissed.
206. William Sackett et al vs Augustus Mansfield et al—Rehearing denied.
207. Edward Kelley et al vs Edward H Dows—Affirmed.
208. Edward Kelley vs The Cecil Bank of Maryland—Affirmed.
209. Moses Robertson vs John Dodge—Reversed and remanded.
210. Clement Pierce vs Nathaniel B Wilcox—Judgment rendered here by stipulation.
211. Charles H Nelson vs Seth Smith—Reversed and remanded.
212. James Funk vs Roswell M Hough—Affirmed.
213. Arthur W Windett vs Augustus D Taylor—Affirmed.
214. Simeon Mayo vs Henry Moore—Affirmed.
215. Michael Diversy vs Henry Hill—Under advisement.
216. Orrin A Loomis vs Jesse Dickenson—Dismissed.
217. Clinton W Sears vs The Trustees of the Illinois Wesleyan University—Affirmed.
218. Jonathan H Butler vs Jacob R Chapin—Reversed and remanded.
219. Ruth Snow et al vs Simeon Benton et al—Affirmed.
220. Orvis C Hinds vs Myron Hopkins—Dismissed.
221. John O'Leary vs County of Cook—Affirmed.
222. Henry Myers et al vs Charles Walker—Stricken from docket.
223. Louis Steiner vs Benjamin Priddy—Affirmed.
224. Sabin D. Peterbaugh vs Uri D Winchester—Reversed and remanded.
225. The people, &c, vs George H Harlow—Mandamus refused.
226. The American Express Company vs John G Pinkney—Affirmed.
227. William Scarlet vs Ira Gorham—Reversed and remanded.
228. John A Brannenmyer et al vs Ernest H Bruhre et al—Continued.
229. George Foy vs Timothy B Blackstone—Continued.
230. George W Fitch vs Daniel H Hunnewell—Reversed.
231. William C Dudley vs Daniel H Hunnewell—Reversed.
232. Henry J Chase vs Moses G Palmer—Reversed and remanded.
233. Thomas Welch vs John Lantz—Continued.
234. Marine Bank of Chicago vs William B Ogden—Under advisement.
235. Samuel Brenner vs John V Bovard—Appeal dismissed.
236. John Eayre vs John McDaniel—Affirmed.
237. Jacob Clauser vs George S Stone—Reversed and remanded.
238. Bank of Northern Illinois vs John A Wills—Continued.
239. Bank of Northern Illinois vs Ichabod Simmons—Continued.
240. Bank of Northern Illinois vs Samuel Gipp—Affirmed.
241. Joseph H Johnston vs Samuel Thompson—Affirmed.
242. Illinois Central Railroad Company vs Charles Buckner—Reversed and remanded.
243. J. Myers vs J Ladd—Reversed and remanded.
244. The Moline Water Power and Manufacturing Company vs Alfred Webster, administrator, &c—Rehearing denied.
245. William Taylor vs Elbert Marcy—Rehearing denied.
246. William Lill vs City of Chicago—Under advisement.
247. John S Oxford vs David Peter—Reversed and remanded.
248. Edwin Curtis et al vs John F Wright—Reversed and remanded.
249. James M Wead et al vs James F Wright—Reversed and remanded.
250. Joseph A Graham et al vs The People of the State of Illinois—Reversed.
251. Hartford Fire Insurance Company vs George M Hadden—Affirmed.
252. Granville Henning vs Francis M Woodhull—Reversed and remanded.
253. William E Doggett et al vs John E Brown—Reversed and remanded.
254. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company vs John M Caufman et al—Reversed and remanded.
255. Waldo Payne vs Town of Dunham—Under advisement.
256. Jesse F Miller vs Jonathan Dike, for use, &c—Appeal dismissed.
257. Thomas Nowlan vs Frederick Shaffer—Reversed and remanded.
258. Albert Strafkas, impl, &c, vs John M Evey—Affirmed.
259. John W Chichering et al vs Thomas H Falls—Under advisement.
260. Eli F Hollister et al vs Jeremiah Dimmick—Appeal dismissed.
261. Berand Quinn vs Perkins Richardson—Appeal dismissed.
262. Samuel Ingham vs William A Turner—Under advisement.
263. Dennison K Town vs Town of Blackberry—Affirmed.
264. Timothy Mosely, impl, &c, vs Marcus White—Appeal dismissed.
265. Louis Heintz vs Aaron Cahn et al—Affirmed.
266. Gustave Leverens vs John C Haines—Continued.
267. Nathaniel Norton vs Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co—Affirmed.
268. George Metzwell vs Chapman Willinson—Appeal dismissed.
269. Benj. S. Prettyman et al vs. John Barnard—Continued.
270. Samuel Ogden vs. James Stewart et. al—Reversed and remanded.
271. Benjamin Priddy vs. Le Roy Fitch—Appeal dismissed.
272. John Fitz Gibbon et al vs. David J. Lake, et. al.—Affirmed.
273. Mary Jennings vs. Susan H. Smith—Reversed and remanded.
274. John Platt vs. Tho People or State of Illinois—Affirmed.
275. Andrew J. Taolor vs. Elisha Pennington—Reversed.
276. Calvin C. Houghton vs. Morrison Francis—Affirmed.
277. Wm. Q. Heacock et. al. vs. Henry L. Swart-wort—Under advisement.
278. William Lill vs. John Bordan—Appeal dismissed.
279. Wm. Jones, vs. City of Chicago—Appeal dismissed.
280. Robert G. Ingersoll vs. Daniel E. Hawley—Appeal dismissed.
281. Templeton vs. Kelsey—Dismissed.
282. Augustus M. Herrington vs. City of Chicago—Appeal dismissed.
283. Henry H. Carr vs. Wm. Waugh—Reversed and remanded.
284. President and Trustees of Mt Palatine Academy vs Ann Kleinschmidt et al—Reversed and remanded.
285. John Hill vs A H Todd—Reversed and remanded.
286. Andrew O Peabody vs Stephen P McIntosh—Appeal dismissed.
287. Andrew McKinney vs Philip F W Peck—Affirmed.
288. G Bryan Dowd vs John H Hiner et al—Continued.
289. Robert Hervey vs John G Hickman et al—Reversed.
290. George P Lawrence vs John P Jarvis et al—Continued.
291. John M King vs Myron P. Bush et al—Affirmed.
292. Henry J Mix vs Moses Nettleton—Under advisement.
293. Edward K Lesler vs Herrick Stevens et al—Under advisement.
294. Henry A Mix vs Anthony P Halsey—Reversed for non-joinder.
295. Anthony H Shaver vs Levi Woodward et al—Reversed and remanded.
296. Benjamin F Quinby vs Edward Paddleford—Reversed for non-joinder.
297. James McKridley et al vs N Rising, impleaded, &c—Reversed and remanded.
298. Great Western Ins Co vs James H Rees—Reversed and remanded.
299. The people, ex rel, &c, vs Anthony Hessing—Transferred to No 9 People's docket.
300. George A Stewart et al vs William A Smith—Affirmed.
301. Isacc Speer vs Benjamin F Haddock—Dismissed—no briefs filed.
302. The Ottawa Gas Light and Coke Company vs James Graham—Reversed and remanded.
303. The Ottawa Gas Light and Coke Company vs Darlin Thompson—Reversed and remanded.
304. Henry W Moore vs Gabriel Dunning—Reversed and remanded.
305. James Burger et al vs Elizabeth Potter et al—Continued.
306. James P Brown et al vs Esther E Gaffney et al—Affirmed.
307. Benjamin F Carver vs Elizabeth Butterfield—Appeal dismissed.
308. Daniel H Whitman vs William H Robinson et al—Continued.
309. Charles S Phillips vs William P Kerr—Rehearing denied.
310. Augustin Chester and wife vs Julian S Rumsey—Rehearing denied.
311. Horace Long vs Lyman R Davis—Appeal dismissed.
312. James V Evans vs William Collins—Appeal dismissed.
313. Zelle vs Azdelotte—Appeal dismissed.
314. Walker vs Moore—Appeal dismissed.
315. Phelps et al vs Preston—Appeal dismissed.
316. Phelps et al vs Preston—Appeal dismissed.
317. Chicago & R I R R Co vs city of Ottawa—Judgment at last term amended.
318. Same vs same—Same order as in 318.
319. Kimball vs Walker et al—Rehearing denied.
320. Loomis vs Loomis—Affirmed.
321. Griswold vs Peoria University—Rehearing denied.
322. Davis vs Ransom et al—Rehearing denied.
323. Kuebel vs Whitham—Appeal dismissed.
324. Bourland vs Sickles—Remanded.
325. Cutel vs Sunlicker—Appeal dismissed.
326. Chambers vs Murphy—Appeal dismissed.
327. Ellis vs Hartwig—Appeal dismissed.
328. Taylor vs Marcy—Rehearing denied.
329. Miller vs Montgomery—Appeal dismissed.
330. Meeker vs Doane—Appeal dismissed.
331. Mills vs Heeny et al—Continued.
332. Ill C R R Co vs Reidy—Appeal dismissed.
333. G W Ins Co vs Stadden—Rehearing allowed and judgment affirmed.
334. Swan Township vs People—Supersedeas allowed—Continued.
335. Bostwick vs Hitchcock—Appeal dismissed.
336. C B & Q R R Co vs Hazard—Rehearing denied.
337. Lewis vs Lindley et al—Amendment of execution allowed.
338. White vs Danford et al—Supersedeas allowed—continued.
339. Melzael vs Williamson—Supersedeas allowed—continued.
340. Jackson vs Claus—Appeal dismissed.
341. Cowan vs Morgan—Appeal dismissed.
342. Waite vs Traver—Appeal dismissed.
343. VanTyle vs Clark—Appeal dismissed.
344. Pardee vs Newport—Appeal dismissed.
345. Butler vs Dubois—Affirmed.
346. Cassell vs Berry—Appeal dismissed.
347. Butler vs Wright—Reversed and not remanded.
348. Howe vs Stone et al—Appeal dismissed.
349. Deitrick vs Barnard et al—Supersedeas allowed—continued.
350. Joyce vs Dooley—Appeal dismissed.
351. Walker vs Comstock—Appeal dismissed.
352. Schofield vs Settley—Continued.
353. Bailey vs Barnard—Continued.
354. Knight vs Parker—Continued.
355. Rowe vs Bowen—Affirmed.
356. Mafit et al vs Richards et al—Continued.
357. People ex rel vs Coventry et al—Under advisement.
358. Wray et al vs Guild et al—Continued.
359. Cook vs Barton—Dismissed.

Cases taken under advisement at April term, 1861.

35. Butler vs Durham—Reversed and bill dismissed.
67. Chapman vs Ogden—Under advisement.
135. Pulliam vs Nelson—Under advisement.
160. Bradley vs Sparck—Reversed.
177. Putnam vs Fitts—Dismissed.
178. Holloway vs Clark—Reversed and remanded.
197. Smith vs Racine and Mississippi Railroad Company—Under advisement.
209. Raitray vs Mortell—Reversed and remanded.
238. Stone vs Attwood—Under advisement.
297. Curtis vs Root—Under advisement.
8. P D Dubois vs The People—Under advisement.

To Contractors.

NOTICE.—Sealed Proposals are invited until the 27th day of May, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the United States Subsistence Department with 6,000 head of Beef Cattle on the hoof, the Cattle to be delivered at Washington City, and each animal to average 1,300 pounds gross weight; no animal admitted which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross. Heifers and Bulls not wanted.
The Cattle to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as the Government may require.
The first delivery of Cattle to be made on the 10th of June, 1862, or as soon thereafter as Government may require.
A bond with good and sufficient security will be required.
Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury Notes, or other Government funds.
No bid will be entertained when put in by contractors who have previously failed to comply with their contracts, or where the bidder is not present to respond to his bid, and all bids to be accompanied by two guaranties.
The names of firms should be stated in full, with the precise address of all the members of the firm.
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NUMBER 10 CENTRAL WHARF, BUFFALO.
Cash advances made by Walker, Bronson & Co., Chicago. ap7-p111-3m

PATRICK & CO., GENERAL Commission Merchants, No. 244 South Water st., Chicago, Illinois. Advances made on Grain, Flour, Provisions, etc., for sale here, and by our friends in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Liverpool. We refer to Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Co., Chicago; E. K. Willard, Agent Bank Montreal, Chicago; J. H. Dunham, Esq., Chicago; H. A. Tucker, Esq., Chicago.
J. Y. PATRICK. [my2-p869-3m] C. T. INSLEE.

MURRY NELSON & CO.,
No. 214 South Water street.
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase, sale, shipment and making cash advances on Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Produce of all kinds,
FOR A COMMISSION.
MURRY NELSON. E. E. STEVENS.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO.,
EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain, and Produce generally, No. 226 and 228 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. fe17-1y

RAPPLEYE & SHELDON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
248 South Water street. Have facilities for shipping Broom Corn to Eastern Manufacturers. Cash advances made on Consignments and Shipments.
REFERENCE—Bowen Brothers, C. B. Blair, Chicago.
S. B. RAPPLEYE. [ap1-p570-1y] SETH SHELDON, JR.

LEE & ANTES,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Give especial attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of produce on commission. Office 121 Lake street, corner of Clark.
OLIVER H. LEE. [mh28-p856-6m] CHARLES H. ANTES.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 10 Water street, Fowler's Building, Post Office Drawer 6137, Chicago. REFERENCES—Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Wm. Martin, Gen. Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R. an16-c891-1y

BRUCE, SCOTT & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, No. 16 Lasalle street, between Lake and South Water, Chicago, Ill. Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and other products on commission. We make liberal cash advances on Consignments for sale in this or Eastern markets.
Post Office Drawer 6233.
ALONZO BRUCE. GEO. E. SCOTT. E. F. QUIAL. mh17-n358-3m

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
47 Broad street, New York.
Advances made on Consignments to the above firm by WM. AITCHISON, Jr., Agent, 182 South Water street, Chicago. mh7-n356-1y

CHADBOURNE & WETHERBE
General Commission Merchants,
Pardee's Building, corner Wells and South Water sts., No. 5 up stairs, Chicago.
A. S. CHADBOURNE. [mh1-n211-6m] G. F. WETHERBE.

BALL, BURBANK & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 1 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and Clark sts. Post Office Drawer 6207, Chicago.
F. H. BALL | F. W. BURBANK | F. BALL | GEO. F. COLE
fe26 n147-6m

MORSE & YARWOOD,
(LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.)
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
186 SOUTH WATER STREET.
Aiken's Building.
Business confined strictly to Commission.
ALBERT MORSE. [y30-ly] M. S. YARWOOD.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened, at 188 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co. think they can give such superior advantages. [ap15-r...-1y]
M. S. NICHOLS. O. E. BRITT. E. A. NICHOLS.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 218½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co.
J. L. WILLIAMS. [ja1-...-1y] W. D. HOUGHTELING.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., at 246, 248 and 250 South Water street.
ALBERT E. NEELY, BENJAMIN W. LAWRENCE, WM. T. WINDIATE, EDWARD F. LAWRENCE. mh31-...-1y

R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
216½ South Water Street,
ja22-...-1y

WADSWORTH, TURLAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
8½ Clark Street, Chicago—P. O. Drawer 6161.
Cash advances made on shipments to us or our Correspondents in New York, Boston or Philadelphia.
de27-...-1y

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 11 Lasalle street, Chicago.
STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 3 City Buildings, St. Louis. [my17-...-1y]
G. J. GILBERT. G. W. UPDIKE. E. O. STANARD.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 3 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.
F. F. GRIFFIN. [mh...-1y] A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 153 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

KIMBALL & WOLCOTT,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 188 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
Consignments solicited. Orders for purchases executed with care and dispatch.
GRANVILLE KIMBALL. [de...-1y] E. C. WOLCOTT.

RICE FAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1814.
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission.
RICE FAY. [...-1y] SAM. R. WOODWORTH.

Commission Merchants.

HEWES & BRAUNS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 5 Wigwam Building, Market street, Chicago, Ill.
S. W. HEWES. [my23-r...-6m] E. BRAUNS.

FARWELL & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
180 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on property in store. REFERENCES—Cooley, Farwell & Co., G. C. Cook & Co., Gray, Phelps & Co.
CHAS. B. FARWELL. [my21-r597-1y] SIMEON FARWELL.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of
PRODUCE AND BROOM CORN,
for sale in this market or consigned to our correspondence in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. RAPPLEYE & SHELDON, Commission Merchants, 248 South Water street, Chicago. ap1-n573-1y

CHARLES RANDOLPH,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 2 Loomis' Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments. ...

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on commission. No. 156 South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago, Ill. ...

FORD & NORTON,
STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Fire-proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
SAM'L A. FORD. [...-1y] NATHANIEL NORTON.

Melodeons.

PRINCE & CO'S
IMPROVED
MELODEONS.
Warranted for Five Years.
The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing 80 instruments per week.
Manufactory, cor. of Maryland & Niagara Sts.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
WHOLESALE DEPOTS.
87 Fulton street.............................New York.
43 Lake street...................................Chicago.
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
Henry Tolman & Co.............................Boston, Mass.
W. F. Colburn...............................Cincinnati, O.
Balmer & Weber..............................St. Louis, Mo.
James Bellak..................................Philadelphia.
A. Couse..Detroit, Mich.
Ph. P. Werlein.................................New Orleans.
A & S. Nordheimer...........................Toronto, C. W.
Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSANDS. These instruments are now in use mostly in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, and the West Indies, and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held.
At all Industrial Exhibitions they have invariably been awarded the Highest Premium whenever exhibited in competition with others.
We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described, and illustrated by elegant engravings.
All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.
Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada.
Address either
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO, Buffalo, N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton st., N. Y
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake st., Chicago.
Or either of the above wholesale agents. ap15-p819-1y

Segars.

CORBIN & CO.
COR
BINS
OWN
SEGARS.
Manufactured from Selected Havana Tobacco.
For sale at Wholesale and Retail at
NO. 65 CLARK STREET
mh1-n191-6m Corner of Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

Removals.

REMOVAL.
BASSETT & HAMMOND
Have removed to
No. 124 Lake Street,
Second door East of Clark street,
Where can be found a complete assortment of HATS AND CAPS, of our own and New York manufacture.
[my27-r693-2w]

TURNER & SIDWAY,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Saddles, Horse Collars, Trunks, Whips, &c.
HAVE REMOVED
To No. 49 Lake Street.
[my5-r47-1m]

REMOVAL.—RUBBER GOODS,
RUBBER CAMP BLANKETS,
Capes, Ponchos, and Havelocks,
RUBBER COATS AND LEGGINS,
Rubber and Leather
BELTING.
HOSE, PACKING, &c.
JOHN B. IDESON, & CO.,
ap26-p632-3m 111 Randolph street.

Paper Hangings.

PAPER HANGINGS
AT LESS THAN COST.
Closing Out Sale to Close Concern.
GREAT BARGAINS
Offered to Cash Buyers.
CHAS. ANDRESS, No. 82 Randolph Street.
[my5-r83-1m]

F. E. RIGBY, JR., Agent
Importer and Jobber of
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
General House Painter.
ap11 p336-6m 89 Randolph street, Chicago.

DRAKE & BRO.,
DEALERS IN
PAPER HANGINGS,
Window Shades, Fixtures, &c.
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
PAPER HANGERS, ETC., ETC.
No. 154 Clark Street, Chicago.
[oc18-1y]

Money to Loan.

$500 TO LOAN FOR ONE year at 10 per cent interest, payable semi-annually in Chicago,
ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY
In Chicago or Cook County.
CLARKSON & TREE,
my26-r664-3t Rooms 1 and 2, 82 Dearborn street.

$20,000 IN SUMS TO SUIT borrowers may be had of the undersigned,
On Short or Long Time,
at very low rate interest, by applying at once at
GREENEBAUM BROTHERS,
my23-r...-1m Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.

$25,000 TO LOAN ON IMproved City property, in amounts from $1,000 to $10,000, at 10 per cent. per annum. Applications made at 186 South Water street, Room No. 4 Aiken's Building (up-stairs) adjoining Board of Trade. [my14-r360-3w] G. B. COOK.

MONEY TO LOAN ON
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
Or on Good Improved Farms, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Terms for sale cheap.
CHAMBERS & LEE, 131 Lake st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to
ERNST PRUSSING,
Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.
AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. AND NOTARY PUBLIC
No. 6 Larmon Block,
N. E. cor. Clark and Washington sts.

Steamboat Lines.

LAKE SUPERIOR.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE
AND LAKE SUPERIOR LINE.
THE PROPELLER
T. W. BACKUS
Will leave our Dock this WEDNESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock for ONTONAGON, calling at intermediate ports. For Freight or Passage apply to
A. HARVEY & CO.,
ap16-p664-6m 226 and 228 South Water street.

THE
Western Transportation Co.
AND
WESTERN EXPRESS.
1862.
THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the
NEW YORK CENTRAL
AND
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,
Numbering thirty first-class, staunch and strong steamers, offer to the commercial public, the following evidently superior facilities for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southwestern States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities, consisting of
130 Canal Boats,
Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines:
THE WESTERN EXPRESS,
(Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:
The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	B. C. & C. Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA,	FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE,	WENONA,
MOHAWK,	MENDOTA,
PLYMOUTH,	EVERGREEN CITY,
NEPTUNE,	GALENA,
MAY FLOWER,	CHICAGO.

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply at the Western Transportation Office, Erie Basin, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.
The Detroit Line Daily,
Via North Shore direct, connecting at Buffalo with the New York Central, and Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroads.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	W. T. Co. Steamers.
MISSOURI,	DUNKIRK,
ILLINOIS,	CONCORD,
SAGINAW,	MARY STEWART
	OMAR PASHA.

Leaving the dock, Erie Basin, every evening, at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, Erie Basin.
Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky and Green Bay Line.
Central Railroad Steamers.

EQUATOR,	EQUINOX,
ARAXES,	EUPHRATES,
ECLIPSE,	COMET,
ROCKET,	MARQUETTE,
CUYAHOGA,	ORONTES,
	FOREST QUEEN.

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, at 7 o'clock P. M. For freight and passage apply to L. D. Dole, Agent, office foot of Michigan street.
For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents:
EVERETT CLAPP, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York.
HUGH ALLEN,
A. COLSON, No. 9 Astor House, New York.
R. G. CHASE, 112 Pier, Albany, N. Y.
E. G. CHASE, 191 River street, Troy, N. Y.
J. J. HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit, Mich.
J. J. TALLMADGE, Mississippi and Prairie Du Chien Railroad Dock, Milwaukee.
E. A. BUCK, Green Bay, Wis.
W. F. HURD, Boston, Mass.
Western Transportation Co., Erie Basin, Buffalo.
CONSIGNEES:
BOND & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio.
DEERING, S. SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
W. T. DILL, Sandusky, Ohio.
JOHN HEARN & CO., Erie, Pa.
DUTTON & RAYMOND, Racine, Wis.
KENOSHA PIER CO., Kenosha, Wis.
W. H. WRIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill.
J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.
C. Y. RICHMOND,
Down Freight Agent, North Dearborn street,
J. W. TUTTLE, Up Freight Agent,
Foot of State street, Chicago, Ill.
ap16-p663-3m

THE
Northern Transportation Co'y
OF OHIO
Is prepared to transport property between
Boston, all Points in New England, New York and the West,
With promptness, care and dispatch.
This well known Line of Fourteen First-class Screw Steamers connects at Ogdensburgh with the
Railroad for Boston and all Points in New England;
At Cape Vincent with the
Railroad and Propeller Line between Cape Vincent and New York,
And at Oswego with a
LINE OF 25 FIRST CLASS CANAL BOATS
Between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York,
Forming a DAILY LINE from Boston, New York, Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent and Oswego to Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit,
AND A TRI-WEEKLY LINE TO
Chicago, Milwaukee and Intermediate Ports.
AGENTS:
J. Myers, 191 Broadway, New York. John Hocking, 7 State street, Boston. Geo. A. Eddy, Ogdensburgh. H. J. Crevolin, Cape Vincent. John H. Crawford, Oswego. Peltos & Breed, Cleveland. Walker & Hayes, Toledo. E. H. Mather, Detroit. O. J. Hale, Milwaukee. Taylor, Murray & Co., Racine.
CLARY & HOWE, Agents,
Foot of North Lasalle st., Chicago.
[ap4-p53-6m]

BUFFALO, CLEVELAND
AND
1862 Chicago Line. 1862
For the ensuing season of navigation, the steamers of this line will run in connection, and on alternate days, with those of the
WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.,
BETWEEN
Chicago and Buffalo,
Touching at intermediate ports when practicable, and forming a
DAILY LINE
(Sundays excepted,) for the transportation of Freight and Passengers.

B., C. & C. Line Stmrs.	W. T. Co. Steamers.
FOUNTAIN CITY,	MOHAWK,
GALENA,	FREE STATE,
WENONA,	TONAWANDA,
MENDOTA,	PLYMOUTH,
CHICAGO,	MAYFLOWER,
EVERGREEN CITY,	NEPTUNE.

Running in connection, at Buffalo, with
NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD, WESTERN EXPRESS, SPAULDING'S EXPRESS, UNION EXPRESS;
The Western Transportation Company, and Troy and Erie, and Troy and Western Lines of Canal Boats, on the Erie Canal.
At Cleveland, with
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
The Steamers composing this line are of the largest size, and of great strength and speed, with superior accommodations for Passengers.
With these unequalled facilities the line is prepared to contract to transport property from New York, Boston, Albany, Troy, and all the points on the line of the New York Central Railroad and the Erie Canal, to the ports on the West Shore of Lake Michigan; and from those ports to Cleveland, Buffalo, and all points East.
For rates of freight and passage apply to
JOHN H MOBE, Agent N. Y. C. Railroad, No. 239 Broadway, N. Y.
HUGH ALLEN, Ag't's West'n Transportation Co., A. COLSON, No. 1 Coenties Slip, N. Y.
M. B. SPAULDING, Spaulding's Express, No. 2 Astor House, N. Y.
J. F. WILGUS & CO., Proprietor of Union Express, No. 207 Broadway, N. Y.
W. C. RICE, Agent Troy and Erie, and Troy and Western Lines of Canal Boats, No. 7 Coenties Slip, N. York.
G. G. KIDDER, No. 89 Washington st., Boston, Mass.
W. F. HURD, Agent W. T. Co., Boston.
A. A. WEMPLE, Agent New York Central R. R., Albany.
S. G. CHASE, Agent W. T. Co., Troy and Albany.
J. J. SPRAGUE, Agent N. Y. C. R. R., Troy, N. York.
BOND & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio.
WM. STEWART, Agent C. & P. R. R., Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. L. HURD & CO., Detroit, Mich.
J. J. TALLMADGE, Milwaukee, Wis.
SHELDON PEASE, Managing Agt.,
Office foot of Michigan street Buffalo.
C. Y. RICHMOND,
Agent for Eastward Bound Freight, Office foot of North Dearborn street, Chicago.
J. W. TUTTLE,
Agent for Westward Bound Freight, Office foot of State street, Chicago.
A. A. SAMPLE,
Passenger Agent, Office No. 6 North Clark street, Chicago. ap3-p23-3m

1862. MISSOURI RIVER 1862.
PACKET LINE.
ST. JOSEPH AND OMAHA,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.
STEAMER OMAHA,
Captain F. B. KERCHEVAL. S. ED. DAY, Clerk.
STEAMER WEST WIND,
Captain J. D. HOOPER. W. W. COPELAND, Clerk
WILL LEAVE ST. JOSEPH TRI-WEEKLY
During the Season,
For Forest City, White Cloud, Rulo, Arago, Aspinwall, Brownville, Rockport, Sonora, Nebraska City, Plattsmouth, Council Bluffs and Omaha, on the arrival of the Express Passenger Train from St. Louis and the East.
The Boats of this line are commanded by skillful and experienced officers, and have been carefully overhauled and refitted in the best manner to insure comfort and safety to passengers and shippers.
To Travelers and Shippers to the Upper Missouri,
Western Iowa, Nebraska Territory and the Gold Mines, this line is recommended as safe, expeditious and reliable.
Overland Transportation Companies
At Nebraska City and Omaha will receive freight from this Line for Denver, Salt Lake, &c., FREE OF CHARGE.
This route offers to passengers and shippers from the East more and better facilities than any other.
THROUGH CONTRACTS MADE
By authorized Agents for this Line, in all the principal cities in the East, Chicago and Saint Louis, for Freight and Passengers.
Merchants and Miners bound East from Denver and the Gold Mines will find it much to their advantage to take one of the boats of this Line at Omaha or Nebraska City, which places them within seventy-five hours traveling time of New York and Philadelphia.
STEAMER ALEX. MAJORS,
Captain SAMUEL BURKS, JNO. A. NICHLY, Clerk.
Will leave IATAN, (the terminus of the Platte County Railroad,) DAILY, for Fort Leavenworth, Leavenworth City, Wyandotte and Kansas City, and return in time to connect with the Express Train going East same day.
Passengers leaving St. Joseph at 2:30 P. M., on arrival of the H. & St. Joseph Train, for Iatan, the Boat will arrive at Leavenworth and Kansas City in time for the Stages leaving for Lawrence, Topeka, Fort Riley and Fort Scott, next day.
Tickets Sold on Board of all the Boats
Via Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, to all points East by any of the different routes.
All Freight consigned to this Line at St. Joseph will be forwarded by the Boats free of charge for handling.
For further information address
E. FORD, Superintendent,
Or, H. J. FERGUSON, Secretary,
my13-r...-3m Saint Joseph, Mo.

OLD OSWEGO LINE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FOR 1862—Falling, Dana & Co., Oswego; F. B. Dana & Co., 100 Broad street, New York, proprietors.
The undersigned, as agents of the above old well established line, will contract freight at the lowest rates from Chicago, by Lake and Canal, to Boston, New York, and Albany. Through freight from Boston ... This route via Oswego is not only the most expeditious, but avoids all risk of canal ... Produce Merchants will ... consignments to ... at Oswego, which ... going into store.
WRIGHT & WHITNEY, Agents,
Office No. 1, Pardee's Building, ... South Water street, corner of Wells street. ap8-p...

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.
CHANGE OF TIME.
Trains leave Chicago at 8:00 A. M., Day Express, (except Sundays); 9:00 P. M. Night Express (except Saturdays) ... Trains arrive from St. Louis at 4:50 A. M., and 5:20 P. M.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leaves Chicago at 4:00 P. M. and arrives at 9:45 A. M.
C. H. ADLEN, Sup't.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TIME!
On and after SUNDAY, May 11th, 1862, trains will leave Chicago:
Express at 9:15 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
Accommodation at 5:30 P. M. daily, Saturday excepted.
On Saturdays an Accommodation Train will be run to Kankakee, leaving Chicago at 4:00 P. M.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT CHICAGO:
Express at 8:00 A. M. Accommodation at 11:25 P. M.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

House Furnishing.

GREAT CARPET HALL
OF
Hollister & Wilkins,
135 & 137 - - LAKE STREET - - 135 & 137
(UP-STAIRS.)
The Best Goods at Low Prices.

CARPETINGS,
Have on hand and offer for sale, of their own importation and of the best domestic manufacture, the largest and best assortment in the Northwest of Medallion, Wilton, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Three-Ply, Superfine Ingrain, Extra Fine Ingrain, Cotton and Wool Ingrain, Wool Dutch, Scotch Hemps, Felt Venetian, Tapestry, Ingrain, Body Brussels and Stair Carpetings, all of the greatest variety; comprising the largest, best and most desirable assortment ever before opened in Chicago, and which they offer at the lowest possible prices.

OIL CLOTHS,
Of these we offer a large and unrivalled assortment either as regards quality, style or price; English and American manufacture, in widths of one yard, one-and-a-half yards and two yards wide, at prices from three shillings to six shillings per yard. Also, Heavy Sheet Oil Cloths, twelve feet, eighteen feet and twenty-four feet wide, at prices from four to ten shillings per yard. Also—Table Oil Cloths in patterns and by the yard, and Stair Oil Cloths in great variety.

MATTINGS AND RUGS.
Cocoa Mattings for Offices, Churches, Vestibules, &c., in all widths, from one-half to two yards wide; Canton Straw Matting, both white and checked, one, one-and-a-quarter and one-and-a-half yards wide; Mosaic, Velvet, Brussels and Tufted Rugs, Cocoa, Jute, ... Mats, Sheepskin, Adelaide and Sheep-Skin Mats.

CURTAIN GOODS,
French Brocatelle, Satin DeLaines, French Printed Lastings, Reps, Cloth, Damask and Moreens, Embroidered Lace Curtains, in pairs and by the yard, Embroidered Muslin Curtains, gilt and ... Cornices, rose wood, ... gilt Curtain Bands and Pins, Centre Tassels, Loops, Drapery Cords, Gimp Bands, Curtain Gimps, all widths, Bordering, Curtain Linens, and all kinds of Trimmings necessary for Curtains. Window Shades in gold borders, Dry and Oil Painted Shades, White, Buff, Green and Blue Shade Hollands in all widths, together with Bray's Patent Spring Fixtures, Balance Fixtures, Putnam's Chamberlin's and Pendulum Fixtures, Brass and Bronze Roller Ends, Rack Pulleys and Brackets, Shade Cords and Tassels.

FURNISHING GOODS.
Table Linens in patterns and by the yard, Linen Napkins and Doylies, Marseilles Quilts, Linen and Cotton Sheetings of all widths, Linen and Cotton Pillow Casings, Towels, Crash, Piano and Table Covers, embroidered, printed and embossed; Furniture Chintz, together with a large assortment of Fringes, Picture Cords and Tassels.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS
Spring Beds, Hair, Cotton, Sea-Grass, Excelsior and Moss Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Blankets, Quilts, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Lounges, Foot Stools, Billiard Cloths, Enameled Cloths, Curled Hair of various grades, Moss and Excelsior by the bale, Sea Grass, Tow, Jute, Tufts, Buttons, Webbing, Hair Seating and Twines for Upholsterers' use.

Prime Live Geese Feathers.

Hollister & Wilkins'
GREAT CARPET HALL,
135 & 137.........Lake street, (up stairs.)........135 & 137
[ap1-p...-1y]

Legal Notices.

TRUSTEES SALE.—Whereas, on the 19th day of September, 1857, Levi H. Waterhouse, (his wife joining therein,) to secure the payment to L. C. Paine Freer, or order, executed his deed of trust to the undersigned as trustee, thereby conveying, among other real estate, lots ten (10) and eleven (11) in block fifteen (15), in the Canal Trustees Subdivision of the east half and west half of the northeast quarter of section seventeen (17), in township thirty-nine (39) north, range fourteen (14) east, in the city of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, and which deed is recorded in book 146 of deeds, page 213. And whereas said Waterhouse has made default in the payment of a portion of said note, the same having matured one year from the date thereof, and there being now due on said note the sum of fourteen hundred and ninety dollars or thereabouts.
Public notice is, therefore, hereby given that as such trustee, by virtue of the said deed, and at the request and upon the application of the legal holder of said note, Ephraim Ingalls, the grantee and trustee in said deed, will, on the second day of June, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House, in said city of Chicago, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the above described lots of land, in order to make the money due upon the said promissory note, with the interest thereon and the costs of sale.
EPHRAIM INGALLS.
Chicago, May 21, 1862. my23-...

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago.—In Chancery. Thomas Small vs. William Colby, Albert C. Ellithorpe and Timothy Wright.
Public notice is hereby given that L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, and a Special Commissioner appointed by the Court in the above entitled cause, to make the sale herein advertised, in pursuance of and in conformity to a Decree entered in the above entitled cause on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1862, will sell at public auction, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, on the fifth day of June, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all that certain tract or land, situated in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, ... in J. S. and E. Wright's Subdivision of the northeast quarter of Section twelve (12), in Township thirty-nine (39) north, Range fourteen (14) east of the Third Principal Meridian, containing ten 18-100 acres, more or less, including half ... streets.
L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery and Special Commissioner.
Chicago, May 14th, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I will sell on the 11th day of June next, at my office, No. 97 Washington street, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., at public auction ... to the highest bidder ... the following real property ... with improvements thereon, viz:
... McLean, McLean county, Illinois.
... Caledonia, Boone county, Illinois ...
... The S. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼ Section 1, town 31 N., range 14 East ...
... lot 4, in Block 26, in city of Galena, Ill.
... in town of Lake Forest.
And will also sell at the same time and place all the notes in my hands given for the sale of ... of May last. ASHER CARTER,
Assignee of T. B. Carter.
Chicago, May 11th 1862. my...

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago.—In Chancery. Edson Keith and John A. Gurley vs. Robert G. Boone, Edward N. Larmon and Thomas Boyne.—Foreclosure of Mortgage.
Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause on the twelfth day of May, A. D. 1862, I, Sumner Marble, as a Special Master in Chancery, for such purpose duly appointed by the Superior Court of Chicago, will, on Thursday, the fifth day of June, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, all that certain parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, known and designated as Block No. twenty-three (23), in Assessor's Division of the south west fractional quarter of Section No. twenty-two (22), in Township thirty-nine (39), north of Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian, bounded as follows:—Commencing at a stake ... place ... thence east along the north line of said ... place four hundred and five and four-tenths feet ... thence south ... east of the east track of the Illinois Central Railroad, thence northwest on ... together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or as much of said premises as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due the complainants under said decree, with the interest thereon and the costs of suit.
SUMNER MARBLE,
Special Master in Chancery.
GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Compl'ts. Solr's.
Chicago, May 13th, 1862. my14-...

MORTGAGE SALE.—Public notice is hereby given that I, Seligman Schlesinger, the Mortgagee in a certain Mortgage Deed, dated September 18th, 1857, executed by Morris Waller, (his wife joining therein), and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 56 of Mortgages, page 278, will, by reason of default by the said Waller in the payment of the promissory note ... to the highest bidder at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago ... the forenoon, all of Lot ... in Block two (2), in H. Myerhoff's subdivision of Block ... in the Board of Trustee's of the Illinois and Michigan Canal ... Subdivision ... recorded in the office of the Recorder of Cook County, in Book 49 of Maps, Page 81 ... Lot fourteen (14), in Block thirty-nine (39), in Ogden's Addition to Chicago, being twenty (20) feet in width and fronting on ...
SELIGMAN SCHLESINGER, Mortgagee.
Chicago, May 28, 1862.

GUARDIAN SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Notice is hereby given that on the fifth day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., I shall sell, for cash, at public auction, at the premises to be sold, the following personal property, to-wit: Four Frame Two Story Dwelling Houses, being ... and ... for the rest upon the site.
JOHN JONES,
Chicago, May 14, 1862. Guardian of F. W. Bouslow.
my14-r...

ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY OFFICERS.—An extra size lot of Sabres, Belts and Sashes. Also, Infantry, Field and Line Officers' Swords, the best articles made. Colt's Smith and Wesson and Allen's Revolvers, ... Cartridges; Shoulder Straps, &c., ... cheap for cash. ... over the United States Express Office.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—Persons deprived of an Eye can have the defect removed by the insertion of an Artificial Eye, which moves and looks like the natural ... cannot be detected ... will be followed by any other ... Dr. ... Send for a Circular ... York.

VAULTS AND OUT HOUSES Cleaned very cheap by JOHN MASON ... Office ...

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1862.

THE CITY.

☞ See advertisement of a Photographic Album lost, among the new advertisements, on the first page.

ASCENSION DAY.—To-day being Ascension Day there will be service in St. James' Church at 8:30 A. M.

OFF FOR EUROPE.—Our well known citizen Alfred Booth Esq., leaves this city in a few days for England, his home, after fifteen years absence.

A BAND DISBANDED.—We are informed that the Light Guard Band has disbanded. One portion seceded from the other, and will play hereafter upon its own hook as well as horns.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The ladies of this church intend having a Strawberry Festival at the parlors of the church, on Tuesday evening next.

GOOD FOR THEM.—The Anderson Rifles of this city yesterday tendered themselves as a body to Adjutant General Fuller for three months' men. It speaks volumes for their patriotic spirit.

THEATRICAL.—The season is rapidly drawing to an end, and in a short time the theatre will be closed for repairs. Manager McVicker intends to give his theatre a bright, new dress of paint, new decorations, drop curtains, scenery, etc.

TRINITY CHURCH STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—The Strawberry Festival which is to be given by the ladies of Trinity Church on Friday evening will be the first of the season. There will be plenty of strawberries, excellent music and a good time generally.

ACCIDENT.—A little German girl named Sarah Louis, a pupil of the Foster school, residing on Wells street, while returning from school on Tuesday noon, fell in Monroe street, sustaining a very serious fracture of the leg below the knee.

FOR THE THREE MONTHS' SERVICE.—Col. Kiler K. Jones with his usual go-ahead-ativeness will raise a company of Scandinavians for the three months' local service. He may be found at Olson's on West Desplaines street or in Newberry's Block on Kinzie, near Wells street. Recruits should apply as above.

☞ The slips in the New England Congregational Church, corner Indiana and Wolcott streets, will be rented this (Thursday) evening at eight o'clock. The Church will be open this afternoon from two to five o'clock, for the selection of seats. Rev. W. B. Clarke, formerly of Connecticut, is supplying the pulpit.

HELD TO BAIL.—The Mrs. McGuire arrested on Tuesday for obtaining a quantity of household goods under false pretences from the Galena Railroad depot, as stated in our issue of yesterday, was held to bail in the sum of $600 in the Police Court yesterday morning for a further examination on Friday, June 6th.

ARRIVALS FROM UTAH.—W. H. Hooper, U. S. Senator from Utah, accompanied by Brigham Young, Jr., and C. W. West, Esq., arrived from Utah last evening, *en route* for the East. Mr. West goes to Europe as foreign emigration agent. Mr. Young is simply travelling for pleasure. They leave by the Michigan Southern road this evening.

ARRIVAL OF MORMONS.—A party of three hundred and eleven Mormons, who recently landed at New York from Europe, and who are on their way to Utah, arrived here on the Michigan Central Railroad on Monday night, by special train, and went westward. They are to be followed by a number of other squads, probably about three thousand in all.

EXHIBITION DRILL.—The Ellsworth Zouaves, Capt. Brand, will give an exhibition drill this evening at their armory, corner of State and Randolph streets. All are invited. This will afford an excellent opportunity for all those desirous of joining the three months' service, and no better company can be found to enlist in.

A BRISK BUSINESS.—The records of the Police Court show that during the period from the 23d of December, 1861, to the 28th of the present month, 3,000 cases have been examined before that tribunal. This is an average of about twenty-two cases per day, comprised in which are charges for every crime known to the statutes, and some to which we have no statutes applicable. This will give our readers some little idea of the *trials* of a Chicago Police Justice.

PRESENTATION.—The friends of Quartermaster J. C. Rankin of the Scotch Regiment yesterday presented him with a superb horse and accoutrements, sword and brace of revolvers. A very appropriate presentation speech was made by Robert Hervey, Esq., to which the recipient neatly responded. The pleasant affair closed with a collation at the residence of Capt. Hoodless, Cottage Grove, and will long be remembered by the participants as a very happy occasion.

SALE OF THE SOLLITT HOUSE.—The hotel known as the "Sollitt House," located on Franklin street, near Madison, has been sold by Mr. John Sollitt to Mr. Samuel Patrick, of the Railroad House at Galesburg. The Sollitt House was built by Mr. Sollitt, in 1856, at a cost of about $31,000. The ground on which the building stands, was bought in 1853, for $3,000. The price for which the whole property has now been sold, is $10,000.

FOR CORINTH.—Three charitable ladies of this city personally known to us to be responsible, will start for Corinth on Monday. Persons desirous of sending letters or small packages to friends in the army, or supplies for the sick in the hospitals, will find this a safe and convenient opportunity. Letters or bundles left at the Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company, corner of State and Randolph streets, or at the store of E. Higgins, 205 Randolph street, will be promptly delivered.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF LADIES.—All ladies desirous of aiding the Sanitary Commission in the manufacture of hospital clothing, immense quantities of which are to be made immediately, will please report themselves at the sewing rooms of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine office, this morning at the earliest hour possible. Mr. Chittenden has again generously placed his rooms, machinery and operators at the service of the Commission.

Cold-blooded Rebel Murder of a Chicago Man.

The Atlanta, (Ga.) *Confederacy* of the 16th, contains a long extract from the Richmond *Examiner*, from which we take the following signal instance of the atrocious and savage spirit of the rebel armies. It will be read with especial interest as the victim was formerly a resident of this city:

"Many of the women and children escaped from Norfolk, and others were in great distress at not being able to get away. We hear that groups of ladies in the streets, with tears in their eyes, appealed to our hurrying soldiers to protect them. One hasty sympathizer with the Yankees is reported to have been killed by our troops. The report, as we get it from a passenger from Norfolk, is that a man by the name of Parham, said to be a brother of the Provost Marshal, seeing a Confederate artillery company driving through the streets, and mistaking them for Yankee troops, dashed into the street, waving his hat, and bawling, "Hurrah for Lincoln." *He was immediately seized and put to death by our troops!*"

This victim of cold-blooded butchery was named William C. Parham. He came to this city about the first of January, 1860, and remained here eighteen months. During a portion of this time he was in the employ of S. C. Pomeroy & Co., commission merchants, in the capacity of book keeper, and also of C. H. Scriven, advertising agent. The remainder of the time, dating until his departure, which occurred upon the very day of the battle of Bull Run, he was employed as a mailing clerk in this office. He was a native of Petersburg, Va., and all his relatives were rank and bitter secessionists. His father held a commission as captain, and his brother as lieutenant in a Virginia regiment. During his stay with us, he received frequent letters from his family, urging and commanding him to return and join the rebel army, threatening to disown him in case of refusal. In spite of all these threats, he was a strong Union man, although he never made a display of his patriotism and rarely talked upon political topics. Upon the day of the Bull Run disaster, he mysteriously disappeared, leaving all his effects behind him, which still remain in the office. Since that time we had heard nothing from him, until the above paragraph met our eye. In all his habits he was a most thorough gentleman and was sincerely respected by all who knew him. His strong Union sentiments at last he could not conceal and they have resulted in his untimely death. It is only another damning instance of that rebel atrocity which is being regarded with distinguished consideration.

WAR MEETING AT METROPOLITAN HALL.

THREE MONTHS' MEN WANTED.

Chicago Must Give Two Regiments.

A large and enthusiastic war meeting was held at Metropolitan Hall last evening, to take active measures for the organization of one or two regiments in the city for three months service in doing guard duty at Camp Douglas and other necessary local service.

The meeting was called to order at eight o'clock by Ald. J. Q. Hoyt. Mayor Sherman was elected chairman, and J. C. Dore, Esq., secretary. Mayor Sherman, on taking the chair, said the opening of the meeting had been delayed some time, awaiting the arrival of Adjutant General Fuller. The call for the meeting was not issued until five o'clock p. m., as up to that time it was not known that such action was necessary. But late dispatches from Washington peremptorily called for the raising of one regiment *to-morrow* for guarding the prisoners at Camp Douglas, to allow the regiments now stationed there to leave immediately. He thought there were men enough in Chicago willing to come up to this duty, and had no doubt they would comply cheerfully.

Maj. R. M. Hough being called for, said that the Mayor had said everything necessary. The object of the meeting was to take preliminary steps for the organization of a regiment immediately, and to that end a Committee would be appointed, who would remain at the Hall all day (Thursday) for the purpose of enrolling names and organizing companies for this service. He called upon all to come up to the work. The emergency was a pressing one and must be met manfully.

At this juncture Adjutant General Fuller entered the Hall and was introduced to the audience by Mayor Sherman. General Fuller said he had not come to make a speech, for he was not in a condition to do so. We had all been passing through anxious days since Sunday, and he was not here, as a few weeks ago, to talk about contributions for the sick and wounded, but to talk of contributions of men for immediate camp and garrison duty in our own State. Those men must now be had. Fifteen minutes since, he had received a dispatch requiring him to organize three regiments at once to relieve those now at Camp Douglas and Butler and allow them to leave at once. They were now under marching orders, but whither he could not say, as some things were now contraband. On Saturday he had received a dispatch stating that the Capital was in danger. There was reason then for such apprehension, but thanks to the citizens of New England and Pennsylvania, who had risen *en masse* to the relief of the Government, that danger was now averted. Such an uprising never was seen before. There is still, however, work to do. There are other dangers, other points to fortify and protect. While McClellan is driving the enemy at the East, Halleck, under whom are our neighbors and our sons, is pressing on them at Corinth. He needs reinforcements and must have them. On Sunday I telegraphed the Mayor and Col. Mulligan, with some friends, to meet me at Springfield, not stating business. On their arrival I asked Col. Mulligan how soon he could be ready to move. He replied "As soon as a train of cars will take my men." I asked Chicago how soon they could raise a temporary guard for Camp Douglas. The answer was "As soon as we can ring the bells." I telegraphed to Mr. Steele at Bloomington. At twelve o'clock at night he rang the bells, and when the train passed, four hours after, he put two hundred and fifty men on board, and said if he could have six hours more time he would raise four hundred more men.

All day, until to-night, he had been undecided, not knowing what was required of him. Now he was settled. He was to raise three regiments of men for three months service in the camps of the State, who were liable to be disbanded at any previous time when such service was no longer required. He had been asked if Chicago might raise them all? He would accept all companies as they came, giving preference to those already organized. But he wanted no paper companies. He wanted no one to present him names without men to back them up. If a regiment could be raised here between now and to-morrow (Thursday) night, he would cheerfully accept it, and said, "If I mistake not these people, you will have ten companies before that time. Can you do it? [Cries of "yes," "yes."] Then do it if you please, and in relation to the place of rendezvous, you must not go to Camp Douglas by companies, but come to this hall. Lieut. Christopher will provide subsistence here to-morrow, and, if necessary, the day after. When eighty men are enrolled, the company will be organized and choose their own officers; and when ten companies have been raised, they will elect regimental officers. These regiments will receive the same pay, uniforms and equipments as those in the three years service. Two thousand arms and uniforms are already here, sent before I left Springfield, and nothing is wanted but men to take them.

Mr. Hoyt then moved the appointment of a Committee of ten to remain at the Hall to-day to receive names for enrollment. This was amended by adding to the list the names of two Germans and two Irishmen, when the Committee stood as follows: J. Q. Hoyt, Major R. M. Hough, Phillip Wadsworth, Colonel Tucker, Gurdon S. Hubbard, E. P. Towne, Geo. W. Gage, W. D. Manchester, John B. Turner, C. G. Wicker, Peter Shimp, Caspar Butz, Phil. Conley and Hugh Maher.

Mayor Sherman then said that this was a business meeting, and it was not expected that there would be much speech-making. The meeting would be kept open for business until to-morrow night, and longer if necessary. Adjutant General Fuller will appoint an Inspector and Surgeon who will be at the Hall all day.

Major Hough announced that a muster roll of the Anderson Rifles would be opened at the West Market Hall this morning.

Capt. Turner and W. B. Manchester will open muster rolls for two companies of the Chicago Light Guard at their Armory, corner of State and Randolph streets.

Capt. Duddley has already sixty names on his muster roll, which will be opened at Metropolitan Hall this morning, while the Committee will also remain there all day for the same purpose.

We know that this appeal to Chicago to furnish two regiments, will not be in vain. The exigency is a pressing one and must be met immediately. Let every man, high or low in station, who can leave his business and shoulder a musket, come up *immediately* and enrol his name. Companies will be accepted in the order of their formation. First come, first served. Who will be the first to step forward in this emergency? The committee are in session to-day, and to-day is the time men are needed. Let there be no delay. Chicago cannot afford to be behind the rest of the State.

Mad. Anna Bishop.

The concert season is not yet closed, and concert-goers will be delighted to know that before the flight of the singing birds they will have an opportunity of hearing Mad. Anna Bishop, the cantatrice, whom not to know, argues one as badly off as—well, as the readers of our evening cotemporary who—as that sheet alleges, referring to Elijah, "are aware that an oratorio was never attempted before in this city." They say—"they," meaning the knowing ones—that Bishop sings more richly, sweetly and sympathetically than ever, and that her voice, like Sillery, has mellowed with time. The mere announcement that she is to sing at Bryan Hall next Monday evening, will be the index to an overflowing house.

This excellent cantatrice has brought with her two adjutants: Seguin, baritone, son of Seguin senior, world-renowned as a basso, who, it is said, wears the mantle of the father; and Gustave de Speiss pianist, by critical repute, a thorough artist. Tickets for the concert, with reserved seats, will be for sale at H. M. Higgins' music store to-day. Secure seats early.

CAMP DOUGLAS MATTERS.—Matters at Camp Douglas remain very quiet among the "secesh," their guards, however, having been rather lively within the past few days in the matter of preparation for departure for the Seat of War.

The Mulligan battery is now nearly ready for service, having received their sabres and all equipments, with the exception of their horses, some two or three days since.

No new prisoners have been received lately, and the general health of the inmates is now very good, the sick and mortality lists having materially decreased.

Some little excitement was created at the camp on Tuesday night, by the breaking out of a fire in the prisoners' quarters. But little damage was done, the fire having caught in the roof from a stove-pipe. It was speedily extinguished, though not until the whole camp was aroused.

SAVE YOUR TEN PER CENT.—Water-takers will remember that after this week ten per cent. is added to unpaid water bills.

A COMPLIMENT TO MR. SIMPSON.—The Musical Union last evening gave a very pleasant little party to Mr. Simpson, the tenor, at Root & Cady's piano rooms. Good music, good creams, good society, and numerous other good things, made up the programme, all of which were rendered admirably. The musical portion was all that could be asked. The creams, although rather rapid in execution, and lacking warmth of feeling, went off remarkably well. The sociality developed into quite a little atmosphere of musical gossip. A large number of musicians outside the Union (not rebels) and invited guests were present and added to the geniality of the evening. Mr. Simpson leaves for New York to-day.

THE STEAMER PLANET.—The steamer Planet arrived yesterday, having made but one trip to Detroit and Cleveland. She has returned to take a load of cattle and freight from this port and Sheboygan, which proved too much for the Sea Bird, which steamer has gone to Cleveland in the Planet's place this trip. The Planet will leave for Lake Superior ports Friday evening at seven o'clock, and will, after arriving at Ontonagon, resume her place in the Cleveland, Detroit and Lake Superior line. The steamer Sea Bird will at the same time resume her route from here to Lake Superior, assisted by the new and fast steamer Water Witch, so that the trade will be well provided for.

HOPE NURSERIES.—There is no more gentlemanly, genial, accomplished and reliable gardener in this city, than our old friend A. T. Williams, of the Hope Nurseries. And with these qualities of mind, hand and heart, it is not strange that he succeeds and finds it necessary to extend his business, enlarge his green-houses, and increase his working force annually. Himself or his representative will always be found at his green-house adjoining the old Chicago cemetery, in the midst of the flowers, and ready and willing to fill an order for an excellent boquet, or a load of the choicest of his well grown plants.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Judge Drummond.*—No. 373, Chancery—Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. vs. H. N. Heald, et. al.; report of masters of sale filed and confirmed. No. 5[illegible]—Chancery—John S Miseroon, vs. Louisa G. Bigelow, et. al.; defendant having filed their answer, admitting the allegations in the bill, and amended bill now on motion of complainant's solicitor, and referred to clerk to report amount due on mortgage. No. 526—Chancery—same vs. same; same order.

The *Patent case* is still on trial and will not be concluded before the last of this week or first of next week. The most of the time was occupied yesterday in hearing witnesses.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY—*Before Hon. Judge Manierre.*—No. 609—Chancery. Elizabeth Oellerich vs Claude Oellerich. Proof of publication, default, and referred to Master to take proofs, and report. No. 540—Chancery. Charles P. Williams vs. John S Newhouse et al. Service of process on John S. and Sylvia Newhouse. Default, and referred to Master as to them. No. 421—Chancery. The Shoe Bank, National Bank of Boston, R. Rising et al. vs. P. B. Roberts et al. Rule to answer extended fifteen days. No. 595—Chancery. Mary Henbig vs. William Henbig. Proof of publication, default, and referred to Master. No 619—Chancery—Lind H. Volk vs. Casper Volk; service of process. Default and referred to Master. No. 868—Eli S. Hart vs. Simon Hamilton et al; service on defendant Hamilton. Default and Court assess $160 68 and continued with *sci fa*. No. 976—James Ladin vs. E. De Witt Robinson; service. Default and Court assess $666.32. No. 974—City of Chicago vs. Marcus Lake; dismissed on payment of costs by defendant. No. 1003—John V. Farwell vs. Edward Foster et al.; service. Default and Court assess $541.86. No. 965—John W. Crossman vs. L. A. Doolittle et al.; service. Default and writ of enquiry. No. 9[illegible]—C. Christian Johnson et al. vs. S. C. Hall; proof publication, default, judgment for $299.69 property attached. No. 889—Architectural Iron Works vs. John Link; motion by Windett of counsel on behalf of S. A. Smith, a subsequent creditor, to be made a party defendant; motion denied; defendant excepts. No. 995—Helen L. Brown, administratrix of James Brown, deceased, vs. City of Chicago; service, default and Court assess. No. 671—Margaret A. Jennings et al vs. Solomon Sturges; ten days given, in which to plead.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Judge Higgins*—No. 1528—John Turner vs. H. Hiatt; dismissed at defendant's costs, per stipulation on file. The case of T. Jones et al. vs. City of Chicago, was on hearing all day yesterday. Jones sues for damages to property sustained by the falling of the Van Buren Street bridge. Messrs. Bates, Fuller and Roundtree for plaintiff, and Geo. W. Meech and B. F. Ayer for the City.

Before Judge Goodrich.—No. 244—Henry H. Handy vs. John Miller; appeal proved and allowed bond of $300; security to be approved by court; bond and bill of exceptions to be filed in sixty days. No. 400—H. H. Handy et al. vs. John Miller; same order as above. No. 459—John B. Walsh vs. J. Schultz, et al.; leave to amend papers so as to change name of defendant from Charles Grogan to Charles Kroger; by stipulation filed. No. 583—M. Hemmerick vs. the City of Chicago; judgment in favor of plaintiff for $300, and order that no execution shall issue for ninety days. No. 537—C. Beers vs. John G. Deshler; submitted. Verdict for plaintiff, damages $4 787.78. Motion by defendant for a new trial, and in arrest. No. 619—E. W. Evans vs. the City Bank of Kenosha; suit dismissed at plaintiff's costs. No. 560—C. E. Bager vs. M. O. Walker et al.; defendant comes and withdraws his plea; default and judgment for $531.58. No. 562—J. R. Ratley et al vs. Carl Erler; verdict for plaintiff, damages $350.40.

Order that *venire* issue for 12 tales jurymen, returnable immediately.

WATER TAXES.—Remember and call to-day at the office of Board of Public Works, No. 15 Court House, and save the ten per cent. addition to the Water Tax made June 1st.
May 29—3t.

ATTENTION ELLSWORTH ZOUAVES.—You are ordered to beat your Armory this Thursday evening, in full dress uniform, at 7½ o'clock, *sharp*. All old members expected to be there. Let every one come. By order of E. L. BRAND, Capt.

Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn st., and get your clothes thoroughly cleaned and neatly repaired. nov12

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-h281-ly

☞ Buy paper hangings of Chase & Co., 109 Randolph street. mh 29-3m

☞ For cleaning and dying gentleman's clothes go to Cook & McLean, 98 Dearborn-street. This old established house do better and cheaper work than any in the city. eb31-ly

New styles of Paper Hangings just received at FEXON'S, Lake street. Call and see them. ap24-p743

☞ Refrigerators and Ice Boxes—wholesale and retail—of the most approved kinds. Refrigerators repaired or exchanged. my23-12t J. W. BENT, 58 LaSalle.

COUGHS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, and the various throat affections to which public speakers and singers are liable, relieved by "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Having a direct influence to the affected parts, they allay pulmonary irritation. my27-3t-T&T

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 28, 1862.

The money market offers very little variety from day to-day. Money continues plenty and paper wherewith to use it, scarce. The abundance contrasts most favorably with the stringency which for many years has been the rule in Chicago.

New York exchange is steady at former rates, viz: par@¼c buying, and ¼ per cent. selling, with concessions of a fraction by the larger banks. Gold is firm. The buying price is 3½@3¾; selling 4 per cent. premium. Transactions not large.

Willard & Kean, bankers, are paying 1½ premium for Canada currency.

CONSOLIDATION BANK, PA.—A week or two since this bank was classed by us and other city papers, with several bogus concerns. The following note explains itself:

CHICAGO, May 28, 1862.
Editors Chicago Tribune:
We enclose you a sworn statement sent us by the President of the Consolidation Bank, Philadelphia, of its assets and liabilities—We believe the bank to be entirely solvent and honestly managed. We have no interest in it whatever. Its notes are received on deposit and in payment of all collections and debts due us.
Yours, SOLOMON STURGES & SONS.

We are glad Messrs. Sturgis & Sons are satisfied that the Bank is good, and our readers will be pleased to have the same information. While it is so let its bills be sent home. We have currency enough at the West without them, and as they are good in Philadelphia, why let the "city of brotherly love" keep them there.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

Monetary matters remain in every respect as noted in our last issue. There is a considerable amount of business doing in the discount line for grain merchants, but the low rates of exchange have brought out so large a volume of eastern currency that our banks find no difficulty in meeting the demand. Exchange is steady at former quotations.

	Buying.	Selling.
New York Exchange	par	¼@½ prem
Specie	2¾@3¼ prem.	3¾@4½ prem
Treasury Notes	½@¾ prem.	¾ prem

NEW YORK BANKS—Including the clearing-house operations of the past week, which show the inter-exchanges between the banks, and including also the sub-Treasury average of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit and also with the movement this time last season:

	May 25, '61.	May 24, '62.	May 17, '62.
Capital	$69,3[illegible]7,000	$69,051,000	$69,051,000
Loans	118,141,356	142,259,149	142,[illegible],782
Specie	39,633,791	30,673,760	34,280,697
Circulation	8,798,883	8,504,676	8,83[illegible],891
Gross Deposits	107,087,425	146,407,695	147,9[illegible],871
Exchange	15,692,546	23,3[illegible]4,781	27,893,841
Undrawn	91,384,879	123,602,884	121,003,920
In Sub-Treas'y	6,886,003	13,016,289	15,196,703

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* of this morning has the following:

Dullness reigned supreme to-day in the money market. Exchange is abundant, with but little demand, at ½@¾ ₩ cent premium. Gold stiffened up considerably, in consequence of the advance in New York. There was no demand, however, in this market and we quote it nominally at 4 ₩ cent. premium. The gold fever is intermittent. It may be violent to-day, and to-morrow the patient may be prostrate in a cold sweat. Of course, the goldmongers will make the best of their opportunity and take advantage of any seeming temporary reverse to our arms to ply their avocation, and get up a breeze in their own favor. But perhaps it is no more than fair that they should have a run occasionally, and now that Government securities are so close to a gold standard, and one class of them still above, we can afford to be liberal towards gold. But we caution our friends who are usually so easily led off after gold gods, to wade in with care until they get their soundings. Gold has its ups and downs as well as stocks, and past experience ought to teach those who are allured by the mere glitter of the thing, that gold pays no interest to make up for losses, and what is lost in a gold speculation, is lost for ever.

CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* of this morning says:

The money market continues very dull. Capital is in large supply, with only very moderate employment for it. Commercial paper sells at from 6 to 10 per cent. Bankers generally adhere to the latter figure, but choice paper can be placed at 6@8 per cent. Loans have even been made for one and two years at 6 per cent.; but there is not much capital for investment at this rate on long time. Even on first class paper, bearing 6 per cent., the aim is to have the funds returned every sixty or ninety days. Lenders look for better times toward the close of summer, and they take care to have their means within reach when the autumn trade sets in.

The aggregate demand for exchange is light. The supplies are also quite moderate, if we compare matters with ordinary times; but the balances are more than adequate to the wants of consumers. Consequently the market is dull and drawers make small profits. In the way of making exchange out of bank notes nothing is done, for the reason that there is no opening for this business. There has been a nervous feeling in the gold market for two days past, and prices are unsettled, but generally higher. In New York to-day it advanced to 4¼c premium, but fell back to 4c, at which it closed. It is held here at 3¾@4c prem., but dealers are not willing to pay much over 3½c, though 3c is obtainable in some cases, and even 3¾c prem. has been paid. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York	par	¼@½ prem.
Gold	3½@3¾prem.	3¾@4 prem.

The Indiana Swindle.

The great Indiana swindle continues to occupy a large amount of attention in Wall street. To guard against such frauds the *World* of yesterday makes the following suggestions:

This affair is merely a copy of Schuyler's mode of raising money. The final issue of it is different, as regards loss to the lenders of money, simply because the stock market is now advancing, and in Schuyler's time it was declining.

Who can tell a genuine certificate of stock from a counterfeit? It was impossible to do so with New Haven Railroad stock in Schuyler's time, with Pacific Mail over issues in 1860, and in this instance with Indiana State stocks.

This is all wrong. Why not devise some system which shall enable capitalists or their agents to examine the chain of title to a certificate of stock with as much ease and certainty as they now examine a title-deed to real estate in the city hall of records?

Let every State and company begin their issues of stocks or bonds, as with real estate in a city, by giving the certificate securities, names and numbers which shall remain forever unchanged, so that the title to No. 1 Indiana state stock can be made as simple, clear and legally evidenced as the title to No. 1 Broadway. The original No. 1 Indiana state stock shall always remain and be known as No. 1. The transfer shall simply register the new owner, and grant him a certificate or proof that the transfer has been made to his name, but this act shall in no way touch, or affect, or alter the original certificate or title deed to the No. 1 first issued by the state or company. No. 1 Indiana state stock, New Haven, or any other certificate security, could then be clearly traced through its list of owners by the purchaser or his agents, and by an organized system of registered and duly witnessed receipts could be legally proven genuine beyond dispute. If an over-issue was made it must be a duplicate number, and with certificate of transfer accompanying it bearing the name of the owner of the genuine stock, otherwise the simple inquiry at the office of the name of the then owner would lead at once to the discovery of the fraud.

We suggest this as a practical preventive of over-issues of certificate securities. The Schuyler frauds would have been impossible under this system.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 28, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
Canal	4634	345	77519	....	583	....
G & C U R R	2051	31651	16193	5749	2110	119
R I R R	375	5600	5600	....	350	....
Ill C R R	1314	5920	17390	580	710	390
C B & Q R R	910	3488	28629	3857	710	717
C & N W R R	1578	29816	1904	2793	297	128
A & St L R R	200	1390	14350	....	3150	....
Total	11052	71115	156115	12979	8190	1342

	Grass Seed lbs.	L'd. lbs.	High. Wes. brls.	L H'gs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.
Canal	....	....	....	....	....	4900
G & C U R R	7280	....	65	....	....	2075
R I R R	....	....	....	519	17	1690
Ill C R R	....	....	149	150	35	8457
C B & Q R R	1355	581	335	111	....	553
C & N W	....	....	....	....	....	....
A & St L	....	....	25	250	....	....
Total	8635	581	574	1030	53	17605

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
To Buffalo	....	51095	68600	22000		
To Oswego	....	17000				
To Pt. Sarnia	1074					
To Goderich	2266	....	....	1175		
To other Ports	....	....	100			
Total	3340	68095	68700	23175		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—MAY 18, 1862.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Lumber, ft	3,430,000	Flour, brls	1,074
Shingles, ft	60,000	Wheat, bu	29,250
Lath, pcs	55,000	Corn, bu	91,250
Timber, ft	80,000	Oats, bu	1,175
Staves, no	245 000	Rye, bu	6,600
Posts, no	9,000	Pork, brls	1,520
Salt, brls	2,904	Lard, brls	35
Wood, cds	595	Tallow, brls	80
Coal, tons	1,050	Broom Corn bls	15
Fish, pkgs	75	Cut Meats, brls	1,896
		Hides, no	2,266
		Highwines, brls	2 0
		Lead, pigs	3,000

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—May 27.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Flour brls	4,634	Lumber ft	722,201
Wheat bu	345	Lath ft	10,530
Corn bu	77,519	Salt brls	3
Rye bu	581		
Coal tons	364½		
Pork brls	69		

The *Europa*, with Liverpool advices to the 17th inst. was telegraphed this morning. Flour was reported 6d@1s lower; wheat declined 3d; corn 3d@6d lower. Provisions were dull and declining. The news of the 18th telegraphed to Queenstown, shows corn to be slightly firmer; lard, upward tendency.

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day; but the *Europa's* news caused an extreme depression in the leading markets, particularly wheat.

The receipts of Wheat were comparatively liberal—amounting to 71,115 bushels. This, with the dull news from Europe, caused a very dull and dragging market—and we have to note a decline of 2@2½c per bushel. Towards the close there was rather a better feeling in the market and it rallied slightly and became firm. Only about 60,000 bushels of all grades changed hands, at 79@80c for Amber Iowa; 78@79c for No. 1 Spring; and 67@71c for No. 2 Spring. At the close, sales ruled at 78¼@79c for No. 1 Spring and 68@69c for No. 2 Spring.

There was an extremely dull market for Flour, and we note a decline of 5@10c per brl.—with light sales of good spring extras at $3.60.

The Corn market also suffered a decline of ½@¾c per bushel, in consequence of the dull news from the East—with sales of about 100,000 bushels at 29¼c for old Canal and River Mixed afloat; 30c for New River Yellow afloat; 27¼@27½c for Old Mixed in store; 23¾@24c for New Mixed in store; and 22c for Rejected in store.

Oats were in good demand and steady at 26½@27c, but less buoyant—the bulk of the transactions being at the inside quotation. Rye was quiet at 40½@41c for No. 1 in store. Barley was steady and quiet. Highwines were sold at 19¼c. Choice Timothy Seed was sold at $1.40, but the demand is trifling. Hungarian Grass Seed has changed hands at $1.25.

Freights were steady at the decline noted yesterday—with engagements at 4c for Corn and 4¼c for wheat to Buffalo, and 7½c for wheat to Kingston.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

☞ *Grain sold "in store" is subject to 2c storage, which is paid by the buyer, exclusive of the price paid for the grain to the seller. When a sale is made, in which the seller pays the storage, it is quoted "free of storage," or "f. o. b."*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 28, 1862.

FREIGHTS—Steady at yesterday's decline. The engagements were: To Kingston:—Bark Alexander, wheat, at 7½c. To Buffalo:—Schrs A. E. Hart, Geo. Foote, Fame, A. J. Rich, brig Banner—all with Corn, at 4c; bark Sunrise, oats, on p. t.; schrs Newhouse and Ellen Williams, wheat, at 4¼c. To Port Colborne:—Schr Lady of the Lake, corn at 4c.

FLOUR—Received, 11,052 brls; shipped, 3,340 brls. Market dull and 5@10c lower. Sales, 500 brls "Autocrat" r. h. spring extra on p. t.; 500 brls good f. h. extra at $3.60; 75 brls good f. h. extra at $3.60; 50 brls low grade winter at $4 30.

WHEAT—Received, 71,115 bu; shipped, 68,095 bu. Market dull and 1½@2c lower. Sales, 3,500 bu Amber Iowa in store at 79c; 1,000 bu do at 80c; 5,000 bu No. 1 Spring in store at 77c; 2,000 bu do at 77½c; 5,000 bu do at 77¾c; 6,500 bu do at 78c; 1,500 bu do at 78½c; 3,000 bu do at 79c; 8,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 67c; 11,000 bu do at 68c; 1,500 bu do at 68½c; 4,000 bu do at 69c; 3,500 bu do (in Flint & T's.) at 70c; 2,000 bu do (in Munn & Scott's N. W. elevators) at 70c; 1,500 bu do in same house at 70½c; 5,000 bu do in same house at 71c; 1,000 bu Rejected at 60c; 1,000 bu do at 59c.

CORN—Received, 156,115 bu; shipped, 68,700 bu. Market declined ½@¾c. Sales were—5,000 bu New River Yellow at 30c afloat; 8,500 bu Old Canal Mixed at 29½c afloat; 17,000 bu do at 30c f. o. b.; 2,000 bu. Old Yellow in store at 28c; 31,000 bu. Old Mixed in store at 27½c; 22,000 bu do at 27¾c; 4,000 bu. do. at 27¼c; 5,000 bu. New Mixed in store at 24c; 5,600 bu. do. at 23¾c; 10,000 bu Rejected in store at 22c.

OATS—Received, 12,979 bu. Market steady, but scarcely so buoyant. Sales, 5,500 bu. No. 1 in store at 27c.; 7,000 bu. do. at 26½c; 12,000 bu. do. at 26¼c; 500 bu. do. in bags on track at 28c.

RYE—Received, 6,199 bu. Market dull. Sales 800 bu No 1 in store at 41c; 400 bu do at 40½c; 400 bu No 2 in store at 38; 400 bu Rejected in store at 38c; 400 bu do at 36c.

BARLEY—Received, 1,342 bu. Market steady. Sales, 950 bu medium quality at 40c del; 99 bags and 500 bu do at 30c del.

HIGHWINES—Received, 574 brls. Market quiet. Sales, 100 brls city at 19¼c.

SEEDS—Received, 8,635 lbs. Market quiet. Sales, 44 bags choice Timothy at $1.40; 24 bags Hungarian at $1.25; 23 bags Flax at $1.25.

BEANS—24 bushels good Mixed at $1.40.

PROVISIONS—Nothing doing and market for all kinds of Product nominal. Mess Pork is held at $10.50@11 00—with no demand. Lard is nominal at 7¼@7½c; 12 tcs Yellow Grease at 5¼c.

TALLOW—City firm at 7¼@7½c; Country 7@7¼c.

HIDES—Market quiet. Sales 10,000 lbs. Quotations as follows: Dry Flint, 13c; Dry Salted, 10@10½c; Green Salted, 5¾@6c; Green Country, 4½@5c; Grubby ⅔ price.

BUTTER—Market firm. We quote: Firkin fair 8c; prime 9c; old 6@7c. Grease, 5¼@7c. Sales, 4,000 lb old Roll at 6½c.

POTATOES—Rather dull. Good Neshannocks 35c ₩ bu; good common, 30@35.

POULTRY—Chickens ₩ doz $1.75@2.00; Turkeys, 6@6½c ₩ lb; Pigeons, 37½@50c ₩ doz.

EGGS—In good demand at 5½@6c ₩ doz for fresh.

The Crops in Europe—The Grain Trade.

The *Mark Lane Express* reports the weather "brilliant and forcing," and the sickly appearance which the wheat plant had began to assume is materially reduced. The prospects, where the growth has been forward, are not so bright. An early harvest, however, is predicted, if the weather proves at all suitable during the summer. The grass crop was abundant.

In France the weather has also been highly favorable—sufficiently low in temperature to keep the early wheat in check, but not low enough to create any alarm for the growing crops of either corn or fruits. An abundant harvest is therefore looked for. In some of the departments there have been complaints of drought, and in some instances of too much rain; but the fears expressed are considered premature.

The grain trade in England has been dull and prices have declined. The French markets have also given way, as well as parts of Germany. Odessa was firmer, but that market would probably follow the British market.

ALBANY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEST ALBANY, May 26, 1862.

BEEVES—The receipts are again large, nearly 4,300 having been brought down during the week. This is 800 head more than was expected, or is needed, and yet the market opened at an advance equal to at least ¼c. ₩ lb., live weight, (in a few instances ½c. ₩ lb. better was realized.) Sales, however, were slow. Almost all the New Yorkers forestalled the market here by going to Suspension Bridge and Buffalo, where they bought largely and rather wildly, on speculation. They brought down about 1,200 head, altogether, and we know of one or two who wish they were well out of the venture. The immediate effect of so large a number being in the hands of a few men, has been to stiffen the market and enable others, with small droves, (when they could effect sales, to realize somewhat better prices than they had anticipated. Of the total receipts about one-half are still-fed from the distilleries of this State and Illinois. The approach of summer renders it necessary to get this class of cattle to market as soon as possible, and, as additional evidence that owners appreciate this necessity, we may state the fact that every distillery in the northern and western part of the State, where cattle have been fed during the past winter, is represented in our market this week. The stillers run light, and there is hardly any more beef in the yards than would be represented by 4,000 average corn-fed cattle.

RECEIPTS—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating sixteen to the car:

	This week.	Last week.	Cor. last year.
Cattle	4,345	3,630	3,815
Sheep	3,610	3,490	3,730
Hogs	984	138	....

The Cattle were from the different States and Canada in the following numbers:

New York	844	Missouri	119
Illinois	2800	Iowa	70
Ohio	163	Kentucky	109
Indiana	115	Michigan	73
Total			4,300

PRICES—The market is moderately active at the following prices:

	This week.	Last week.
Premium	$5 00@5.12	$4.87@5.00
Extra	4.50@4.75	4.37@4.70
First quality	3.75@4.25	3.50@4.00
Second quality	3.15@3.35	3.00@3.30
Third quality	2.62@2.90	2 50@2.75

HOGS—Receipts for the week at West Albany, about 4,600 head. We cannot learn of any being sold here. The asking price range from 3½@3¾c ₩ lb., and for choice extra fat $3.80, but there are none here that will realise the outside figure.—*Evening Journal.*

Buffalo Cattle Market—May 26.

[From the Advertiser, 26th.]

The receipts of cattle at the different yards in this city for the week ending on Saturday, foot up 2,468 head. A good demand has prevailed throughout the week, and prices closed at an advance of 1¼c ₩ lb. The receipts of hogs were 6,745 head—more than double the number that came forward during the previous week. With a prospect of lighter receipts on Monday and Tuesday the market opened at 3¼@3½ for fat hogs, but as they came forward more freely towards the close prices declined to 3c for the best corn fed hogs, and dull at that. No sales of stock. Fat still fed are quoted at 3¾c.

SALES OF ILLINOIS BEEVES.

J. Fry sold 68 head to L. Danbee at $70 ₩ head, averaging 1260 lbs. Lightner & Co. sold 158 Illinois still fed do. to Westhamer & Co. at $45 ₩ head, averaging 1,150 lbs. Hyman & Ruble sold 168 Illinois cattle to Toffee & Coney at $55 ₩ head, averaging 1,250 lbs. Parks & Co. sold 85 Illinois do. to Bryant & Simmons at $4 ₩ cwt. averaging 1,485 lbs. Parks & Co. sold 75 do. to Burns & Gillett at $50 ₩ head, averaging 1,225 lbs. L. Danbee sold 70 Illinois do. to Allerton & Co. at $70 ₩ head, averaging 1,500 lbs.

Boston Boot and Shoe Market.

[From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.]

The trade for the season has about closed; there are a few scattering orders from the West. On the whole, our jobbers look upon the trade of the past season as having been quite fair. Of course, there are croakers who would not acknowledge a good trade, if they were selling largely and getting great profits. Such people damage any trade; there is as much evil in this extreme as in the other.

The boot and shoe trade ought to be kept here and not be allowed to be scattered all over the country at favorable points like Chicago. There appears to be the same want of energy, and the same lack of comprehension of what the business interests of Boston need in this branch as in others. No manufacturer would have gone to Chicago, if Boston had kept Chicago as near to her market as New York has. These little openings are like the small holes made in the bank of the canal—small at first, but increasing till large enough to allow the whole to break away.

The chief topic among the dealers in Pearl street has been the sudden departure of the head of a well-known house in California. Some think that all will be made right, but the majority are of the opinion that all is wrong.

The total shipment of Boots and shoes from Boston for the week ending Friday night, May 13, as reported for the *Commercial Bulletin*, are:

By Rail	6,345	Cases.
By Water	265	"
Total	6,610	

Milwaukee Grain Market—May 27.

Received, 98,469 bu. wheat, 4,656 brls. flour; 2,654 bu. oats; 581 bu. corn. Shipped, 361 brls. flour; 17,428 bu. wheat. The *Sentinel* of this morning reviews the market as follows:

The wheat market opened yesterday morning at a decline of 2c on No. 2 spring, but subsequently improved a little and became tolerably active, at 74c for No. 2 and 80@80½c for No. 1 in store. The sales during the forenoon at these figures amounted to about 60,000 bushels. On 'Change, notwithstanding the decline at New York, the demand continued active, and there was a temporary advance of ¼c on the prices ruling earlier in the day. The market, however, closed at 74@80c for the standard grades in store. Including the early transactions, about 110,000 bushels changed hands, at 73@74½c for No. 2 in store, 80@81c for No. 1 in store, and 75@81c for the same qualities delivered. At least three fourths of the amount sold was No. 2, mostly at 74c. Only one lot of No. 1 went as high as 81c in store. There was a good demand up to the close at the middle quotations. Grain freights were dull yesterday. We heard of but one engagement yesterday, the schooner Kate Darling, at 6c for wheat to Buffalo. This is one cent above the rates at Chicago.

Philadelphia Flour Market—May 26.

The flour market continues dull and unsettled. There is little or no demand either for export or home use, and the sales were mostly limited to the wants of the trade at $4.75@5.00 for common western and good Pennsylvania superfine; $5.00@5 75 for northwestern, and good extra and extra family at $5.00@$6.50 ₩ brl. for fancy brands as in quality, at which rates holders generally are free sellers.

Sales of Tobacco in Louisville.

In a sale made on Saturday at the Boone Warehouse of 55 hogsheads, the largest average was made that ever the same amount of tobacco brought in this market, outside of entries for premiums. The highest price was obtained by Dr. R. A. Kelley, of Christian county, of $16.50. The lowest price for lugs was $6.10, and the average was $11 75 for the whole 55 hogsheads. This tobacco was all from Christian county, Ky.—*Louisville Journal.*

The Saginaw Salt Trade.

[From the Saginaw Courier, 20th.]

The East Saginaw salt manufacturing company have shipped this season to Chicago by schooner Quickstep, 2,086 brls. of salt; schooner Starlight, 2,097 brls.; bark R. C. Winslow, 1,947 brls.; schooner Bay City, 2,700 brls.; in all, 8,830 brls.; and to Milwaukee by bark Jesse Hoyt, 2,327 brls. The salt is giving excellent satisfaction in Chicago, and sells with a rapidity which is most encouraging.

Provisions in Philadelphia—May 26.

The provision market is dull and neglected, and prices generally favor the buyer: About 120 casks hams in salt sold at 5¼c, and some heavy rough cut shoulders at 4¼c ₩ lb. Lard and butter dull.

Louisville Provision Market—May 27.

Nothing doing in mess pork or bacon. The nominal rates for mess is $10 50 ₩ brl with no buyers. Sales on Saturday of 300 tcs lard at 7¼c for city and 7½c for country rendered. A sale also of 100 pkgs white grease at 5¼c, and 50 tcs tallow at 7½c.

Boston Flour Market—May 26.

The receipts since yesterday have been 3,674 brls. The market is dull and the demand quite limited. Sales of western superfine at $4 25@4 37½; fancy $4.50@4.62½; extra $4 75@5 00; superior $5.50@6 75 ₩ brl. Southern is quiet and prices are nominal.

Boston Hide Market—May 24.

The market is dull. There has been but little demand for some time; sales of 1,950 Truxillo at 17½c, less 4 ₩ cent.; 4,200 Buenos Ayres at 24c, 4 mos.; 2 050 California at 23c, less 3 ₩ cent.; 500 Buenos Ayres kips at 22c, 6 mos.; 470 do. to arrive coastwise at 23c, cash; 400 western dry at 16c cash.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 28.—FLOUR—5c. lower, with only moderate business doing for export and home consumption. Sales, 13,000 brls. at $4.25@4.35 for super state, $4 50@4.60 for ex. state, $4.65 for choice, $4.25@4.35 for super western, $4 50@4.75 for common to medium extra western, $5.00@5.10 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, and $5 20@6.50 for trade brands do. Market closing dull. Canadian flour dull and 5c. lower, with only moderate business doing. Sales 1,300 brls. at $4.50@4.70 for spring, and $4 75@6.25 for winter extras. Rye flour lower. Sales 150 brls at $2 75@4.00. Corn meal steady. Sales 600 brls at $2.90 for Jersey, and $3.15@3.20 for Brandywine.

WHISKY—Without decided change. Sales, 600 brls, at 23¾@24¼c. for state and western.

GRAIN.—Wheat 2c lower; good export demand at decline; sales of 35,000 bu Chicago spring at 90c @$1.01; 146 000 bu. Milwaukee club at 95c@$1.04; 26,400 bu. amber Iowa at $1.04@1.05; 33,000 bu northwestern club at 96c@$1.01; 7,000 bu smutty Green Bay at $1.03; 13,800 bu. winter red western at $1.10@1 13; 16,500 bu. amber Michigan at $1.15 @1.18; 17,800 bu. Canada club at 98c@$1.00; 16,500 bu. white Canada at $1.16½@1.19; 6,300 bu. white Michigan at $1 20. We notice sales of 300 bu. Canada peas. Rye quiet. Oats 52c for western; 70@72c for state. Barley dull; sales 2,000 bu. at 70c; 10,000 bu. barley malt at $1.00. Corn—market opened 1c lower, but at close of 'change rallied under good export demand, and closed slightly easier for the buyer. Sales 167,000 bu at 45@46½c for new western mixed; 47@48c for old do, including choice at 49c; a load of yellow was reported sold at 51c. Oats a little firmer. Sales at 40@44c for Jersey, Canadian, western and State.

PROVISIONS.—Pork market without decided change. Sales 1,358 brls at $12.25 for mess; $12 00@13.00 for western and city prime mess, and $9.15@9 87 for prime. Beef quiet and firm. Sales 180 brls at 6@7c for prime; $9.50@10 00 for mess; $12 00@13 50 for repacked mess; $14 00@15.00 for extra mess. Prime mess beef selling in small lots at $19 00@20.00. Beef hams in moderate demand. Sales 100 brls at 16@17c for fair to prime western. Cut meats in good demand and steady. Sales 1,000 pkgs at 3¾@4¼c for shoulders; 4½@5½c for hams. Bacon sides dull and nominally unchanged. Lard scarcely so firm. Sales 1,260 brls at 7¾@8¼c; also, sales 450 kegs do common at 8¼c. Butter selling at 10@17c for Ohio; 10@20c for state. Cheese firm at 7@8½c.

MONEY—Market steady and unchanged. 4@5 per cent. for call loans, 4½@6 ₩ cent. for discounts on strictly prime paper. Sterling exchange quiet at 114¼ for banker's bills. American gold a shade easier, with moderate sales at 3¾@4 per cent. premium. California gold bars quoted at 4¾ per cent premium. Government stocks quiet; U S 6s '81, 103½@103¾; 7 3-10 Treasury notes, 104¾@104⅞.

STOCKS—Steady with moderate business. Chi & R I 69¾, M & P du chien 86½, C & T 49½, C & P 21½, G & C h 67, Ill C scrip 66¾, M S gtd 51¾, M S 26¾, M C 60¾, Harl pfd 34½, Harl 13½, Hud 48¾, Erie pfd 63, Erie 35¾, N Y C 85¾, Pac Mail 116½, American gold 103¾, U S 6s '81 103½, reg 6s 81, Oregon war loan 101, U S 5s '74 coupons 92½, Treasury 7 3-10 104½, Tenn 6s 57½, Mo 6s 51½, N Y C 6s 105, Toledo & Wabash 2d bonds 61, Pitts Ft W & Chi 1st bonds 96.

OSWEGO, May 28.—FLOUR—unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat in more active demand, chiefly middling: sales 7,000 bu. No. 2 Chicago spring at 88½c; 4,000 bu. do. at about 89c; 1,000 bu. white Michigan at $1.18; 2,000 bu. fair white Canada at $1.12; 6,000 bu. amber Michigan at $1.08. Corn better demand; sales bu. 4,000 Illinois at 37c; 7,000 bu. do. at 35½c; 4,300 bu. Indiana at 34½c; and 18,000 bu. No. 1 Illinois at 37c, to be delivered within sixty days. Rye unchanged; sales 1,200 bu. Canada at 61c. Barley quiet.

FREIGHTS—Canal freights ½c lower on grain: flour 36c; wheat 9c, to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—Imports 6,000 brls. flour; 13,300 bu. wheat; 86,000 bu. corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—Exports 2,[illegible] brl. flour; 24,000 bu. wheat; 54,0[illegible]0 bu. corn; 4,300 bu. barley.

New York Cattle Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, May 28.

Current rates this week—beef cattle, first quality, $8.00@8.50; ordinary, $7.50@8.00; common $7.00@7.50; inferior, $6 50@7.00. Market opened quite firm on Monday; but with a certainty of heavy receipts, relapsed into a dull state, and prices receded about ½c ₩ lb on all kinds, ranging from 6½c to 8@8¾c, with some few sales at 9c. Milch cows quiet and nominally unchanged. Veal calves in moderate request. Sheep and lambs sold quite freely at quotations which show little variation. Swine in limited request. Corn fed 3¼@3¾c; fish do 2½@4¼; still fed 3¼@3¾. Total receipts of all stock for this and last week are as follows: Beeves 5 362; cows 119; calves; 657 lambs 6,713; swine 8,344.

Latest Foreign Markets.

PER STEAMER EUROPA.] LIVERPOOL, May 17.

Richardson, Spence & Co., and Wakefield, Nash & Co., report flour dull and declined 6d 1s. ₩ brl; state 24s@26@28s. Wheat very dull and declined 3d ₩ cental since Tuesday; red western 9s. 9d@11s 6d; red southern 10s 9d@11s; white western 11s 6d@12s 9d; white southern 12s@13 6d. Corn dull and declined 3d@6d; mixed 27s@28s 3d; yellow 27s 3d@27s 6d; white 32@33s 6d. Provisions—Beef nominal and downward. Pork quiet and easier. Bacon heavy and declined 6d@1s. Lard declining tendency; quoted at 40@42s.

LONDON MARKETS.—Wheat heavy and declined 1@2s ₩ quarter. Sugar quiet and steady. American Securities—Market firmer. Sales of Erie at 33¾; Illinois Central 47 discount; U. S. 5s 79@79½; Mass. 5s, 95; Md. 5s 80@81; Va. 6s 52@54; Penn, 5s 70; do. bonds 72@74.

VERY LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening.—The Persia has arrived with the American mails. Her news was generally canvassed, and opinions are conflicting. Cotton was for a time very dull and difficult of sale. Breadstuffs market dull. Corn quoted slightly firmer for mixed. Provisions flat and downward. Lard has an upward tendency with a trifling advance.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.—Consols closed at 93¾ for money. American Stocks—The latest sales were: Erie Railroad 34@35; Illinois Central 44@43¾ discount.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ... May 28, 1862.

Str Sunbeam, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Str Planet, Ward, Houghton, 90 tons iron.
Str Baltic, Balbie, Collingwood.
Prop Ontonagon, Minton, Collingwood, 100 cords wood, 75 brls fish, 5 brls eggs.
Prop Adriatic, McCrea, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Nile, Hunt, Buffalo sundries.
Prop Acme, Hathaway, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Tonawanda, Palmer, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Buckeye, Rosman, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Prop Chicago, Collins, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Mohawk, Pheatt, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Montgomery, Gillis, Collingwood.
Bark Fame, Harvey, Buffalo, 290 m lumber, 15 lath.
Bark Pacific, Morgan, Green Bay, 240 m lumber.
Bark Sunrise, Comstock, Buffalo.
Brig Banner, Stebbins, Buffalo, 250 m lumber.
Brig Alex Mitchell, Burns, Green Bay, 150 m lumber.
Brig C J Hutchinson, Hutchinson, Colborne, 200 m lumber.
Schr C E Bailey, Humphrey, Oswego, 90 m lumber.
Schr W Fuller, Boyle, Oswego, 704 brls salt.
Schr Phalarope, Barrington, Buffalo, 250 m lumber.
Schr Abigail, Winton, Collingwood, 100 cords wood.
Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.
Schr Helegaland, Ackerman, Muskegon, 70 m lumber.
Schr E. G. Gray, Dike, Brunsen Harbor, 745 railroad ties.
Schr Experiment, Dike, Brunsen Harbor, 55 m shingles, 20 m staves.
Schr Albany, Smith, Grand Haven, 85 m lumber.
Schr Argo, Berg, Green Bay, 170 m lumber.
Schr Ostrich, Pratt, Buffalo.
Schr Ithaca, Thompson, North Bay, 8,000 posts.
Schr Wm Jones, Thomas, Manistee, 99 m lumber, 80 m staves.
Schr A. E. Hart, Brigdon, Buffalo.
Schr Kirkwhite, Griffith, Sheboygan, 90 m staves.
Schr Ellen Williams, Fitzgerald, Buffalo, 200 m lumber, 80 m timber.
Schr Traveller, Johnston, Black Lake, 35 cords wood.
Schr Magic, Cornell, Grand Haven, 85 m lumber, 75 m lath.
Schr Amelia, Morey, St. Joseph, 30 cords wood.
Schr Tri-color, Petty, St. Joseph, 5 m shingles, 105 m lumber.
Schr Josephine Dresden, Furregan, Charlottsville, 40 m lumber.
Schr Mariner, Baker, Grand Haven, 100 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Minnesota, Blackburn, Buffalo, 135 m lumber.
Schr E. M. Peck, Guyles, Cleveland, 250 tons coal.
Schr Correspondent, Finley, Cleveland, 289 tons coal.
Schr Whirlwind, Nelson, Centreville, 95 cords wood.
Schr Condor, Robinson, Cleveland, 290 tons coal.
Schr Major Anderson, Cleveland, Port Huron, 135 m lumber.
Sch Triumph, Smith, Port Washington, 65 cords wood.
Schr E. M. Shoyer, Shiolbomh, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.
Schr Gazelle, Anderson, Grand Haven, 80 m lumber.
Schr H. L. Whitman, White, Cleveland, 300 tons coal.
Schr A. Baensch, Wolferston, Buffalo.
Schr U. Johnston, Quinn, Oswego, 1,500 brls salt.
Schr J. Harbridge, Johnston, Kewannee, 1,950 railroad ties, 1,000 cedar posts.
Schr A. J. Rich, Crawford, Buffalo.
Schr Hope, Woolsen, Sheboygan, 40 cds wood.
Schr Lady of the Lake, Martin, Buffalo, 135 m lumber.
Schr G. F. Foster, Smith, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Schr Jane Louisa, Davis, Manitowoc, 70 cds. wood.
Schr Belle Stevens, Brown, St. Joseph, 60 cds. wood.
Schr J. S. Newhouse, Bartlette, Kingston, 200 m lumber.
Schr Thomas, Simms, Kingston, 150 m lumber.
Scow Saurel, Patterson, Websters Pier, 68 cds stavebolts.
Scow Mount Vernon, McKay, Kalamazoo, 50 m ft lumber.
Scow Kewaxcum, Blodgett, Muskegon, 55 m ft lumber.

CLEARED ... May 28

Steamer Sunbeam, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Union, Cooper, Samaria, 1,074 brls flour, 100 brls pork, 25 brls lard, 30 brls tallow, 60 bales broom corn.
Prop Ontonagon, Wilkes, Goderich, 1,266 brls flour, 1,120 brls hams, 1,175 bu oats, 55 bales broom corn, 125 brls bacon, 63 green hides.
Prop Nile, Hunt, Buffalo. 4,800 brls flour, 420 brls pork, 200 brls highwines, 200 green hides.
Prop Racine, Arthur, Buffalo, 3,500 brls flour, 600 bu wheat, 1,000 brls pork, 3,000 pigs lead, 35 brls bacon.
Prop C. Mears, Blodget, Lincoln.
Prop Tonawanda, Palmer, Buffalo, 2,000 brls flour, 2,800 green hides, 100 bales bay.
Bark Pacific, Morgan, Green Bay.
Bark Marquette, Best, Buffalo, 23,000 bu corn.
Brig Ocean Eagle, Galligan, Kingston, 14,000 bu corn.
Brig Alexander Mitchell, Bunn, Green Bay.
Brig Fashion, King, Cedar River.
Brig Algoma, Scanlon, Green Bay.
Brig S. C. Hutchinson, Hutchinson, Green Bay.
Schr Algerine, Faulkner, Kingston, 14,000 bu corn.
Schr Ellen Baxter, Henderson, Kingston, 12,000 bu wheat.
Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon.
Schr Heligoland, Ackerman, Muskegon.
Schr Ithaka, Thompson, Bay de Noquet.
Schr Cecilia, Plumpton, Wilkinson's Pier.
Schr Wm Jones, Thomas, Manistee.
Schr Traveler, Johnston, Black Lake.
Schr Magic, Cornell, Grand River.
Schr Amelia, Morey, St Joseph.
Schr Tricolor, Petty, do
Schr Josephine Dresden, Finegan, Packard's Pier.
Schr Mariner, Baker, Grand Haven.
Schr R H Harman, Burke, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.
Schr Whirlwind, Nelson, Centreville.
Schr Active, Pagelson, Grand Haven.
Schr E M Shoyer, Schiobohm, Muskegon.
Schr Gazelle, Anderson, Grand Haven.
Schr J Harbridge, Johnston, Kewanee.
Schr Hope, Woolsen, Sheboygan.
Schr Driver, Davison DePere.
Schr Vanguard, Davis, Buffalo, 18,950 bu corn.
Schr Geo F Foster, Smith, Muskegon.
Schr Jane Louisa, Davis, Manitowoc.
Schr Belle Stevens, Brown, St Joseph.
Scow Laura, Patterson, Plummerville.
Scow Mount Vernon, McKay, Kalamazoo.
Scow Kewaxcum, Blodgett, Muskegon.
Scow Mermaid, Thomson, White River.

MARINE NEWS.

VESSELS PASSED DETROIT.
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
DETROIT, May 28, 1862.

UP—Barks Grace Greenwood, Mory, Stockton, Canada, St. George; Brigs Montezuma, Cairo, Hunter; Schooners Lydia Case, H. A. Richmond, Monitor, Penfield, Golden Harvest, Fremont, James Navagh, Florence, Star of the North, Lewis Cass.

DOWN—Prop Neptune; Barks Sonora, Success, Sam. Wood, Sturgis, D. Morris, Maitland; Brigs Montezuma, Rio Grande; Schrs Summit, Surprise, Gertrude, Grace Murray, Garrit Smith, N. Bates, Bermuda, John Thursby, Grey Eagle, H. H. Brown, Ironsides, Live Yankee, Ketchum, Guellema, Lansing, Cuyahoga, Denmark, Bonnie Doon, Milan, Barbarian, I. J. Bronson, Jo. Vilas, Delos DeWolf, J. L. Grass, Jo. Grant, Sirius, Emeu, Grapeshot, Cuba, Miami, Biel, St. James. Weather pleasant and wind east.

MOVEMENTS OF CHICAGO VESSELS.

ARRIVED AT BUFFALO FROM CHICAGO, May 26—Prop Mendota, schrs R. Dart, International.

CLEARED FROM BUFFALO FOR CHICAGO—Props Fountain City, Iowa, Empire State; bark Danube schrs International, San Jacinto, R. Dart.

VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL—We are indebted to Capt. E P. Dorr for the following list of vessels passing through the Welland Canal:

Vessels bound West.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 24th May.		
Prop Jefferson,	Ogdensburgh,	Detroit.
Bark St. George,	Kingston,	Saugeen.
Schr Crevola,	Oswego,	Toledo.
Schr Geritt Smith,	do	Chicago.
Schr Kate Robinson,	do	Toledo.
Schr Wercer,	Toronto,	Buffalo.
Schr Com. Foote,	Oswego,	Milw'kee.
Schr J. J. Morley,	do	Erie.
Schr A. Medbury,	Ogdensburgh,	Cleveland.
Schr Penfield,	Oswego,	Chicago.
Tug Martin,	Pt Robinson,	Buffalo.
On the 26th.		
Schr Florence,	Toronto,	Chicago.
Vessels bound East.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 24th May.		
Bark Andrew Stevens,	Lake St. Clair,	Clayton.
Brig [illegible],	Grand River,	Pt Robs'n
Tug Martin,	do	do
Bark City of Ogd'sburgh,	Chicago,	Prescott.
Schr Antelope,	Kincardine,	Kingston.
Schr Alliance,	Toledo,	Toronto.
Schr Minnehaha,	do	Oswego.
Schr A. Buckingham,	do	do
On the 26th		
Prop Bay State,	Detroit	Ogd'sb'gh
Brig New York,	Bear Creek,	Clayton.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED ... May 27.

Africa, Lasalle 5,500 bu. corn.
Nebraska, Lasalle, 115 tons coal.
Cashman, Ottawa, 2,700 bu. corn, 480 brls. flour.
Wm. Merriam, Morris, 4,442 bu. corn, 480 bu rye.
Dr. Hanley, Lasalle, 5,050 bu. corn.
Sebastopol, Lasalle, 180 tons sand.
Troubadour, Lockport 4,600 bu. corn.
N. L. Bawley, Lasalle, 5,000 bu. corn.
E. Burnham, Lasalle, 120¼ tons coal.
Baltimore, Lasalle, 5,200 bu. corn, 325 bu. wheat.
Marion, Ottawa, 5,000 bu. corn, 198 bu. wheat.
Atlanta, Lasalle, 1,404 brls. flour, 4,600 bu. [illegible].
Rocket, Lockport, 5,300 bu. corn.
Gold Eagle, Lasalle, 1,350 brls. flour, 69 brls. pork.
Arabia, Lasalle, 4,437 bu. corn.
Armenia, Lasalle, 1,300 brls. flour.
Old Abe, Lasalle, 4,000 bu. corn.
Alexander, Lockport, 5,200 bu corn.
Arctic, Morris, 5,400 bu. corn.
Rescue, Lasalle, 140 tons coal.
Lioness, Ottawa, 5,000 bu. corn.
Adelia, Joliet, 4,600 bu. corn.
G. C. Morton, Lasalle, 5,400 bu. corn.

CLEARED ... May 27.

Lemont, Lockport, 60 m. lumber.
Charlie, Kankakee, 20 m. lumber.
Rock Run, Joliet.
Mound City, La Salle, 5 m. lumber, 10 m. lath, 380 lbs carp't work, 2,400 lbs stoves.
Boston, La Salle.
F. Northrup, Joliet, 7,200 lbs machinery.
Pacific, La Salle, 21,118 feet lumber.
Alexander, Lockport.
Old Abe, La Salle, 3,661 lbs merchandise, 30 brls molasses, 750 lbs sugar, 3 brls salt, 6 kegs nails.
Troubadour, Lockport, 450 lbs merchandise.
Patrick, Lockport.
Time, La Salle, 78,063 feet lumber, 380 lath, 2,382 lbs nails, 1, scales.

MARRIED.

At Ann Arbor, Mich., on the 27th inst., by Rev. G. D. Gillespie, Dr. F. A. LORD, of this city, and EMILIE LYSTER BULL, daughter of Wm. M. Sinclair, Esq. of the former place.

DIED.

In this city, May 24th, MARY LOUISE, only daughter of Mr. Frank and Mrs. Lizzie Clark, aged three months and four days.

In Brooklyn, New York on the 27th inst., in the 68th year of her age, ELIZABETH, wife of Benjamin Stelle, and mother of Mrs. A. D. Titsworth and Alexander Stelle, of this city.

Wanted.

WANTED.—By a Lady, a permanent situation as clerk in a store. Understands the business, and can give good city references. Address M. M. FIELDING, Box 1831. my28-r716-3t

WANTED—A lady of good English education desires a situation as Governess or Assistant in a school. Best of references given. Address "M. A.," Box 42 P. O., Iowa City, Iowa. my28-r716-6t

WANTED—Immediately—Two Good TAILORS. Apply at No. 16 South Desplaines street, between Randolph and Washington. my28-r721-3t S. FRANKENSTEIN.

WANTED.—A Partner with $1,000 to $2,000, in an established Drug Store in one of the best localities in this city; and one that may offer unusual inducements for one year, rarely to be met with. Address "M. W. V." Box 3394, stating when and where an interview may be had.

WANTED.—A Nurse and upstairs girl.—A neat, tidy Protestant, can find a pleasant situation by applying at 290 West Washington street.

WANTED.—An active business man with a cash capital of $800 or $1,000, in a Produce and Commission house, having a good business already established, as partner or clerk. Will pay fair wages and interest for one year. A single man preferred. Address, for one week, "Produce Merchant," Box 1812, Chicago. my27-r702-3t

WANTED.—A situation in a good Commission or Wholesale Grocery House.—The applicant has been engaged in the commission business for the past ten years, a resident of the city for 30 years, and can bring his employers a good trade. City references given. Address "Trade," P. O. Box 3660. my27-r690-3t

WANTED.—A young man wants a situation as Shipping or Entry Clerk in a wholesale house, who has had considerable experience and is willing to make himself useful. Undoubted reference given. Address "G. R.," at this office. my27-r682-3t

WANTED—To hire a good Blacksmith to go into the country. Inquire at F. J. BALLOU'S Lumber Yard, on Grove street, between North and Old streets. my26-r665-3t

WANTED—To purchase a small Steam Engine, two or three horse power. Must be in perfect order for immediate use. Address Post Office Box 968. my26-r662-3t

WANTED—A young woman wishes for a situation with a family going East. Is willing to take care of children from two to three years old, and can render herself valuable as a seamstress or as a lady's maid. The best of references can be given. Address "A. E." Post Office Box 3697. my26-r655-3t

WANTED.—A competent and experienced Book-Keeper, who can give the best city references, wishes a situation. Address "J. S.," P. O. Drawer 6124. my26-r638-3t

WANTED—A situation as Clerk in a wholesale or retail Drug, Book or Grocery Store, by one that has had several years experience in business, and twenty years residence in the State. Can easily make himself acquainted with almost any business. Address M. HARVEY, Chicago Post Office. my26-r640-3t

WANTED—100 Agents, Local and Traveling, throughout the WEST, to sell our twelve new articles of REAL MERIT, warranted no "Humbugs," paying 100 per cent. profit, and selling rapidly. For circular enclose stamp. J. W. RICE & CO., Agents, Inventors and Manufacturers' Depot, corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago. my24-r629-1w

WANTED—I wish to purchase a House and Lot, well located, worth from $3,000 to $6,000, for which I will pay half cash and the balance in desirable real estate. Address Post Office Box 2840. my24-r606-1w

WANTED—A Confectioner.—A good steady man who understands all branches of the business can find steady employment and good pay by applying to, or addressing THOMAS BARNS, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. my22-r561-1w

WANTED.—Agents are making more money by selling DUNN'S PRIZE STATIONERY AND RECIPE PACKAGE, AND PATRIOTIC COMBINATION than by any other investment. These articles are in such demand that Agents easily make from $10 to $15 a day. Circulars mailed free. C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark street, Chicago. my14-r365-1m

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn St., opposite the new Post Office, Situations for Domestic Help. No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties can obtain same by applying as above, or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 3245. my1-r437-1m

WANTED—To exchage for Chicago City Property or Goods, a good Improved Farm in Green County, Wis.; 200 acres of Land in Iroquois County; 320 acres in Carroll County; Improved Property in the City of Morrison, Ill.; 1,500 acres Unimproved Land in Wisconsin City; Improved property in Horricon, Wis.; 1,000 acres in Iowa. A portion will be paid in cash, if terms suit. P. O. Box 128, or call at 99½ State street. J. A. DANIELS, Real Estate Agent. my15-r389-1m

WANTED—Agents to canvass for Headley's Life of Washington, Sacred Biography and History, Christian Home, and other publications, both in the English and German language, in the sale of which agents are meeting with unparalleled success exclusive agencies given for towns and counties. For full information call on or address O. F. GIBBS, 134 South Clark street, Chicago. Post Office Box 2[illegible]. ap28-p320-2m

WANTED.—Agents in every town in the loyal States of the West, to circulate our new Illustrated Religious and Historical Works, which have the highest testimonials in their favor, and are adapted to the wants of the people. Sold only by subscription. Extra inducements offered to active men. For particulars call on or address (with stamp) E. B. & R. C. TREAT, 101 Washington street, Chicago. Box 4737. my-4-r241-1m

WANTED—Agents and Canvassers in every County in the Northwest. Every man seeking employment can learn full particulars for prosecuting a pleasant and profitable business, by enclosing a three cent stamp to F. A. THOMAS, Post Office Box 4255, Chicago, Illinois. ap26 p79-2m

NORWEGIAN SALESMAN WANTED.—For the Retail Dry Goods Trade. Must furnish good references. A constant place to a steady and good man. Also, a junior hand. Address Box 2337 P. O. my28-r712-3t

3000 TONS OF COAL WANTED.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 10 A. M., Wednesday, May 28th, for the delivery in the coal bins of the Engine House of the Chicago Water Works of Three Thousand tons of Chippawa, Briar Hill, Mineral Ridge, Ormsby or Mt. Carbon Coal. The Coal must be of the best quality of its kind in the lump, and free from dust or dirt. It will be weighed at the Engine House, and the weights there found will determine the amount delivered. The delivery will commence immediately, will progress as the Board of Public Works shall direct, and will be finished before the close of the season of navigation.

The Board reserves the right to accept any bid, or to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board,
A. W. TINKHAM, Secretary,
Office of the Board of Public Works, Chicago, May 17th 1862. my17-r451-td

AGENTS WANTED.—Profitable Employment, $32 net profit per gross made by Agents on the new patent IMPROVED INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. Agents have retailed from one to two gross in one day. Over seventy thousand sold. Samples sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents, or for samples of marked linen, terms, &c., one stamp. Address E. P. CLARK, Northampton. Mass mh16-n391 3m

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUARRIES.
S. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills,
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses,
Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail,
Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

5 horse power....$[illegible] | 20 horse power....$[illegible]
[illegible]

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with

JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they can be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.

At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts, Chicago, Ill.
Post Office address Box 278.

Lost.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, May 23d, 1862, a four year old Mare Colt strayed or stolen from 383 State street. Color bay, little white in her face and on left hind foot, shoe off on right hind foot. Wore a head stall. A suitable reward will be given if said horse is delivered to 183 State street, or notice given to L. A. Hulse, Stewart House, Room No 1[illegible]. [my24-r650-3t] L. A. HULSE.

MEN WANTED FOR THE GUNBOAT "ESSEX."

Apply at No. 12 River street. GEO. WALKER.

For New Orleans, by way of Ft. Pillow.

The gunboat "Essex" will go through without fail. All men wishing a safe and speedy trip to the sunny south, will apply at No. 12 River street. Only a few more chances left for a trip South with the great war horse, Capt. W. D. Porter.

GEO. W. WALKER, Recruiting Officer,
my28-r714-3t No. 12 River street, Chicago.

FLOUR BARREL HOOPS, STAVES and CIRCLED HEADING on consignment. 300,000 Staves, best quality. 50,000 "Morell's" Best Hoops. Circled Heading in any quantity, all for sale low by my19-r493-3w MAGILL & LATHAM.

To Rent.

TO RENT.—A Room on Couch Alley, in rear of 117 Lake street, suitable for a Tin, Carpenter or any other kind of a mechanical shop. Inquire of HOARD & HOES, 117 Lake street. my28-r726-1w

TO RENT.—The "Napoleon House," with two acres of land, on Archer Road, one mile this side of the Brighton House—for a tavern. There is a hay scale in front of the place, which pays very well. Only good tenants, with good references and securities, need apply. Enquire of SAMUEL and LEON STRAUS, Room No. 3 Larmon Block, opposite the Court House. my27-r693-1w

TO RENT—A Furnished House, situated in the most pleasant locality on the North Side, No. 269 Ontario street. To be rented until October and perhaps longer, by a responsible tenant. Possession given June 1st. For particulars please call at the residence from 9 o'clock until 12 A. M., or in the evening.

TO RENT.—To rent cheap to a good tenant the first-class, three story and basement Brick House, No. 247 Illinois street. It has all the modern improvements—speaking tubes, bells, bath rooms, water closet, hot and cold water, &c. Possession given immediately. Inquire of C. H. RAY, Tribune Office.

TO RENT.—Dwelling House No. 170 East Monroe street, containing eleven rooms. Apply to CHARLES H. HAPGOOD, No. 1 Methodist Church Block. my24-r611-1w

TO RENT—A neat Cottage, containing five rooms, in the southern part of the city, on Hardin Place, one block west of Cottage Grove Horse Railway. None need to apply except a good tenant. Rent $8 per month. Inquire of S. & L. STRAUS No. 3 Larmon Block. my22-r556-1w

TO RENT—Immediately.—The following houses: No. 214 Ohio street, 120 Rush and 274 Indiana streets. All in good condition, and with modern improvements. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON Room No. 5, Metropolitan Hall. my21-r535-1w

TO RENT—For a term of years, on favorable terms, the WITKOWSKY HALL, with dressing rooms attached, to some good responsible Society, Club, or Masonic Lodge, &c. This Hall is well lighted and in good order, furnished with Settees, Tables, Stoves, Chairs, &c. Apply to my20-r510-1m J. M. MARSHALL, No. 97 Clark St.

TO RENT—At a reasonable rate, a first-class dwelling house, delightfully situated in the West Division in Belgrave Terrace, containing gas, bathing room, etc. Horse Cars pass every five minutes. Stable if desired. Inquire at No. 325 Washington st., Room No. 6, or at No. 99 May street.

TO RENT—Two first-class Residences, Nos. 266 and 268 Indiana street, with all modern improvements, etc., etc., and Brick Stables attached. Inquire of C. C. CLARKE, between 8 and 9 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., at the office of Waite & Towne 100 Washington street. Rent $400 per annum. mh29-n579-3w

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—10,000 Sweet Potato Plants. Oranges, Lemons and all other fruits wholesale and retail. VAN FLEET & CO. All orders will receive prompt attention. my28-r719-3t

FOR SALE—A Second-hand Locomotive Steam Boiler, 4 feet in diameter, with 50 flues, 3 by 12. In perfect order. Apply at WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO'S, 181 Lake street. my27-r701-2w

FOR SALE.—A fine Mare suitable for Carriage or any other use. Also—Two Buggies and Harness. Apply at the Music Store of JULIUS BAUER, 99 South Clark-st. my27-r699-3t

PORTABLE ENGINES.—Two new Portable Engines, six and seven horse power,

For Sale Cheap for Cash,

By GEO. DUNBAR & CO., Machinery Warehouse, my26-r668-1m 19 and 21 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—I will sell a first class residence, 266 Wabash avenue, very low, or rent the same to a good tenant, with furniture, if not sold. my27-r708-3t C. H. BECKWITH.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A First-class Dwelling House, with all modern improvements; No. 4 Park Row. For particulars inquire of A. RICHMOND, 189 South Water street. my27-r686-3w

FOR SALE.—A family wishing to leave the city, offer for sale their furniture, consisting of a genteel general assortment, suitable for a family of six persons. Inquire at 394 South Clark-st. my27-r681-3t

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Two very heavy, thoroughly built Triple-Geared Cranes, one Iron Planer, one Upright Drill, Water Pipe Patterns, Cone Bars, Sweeps, Crane Ladles, &c., for sale low by WOOLSON, HITCHCOCK & CARTER, my28-r671-3t Cleveland.

FOR SALE—The entire Stock of a first-class Grocery House, long established and doing a good business, together with Fixtures, Horse, Wagon and Lease. Address Post Office Box 124 for one week. my25-r635-1w

FOR SALE—Two second hand Tubular Boilers, each ten feet long, 30 inches in diameter, 34 3 inch Flues, with Fire Fronts, Grate Bars, and Safety Valves. Also, one new 10 horse power Stationery Engine. Cheap for cash. Apply to GEO. DUNBAR & CO., Machinery Warehouse, 19 and 21 Dearborn street, Chicago. my23-r587-1m

FOR SALE—Water Lot 10, Block 65, Section 21, on the corner of South and Lumber streets, 177½ feet on river, 246 feet on South street, and Records, Cedar Yards, and City Lots and Blocks situated in the Western, Southwestern and Southern parts of the city, are offered at great bargains for cash. For particulars, terms, &c., inquire between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., THOMAS STINSON, 95 Dearborn street, (up-stairs.) my22-r563-3w

FOR SALE,
50 feet on Washington street,
Between Morgan and Elizabeth streets.
J. B. LEE, 22 Clark street.

FOR SALE—On the South Branch
A WHARF, 217 FEET FRONT,
Situated between Halsted-st. Bridge and Hardbrack & Kreigh's packing house. Apply to A. MURRAY, 46 South Lasalle street, near Lake. my1-p915-1m

FARM NEAR ELGIN FOR SALE.—Four Hundred Acres on Fox River, well improved, and well watered and timbered. Finely adapted for stock and grain raising. For sale cheap by S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 71 Dearborn street. my27-r694-3t

HORSES.—A drove of fine team and Carriage Horses arrived, and can be seen at Eagle Hotel Stable, opposite Northwestern Depot. Call and see them. my27-r676-3t

FOR SALE.—THE MERCHANT and Grist Mill, known as the
"COMO MILL,"
Situated on Rock River, in Whiteside County, Illinois, near the Chicago and Fulton Railroad, is offered for sale.
The Mill is in good order; is driven by Water Power, from a steady stream; has six pairs of Burs, Merchant and Custom Bolts, and all the necessary cleaning apparatus. For further particulars apply to WHEELER, NEELY & CO., Chicago, or the subscriber on the premises. S. LEHMAN SMITH.
Como, May 1st, 1862. my1-p953-1m

General Notices.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.—The splendid steamer
"PLANET,"
CAPTAIN J. P. WARD,
Will leave for Lake Superior, stopping at Milwaukee and intermediate points, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 30, 1862, at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply to
A. T. SPENCER & CO., Agents,
my27-r688-4t Foot of South Lasalle-st., Chicago.

5,000 lbs. PURE MAPLE SUGAR just received and for sale by HOBBS, OLIPHANT & CO., Commission Merchants, 275 South Water street. my27-r690-3t

NOTICE.—Persons having claims against the County of Cook, are requested to send them into the County Clerk's Office before the first of June. L. P. HILLIARD, Clerk. Chicago, May 24th, 1862. my26-r631-1w

EDWARDS' XXXX WHITE
Winter Wheat Flour.
A fresh supply at JOHN B. KING'S, my26-r646-3t Foot of Franklin street.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—Stoddard, No. 83 Clark street, opposite the Court House, (having REFITTED HIS ROOMS in convenient shape) is now prepared to execute work in the highest style of art. Album Photographs excelled by none. Also, Ivorytypes and colored work of all kinds on exhibition at his Gallery. Call and see them before going elsewhere. my26-r643-3t

SOLDIERS, READ.—Send your Discharge Paper to SNYDER, COOK & CO., and get your Back Pay by return mail. We do not want soldiers to understand by this that their papers are to be shaved to Bankers. We account to them for EVERY COPPER of their demand, dollar for dollar. See our advertisement in another column. my24-r628-1w SNYDER, COOK & CO., Chicago, Ill.

SYRUP.—100 Brls. Belcher's GOLDEN and AMBER Syrup, for sale cheap, in lots to suit, by WADSWORTH, TURLAY & CO., Commission Merchants, 179 South Water street. my24-r616-1w

ILLINOIS STATE SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The Fourth Annual Convention of the Illinois State Sabbath School Association will be held in the Clark Street Methodist Episcopal Church (corner of Washington), in the City of Chicago, on Tuesday, the 3d day of June proximo, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Its sessions will continue for two days. Distinguished speakers from abroad have signified their intention to be present and mingle in the exercises. The Committee are in correspondence with practical Sabbath School men from several of our large cities, and trust that many of them will be in attendance.

Each evangelical school in the State is invited to send at LEAST TWO DELEGATES (male or female) to the Convention, with such statistics from their school as they may be able to obtain, bringing proper credentials of their appointment.

Pastors are especially invited to be present and take part in the proceedings.

The object of the Convention is to promote the general interest of the cause, and to awaken a deeper and more abiding interest in the hearts of Christians in behalf of the moral and religious education of the children and youth in the "Garden State."

To this end, the Committee ask for a general representation from all parts of the State.

Delegates who REPORT themselves will be cordially entertained in Christian families in the City during the Convention.

Those who can do so are requested to notify (by mail) Mr. E. S. Wells several days previous to the Convention, and all Delegates will confer a favor upon the Committee by reporting themselves, on their arrival, at the bookstore of Messrs. Tomlinsons, 133 and 135 Lake street, (up-stairs), where a member of the Committee will be in readiness to assign them places.

Fraternally, E. S. WELLS, J. G. CONRAD, J. N. BARKER, J. C. COOK, J. G. SWEET, Ex. Com.
CHICAGO, May, 1862.
☞ Country papers in Illinois and Wisconsin please copy. my28-r685-1w

CRYSTAL LAKE ICE — The Chicago and Crystal Lake Ice Company have made arrangements with the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad Company to bring them Ice over the Railroad instead of bringing it by Canal. It is daily being received at the depot, corner of Van Buren and Canal streets. my23-r585-1w

SHAVED HICKORY HOOPS.
50,000 HICKORY HOOPS,
Shaved by hand, put up in bundles of fifty each, for sale cheap. Inquire of WM. LANG, Cooper Shop corner of Michigan and Pine streets. Post Office Box 3882. my11-r349-3w

USE POWELL'S POLISH
For Sewing Machines.
101 DEARBORN STREET. [my20-r499-1m

FURS RECEIVED ON STORAGE, and preserved from
MOTHS, DAMPNESS,
And all damages or loss, through the Summer. Receipts given, and charges low. my17-r464-6w J. A. SMITH & CO., 113 Lake-st.

CLEAN FLAX SEED FOR SALE.
CHOICE CLEAN SEED
For Sowing purposes. One hundred and fifty bushels for sale by E. W. BLATCHFORD, Lead and Oil Works.

ST. LOUIS FLOUR.—Flour Dealers and Grocers, we are receiving daily the choicest brands of St. Louis Flour, made from White Winter Wheat. Try H. GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO., No. 30 Lasalle street, Chicago.

Auction Sales.

CENTRAL AUCTION ... GREAT TRADE SALE OF CHINA, GLASS AND ... AT AUCTION. Commencing on THURSDAY ... 9½ o'clock, and daily thereafter ... The assortment is large and ... Stone China Plates (all sizes) ... Pitchers, Ewers and Basins ... &c., &c. French China Tea Sets ... In great variety. The attention of ... try trade is invited to this sale ... most complete offered this season ... will positively be sold. my28-r727-3t HUGH ALEX...

WM. A. BUTTERS & ... GENERAL AUCTIONEERS. Office, No. 44—Salesrooms, No. 46 & 48 ... opposite Tremont House ... mh29-n583-1y

REGULAR SATURDAY ... HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Iron Safe, Buggy Wagon, ... &c., &c. AT AUCTION. ☞ Without reserve for Cash. On SATURDAY, May 31st, at 9½ ... Auction Rooms, 46 and 48 Dearborn ... my28-r648-1w WM. A. BUTTERS & ...

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & W... General Auctioneers. Household Furniture, GILT FRAME MIRRORS, &c., AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, May 30th, at 9½ ... at our Salesroom, 56 Lake street, a general ... Parlor, Dining Room and Chamber Furniture, French Plate and other Mirrors ... In Gilt and Rosewood Frames, together with ... assortment of Housekeeping Goods. GILBERT, SAMPSON & W... my28-r720-3t

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & W... General Auctioneers. French China Dinner Sets, CHINA VASES, Bohemian Glass & Silver Plated ... AT AUCTION. We will sell, on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 3 and 4, at 9½ o'clock ... a splendid assortment of French China ... complete Dinner Sets, consisting of ... each. Also—A variety of ... A large invoice of rich Bohemian Glass ... will be found some of the richest goods ... ever offered in a sale of this kind. ALSO—A rich assortment of Silver Plated ... from the same manufacturer ... been selling for the last five years ... is known to a large number of ... had it in use. The trade are invited to this sale ... in lots if there are buyers. The above assortment will be on exhibition ... afternoon of Tuesday, June 3d. my27-r691-3t GILBERT, SAMPSON & W...

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & W... TRADE SALE OF 30 Crates Edwards' Best ... 200 boxes American Flint ... ware, 70 doz. Looking Glasses, &c., &c. AT AUCTION. ON THURSDAY, June 5th, at 9½ o'clock ... sell at our Salesrooms, No. 56 Lake street ... assorted White Crockery, of the ... wards & Son. 200 boxes American Flint Glassware ... sortment. 70 dozen Looking Glasses ... ny and Walnut Frames. ALSO—An invoice of Tea Trays ... sold without reserve for cash. The attention of the trade is ... the above sale. Country dealers will ... terest to attend. Samples can be seen ... the morning of the day of sale. Goods carefully packed and shipped ... my27-r692-9t GILBERT, SAMPSON & ...

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON ... street, corner of Franklin, on MONDAY ... NESDAY, May 28th, FRIDAY, May 30th ... A. M., will be sold cloths ... and bleached sheetings, cottonades ... and drawers ... dry goods, Yankee notions, jewelry ... goods. At private sale, Oil Cloths ... my23-r577-1w S. NICKERSON ...

AUCTION SALES AT W... SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES Every Tuesday and Thursday ... By GORE, WILLSON & CO. ... See advertisement in Wholesale ...

Amusements.

BRYAN HALL. POSITIVELY ONE NIGHT ... Madame Anna Bishop ... The World-Renowned Cantatrice and ... great Artist now in the United States ... Grand Concert on Monday Evening, June 2 ... by EDWARD SEGUIN, the distinguished ... GUSTAV DE SPEISS, the distinguished ... Tickets, 50 cents; Gallery, ... The sale of tickets will commence on ... morning, May 29th, at Higgins' Music ... seats may be secured without extra charge ... The Piano used at Concert ... nished by H. M. Higgins, Esq. ... D. C. LABATT ...

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and ... Doors open at 7¼ o'clock ... Engagement of the GREAT SHAKESPEARIAN COMEDIAN. MR. HACKETT FOR THIS WEEK ONLY. In order to accommodate those who ... parties to witness the acting of this ... eminent Comedian, the manager ... the following performances ... be secured. TUESDAY Evening, Shakespeare's ... THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR ... Outwitted by Women. WEDNESDAY Evening ... Play, entitled the first part of KING HENRY IV ... Or, the Battle of Shrewsbury and Death of ... Falstaff. THURSDAY Evening, Mr. Hackett ... Only night of Macklin's great ... WORLD; or, A Bend to ... and the favorite serio-comic sketch ... Hackett, entitled MONSIEUR MALLET ... Office Mistake. In all of which ... be sustained by the entire ... Each evening a grand Dance by ... and a favorite Farce by the Company.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Pleasant and ... furnished rooms, suitable for ... gentlemen, at 233 South Clark ... boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING—Two pleasant ... of unfurnished rooms, with board ... ed at 68 Adams street, near State ... boarders can also be accommodated.

BOARD.—A gentleman and ... wife can obtain pleasant ... rooms in a first-class house near ... dressing P. O. Box 1763.

BOARDING.—Two or three ... tlemen can be accommodated ... private family, near Union Park ... cars. References exchanged. Address ... 1257, Chicago.

BOARDING.—A front ... bedroom, suitable for two gentlemen ... roe street.

BOARDING—A large ... pleasant front room, with board ... and wife or two gentlemen, at 6[illegible] Wabash ... my26-r666-3t

BOARDING.—A gentleman ... wife can obtain, with board, a very ... ished front room with a private family ... cation in the South Division. Address ... Post Office Box 167.

BOARDING—A gentleman ... wife with an unfurnished suite of ... first-class board, in a private family ... but few boarders. Would prefer the ... dress "M.," Tribune Office.

BOARDING—Several single ... tlemen, a married couple, and a few day ... can be accommodated at 15 Washington ... the Court House.

BOARDING.—A gentleman ... his wife and two single gentlemen ... modated with pleasant rooms and board ... street.

BOARDING—With pleasant ... of rooms, suitable for families ... men, at No. 6 Washington street ... Park. A few day boarders can be ... References required.

BOARDING.—A few ... suites of rooms, with board ... and wife or single gentlemen ... SOUTH HALF of the Stewart House. A ... isfactory and delightful way of living ... than at this establishment.

Meeting of Stockholders.

NOTICE.—The Annual ... of the Stockholders of the ... burg Railroad Company will be held ... Tazewell County, on WEDNESDAY ... o'clock P. M. ... JAS. BERDAN, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO SO... BRANCH DOCK COMPANY ... meeting, for the election of Directors and ... of other business, at its office ... nesday, the 4th day of June, A. D. ... my8-p51-1m

CHICAGO AND NO... WESTERN RAILWAY ... May 1st, 1862. The annual ... and Stockholders of the ... Railway Company will be ... pany, in the city of Chicago ... of June, 1862, at 1 o'clock ... rectors for the year ensuing ... any other business ... my1-p524-td WILLIAM B. OGDEN ...

LAKE SUPERIOR PIG ... The Northern Iron Company ... keep on hand at its Dock, in Chicago ... cal Iron, direct from its Black River ... grades, to which the attention of ... No. 12 Wells street. JESSE ... Also for the sale of the Pioneer ... mit customers.

FRUIT OF 1862 —The ... of the season, STRAWBERRIES ... Parties wishing to engage daily ... fruit, should leave their orders ...

USE POWELL'S POLISH For Pianos and Furniture. 101 DEARBORN STREET. [my20-r498-1m

PIG IRON.—Charcoal and ... cite Pig Iron, Hard, Soft and Extra ... For sale low to close consignment ... Room No. 2 Walker's Block ... my14-r357-1m

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

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Daily, to mail subscribers, per year	7.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months	4.00
Tri-Weekly, per year	4.00
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's $1.00)	1.50
" 3 copies	4.00
" 6 copies	6.00
" 10 copies	10.00
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club	20.00

☞ Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.
☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
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The Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1862.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

In another column we give the Homestead Bill as passed by both Houses of Congress and signed by the President, and now the law of the land. It is eminently a popular measure, and for the people. It secures to every man with a single month's wages in his pocket a farm of his own, and he can at once enter into possession of it. The Homes are now secure, and for Free men. Shall not the domain of Free Labor be extended and perpetuated as the legacy this battle age of ours will leave to those who are to come after us.

MARYLAND COMING.

The prospects of the adoption of the President's Emancipation policy are more flattering in Maryland than in Missouri. War has not swept over the former as over the latter, and her citizens are capable of maturing their opinions in the great question at issue without the mental obliquities and exasperations which accompany prolonged and bitter strife. They, nearer the centre of political influence and of Federal power, have had an opportunity to get a clearer idea of the might of the forces arrayed against their institution and of its changed and anomalous relation to the predominant influence of the Republic; hence they are more ready to act. Of intelligence immeasurably superior to the masses of the people in most of the slave States, they will not be slow to see their interest and pursue it. We hope much from the result of the agitation that has set in; and though the motive which will bring about the end which is desired may not be the highest that influences men, it will accomplish its work, and ere long Maryland will be free. Happy day for her when her regeneration commences. How gladly will her worn-out fields welcome the hand of industry guided by freedom!

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

We understand that the Commissioners appointed by the mob at Springfield misnamed a State Convention, to take the votes of Illinois soldiers for or against the bundle of abominations called the New Constitution, write home to their confederates that the army has been "completely abolitionized," and that the wire-pullers who sent them out to hood-wink the boys with their new fangled contrivance need not hope that they will be able to achieve any very considerable success—in a word, that the soldiers in the field are voting against the unclean thing. This is gratifying intelligence; but it is not unexpected. The men who have offered their lives for their country and the rights of mankind, are too loyal and too intelligent to be made the instruments of oppression; hence, the result that these peripatetic judges of election are compelled to announce.

We take it for granted that of the Illinois forces, full three-fourths will put in their emphatic condemnation of this pro-slavery and semi-secession contrivance. The indications bear us out in the supposition; and if we are correct, and the people at home do their duty when election day comes, the whole thing will be buried, with its secession authors, so deep under the sod that it will be heard of no more. Let us say, however, that to attain an end so gratifying and so necessary to the prosperity of the State, the opponents of the iniquity must be at work, not necessarily as partisans but as citizens and patriots, urging on and completing the job that the soldiers in the field have commenced. And it is not too early to begin.

☞ The Convention Commissioners visited Paducah, where there are about 1,000 Illinois soldiers stationed. They commenced taking the vote of the 6th Illinois Cavalry—an Egyptian regiment. After 300 had voted they shut down on the remainder, and left 400 votes of the regiment unpolled. The cause of this outrage is found in the fact that the regiment was going solid against the secession constitution. Out of 300 votes taken only two were for the thing to 298 against it.

The officers of the regiment ought to open a poll and let the balance of the regiment vote, and make out a return properly certified, and forward it to the Secretary of State. The men must not be thus cheated out of their rights. Let the convention canvassers reject these votes, if they dare. Read the letter from Paducah.

NATURAL CONFEDERATES.

The popular instinct, which goes right to the root of the matter, declares, that as slavery caused the war, it must bear the consequences. Nothing more just could be proclaimed from Sinai. But men who set up over the people what they call *institutions*, have as little faith in the popular instincts as in the principles of eternal justice. Their chief concern is to avoid self-evident truths. To violate truth and justice they consider as fulfilling their constitutional obligations. The sacrifice of manhood they mean when they speak of patriotism. Their idea of restoring the Union, is to make the Union as nearly as possible conform to the standard of treason. They have noted down all the careless expressions uttered by Abolitionists within twenty years; but the many volumes of treasonable words spoken and written by pro-slavery traitors within *two* years—of these they have no recollection. They read of the brutish inhumanity of the rebels only to regret that the popular hatred of the incarnate fiends will be kept alive by publishing the facts. They have no sympathy for the Northern widows and orphans this war has made, or for the thousands of loyal men maimed for life; but they are much exercised lest the rebel planter's lady shall be deprived of the use of her human chattels. For frenzied hatred, unreasonable prejudice, arrogant assumption, and low-bred villainy, the Southern traitor has never had a counterpart; and the Northern traitor is equally distinguished for stolid indifference to right, for hatred of truth, for heartlessness, for selfishness, and for cowardice. A strange "restoration" we should have, if the terms of adjustment were left to these precious scoundrels!

SOUTHERN INSANITY.

A sort of moral epidemic sometimes sweeps over a whole community. Every man is afflicted in the same way. There is a yearning, sometimes for conquest, sometimes for plunder, sometimes for rebellion. This unhappy people go about saying vain and foolish things, speculating on impossibilities, dreaming, grumbling, mouthing twaddle. And they are usually awakened to the reality of their condition by a stunning blow from some resisting force, upon which in their madness they run headlong. This disease, by whatever name we may call it, afflicts the people of the South. All their acts betray a lack of deliberate judgment. They worked themselves into a rage over freedom of speech in the North; and their rebellion made it yet more free. They grew frantic at the anti-slavery press, and they despised only those journals which are mean enough to defend slavery and rebellion. They complained of the burdens under the Federal Government, and their burdens have been increased five-fold. They were envious because northern

Chicago Weekly Tribune.

VOLUME XVI. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1862. NUMBER 7.

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We take it for granted that of the Illinois forces, full three-fourths will put in their emphatic condemnation of this pro-slavery and semi-secession contrivance. The indications bear us out in the supposition; and if we are correct, and the people at home do their duty when election day comes, the whole thing will be buried, with its secession authors, so deep under the sod that it will be heard of no more. Let us say, however, that to attain an end so gratifying and so necessary to the prosperity of the State, the opponents of the iniquity must be at work, not necessarily as partisans but as citizens and patriots, urging on and completing the job that the soldiers in the field have commenced. And it is not too early to begin.

☞ The Convention Commissioners visited Paducah, where there are about 1,000 Illinois soldiers stationed. They commenced taking the vote of the 6th Illinois cavalry—an Egyptian regiment. After 300 had voted they shut down on the remainder, and left 400 votes of the regiment unpolled. The cause of this outrage is found in the fact that the regiment was going solid against the secession constitution. Out of 300 votes taken only two were for the thing to **298** against it.

The officers of the regiment ought to open a poll and let the balance of the regiment vote, and make out a return properly certified, and forward it to the Secretary of State. The men must not be thus cheated out of their rights. Let the convention canvassers reject these votes, if they dare. Read the letter from Paducah.

NATURAL CONFEDERATES.

The popular instinct, which goes right to the root of the matter, declares, that as slavery caused the war, it must bear the consequences. Nothing more just could be proclaimed from Sinai. But men who set up over the people what they call *institutions*, have as little faith in the popular instincts as in the principles of eternal justice. Their chief concern is to avoid self-evident truths. To violate truth and justice they consider as fulfilling their constitutional obligations. The sacrifice of manhood they mean when they speak of patriotism. Their idea of restoring the Union, is to make the Union as nearly as possible conform to the standard of treason. They have noted down all the careless expressions uttered by Abolitionists within twenty years; but the many volumes of treasonable words spoken and written by pro-slavery traitors within *two years*—of these they have no recollection. They read of the brutish inhumanity of the rebels only to regret that the popular hatred of the incarnate fiends will be kept alive by publishing the facts. They have no sympathy for the Northern widows and orphans this war has made, or for the thousands of loyal men maimed for life; but they are much exercised lest the rebel planter's lady shall be deprived of the use of her human chattels. For frenzied hatred unreasonable prejudice, arrogant assumption, and low-bred villainy, the Southern traitor has never had a counterpart; and the Northern traitor is equally distinguished for stolid indifference to right, for hatred of truth, for heartlessness, for selfishness, and for cowardice. A strange "restoration" we should have, if the terms of adjustment were left to these precious scoundrels!

SOUTHERN INSANITY.

A sort of moral epidemic sometimes sweeps over a whole community. Every man is afflicted in the same way. There is a yearning, sometimes for conquest, sometimes for plunder, sometimes for rebellion. This unhappy people go about saying vain and foolish things, speculating on impossibilities, dreaming, grumbling, mouthing twaddle. And they are usually awakened to the reality of their condition by a stunning blow from some resisting force, upon which in their madness they run headlong. This disease, by whatever name we may call it, afflicts the people of the South. All their acts betray a lack of deliberate judgment. They worked themselves into a rage over freedom of speech in the North; and their rebellion made it yet more free. They grew frantic at the anti-slavery press, and they despised only those journals which are mean enough to defend slavery and rebellion. They complained of their burdens under the Federal Government; and their burdens have been increased five fold. They were envious because northern ship-owners grew rich on the profits of carrying their cotton to market; and for a whole year they have not been able to get their cotton to market at all. They demanded the retribution of blood because a slave occasionally made his way through the Free States into Canada; and they have brought Canada down to their very borders. They proposed to rule the commerce of the whole world; and their seaports became the resort only of smugglers and pirates. They are burning their cotton to distress the North; and the North is in a fair way to raise its own cotton. If the rebellion should succeed, the dominant *caste* would crush out what little there is left of light and knowledge, and then revel in the hideous but congenial darkness till the bondman, throwing off his shackles, should light up the funeral pile of slavery, and the system perish in fire and blood.

RIGHTS OF PUBLIC JOURNALS.

The indignity offered to the whole American Newspaper Press, in the exclusion of all newspaper correspondents from the army of the West, Gen. Halleck commanding, has excited among editors and publishers much discussion in regard to the propriety of inviting the managers of the leading Journals of the Northern cities to meet in Convention, at an early day, for the purpose of authoritatively asserting their rights in relation to the army, and of laying before the Government a sharp remonstrance against the course which Gen. Halleck has pursued. We see no reason why such a Convention should not be held. More than once since this war commenced, publishers have had the fruits of years of labor imperiled by orders emanating from Washington, as unlawful and as arbitrary as any act of Jeff. Davis and his fellow conspirators—orders that any might violate in ignorance, and expiate the offense in bankruptcy and ruin; perpetually they have been annoyed and injured by a censorship that has been of no public service, but frequently wielded to serve the purpose of hate and malice; and now, just at a moment that the people are most interested in what the papers might tell, comes the order of the commander of the Department, shutting all correspondents out of the field toward which all eyes are turned. It is time for the Press to assert itself, and in the service of the loyal men of the North for whom it labors, to break down this military domination which, not content with wielding dangerous power, asserts its right to wield it in secret.

PUTTING DOWN THE ABOLITIONISTS.

About five and twenty years ago, all the lawless men in the nation, and some that were not lawless, attempted to put down a handful of Abolitionists. They made free use of brickbats, rotten eggs, fence rails, and tar and feathers. Occasionally the law backed up the mob with an example of fine and imprisonment, choosing for its victim some lecturer who had refused to be silenced by violence. Banishment was not unfrequent. Sometimes Abolition types, instead of being "distributed" by the authorized hands in "cases," were distributed in the streets. In the North, there were many instances of maiming, some of whipping, a few of shooting; in the South, there was the addition of hanging. Hardly a town or village in either section did not witness the spectacle of lynching an Abolitionist. The press was almost unanimous in denouncing the "fanatics;" the pulpit was equally so; men who professed to hate slavery much, hated them more. They had no friends in any party. They were nowhere safe. The whole physical power of the nation was against them. Congress struck down the right of petition in order to deal them a blow. Unsheltered and unpitied, they stood exposed during a whole decade to the peltings of such a storm as has very rarely discharged its fury on any religious or political organization since the days of the early Protestant Reformers. They were assailed by a force more than twice as numerous as all the present armies of the Republic, and with weapons quite as effective. Yet they were not annihilated; they were not driven back at any point; they held their ground, and their enemies were at last compelled to abandon the attempt to conquer or exterminate them.

Since then a great change has passed upon the public sentiment of this country. Anti-slavery, from being an abstraction, has grown into a practical question. On the one side is arrayed the free press, the honest pulpit, and the intelligence of the country; on the other, is the slave power and its minions, the rubbish and drift-wood of extinct organizations, and the timorous and vicious—those who can be maddened, and those who can be scared, by the word, *Abolitionism*. Slavery is now a criminal under indictment. In one year it has sunk down from the very pinnacle of power to the level of a convicted murderer. It is banished forever from the Federal Capital. It is prohibited from entering the Territories. The Border States are restive under its galling yoke. In South Carolina, it is fleeing before the advance of Christian civilization. Its crimes have brought upon it the hatred, the loathing and the contempt of all enlightened men.

As slavery becomes odious, liberty becomes popular. Where, twenty years ago, anti-slavery counted its hundreds, now it counts its ten thousands. It sits in the Presidential chair. It rules in the Cabinet. It passes laws in Congress. It represents us at foreign capitals. It is the rallying point of loyalty, the very basis and foundation of our national existence, the rock which stayed the swelling tide of secession and rebellion. And now, when the curtain is raised on the last act of the bloody drama, when the slave power is staggering under heavy and continuous blows, when all the world is cheering on the hosts of freedom, there comes forth from the noisome dens of treason a swarm of political bats, owls, slimy serpents, and creeping things, hissing threats against the Abolitionists. Foremost and loudest in the throng is Vallandigham, name synonymous with all that is spiteful, treacherous and mean. Conspicuous among the motley body-guard of the arch-traitor, is the secession editor of the Chicago print. Of all the ignoble herd of Northern traitors, no two have gone down deeper in disloyalty, or labored harder for the crown of infamy. They were the first to predict disaffection in the North, a fire in the rear, and an uprising against the Government. It is no fault of theirs that the prediction did not come true. Their open defiance of the popular sentiment would have a dash of temerity in it, did we not known that they meanly counted on the contemptuous forbearance of the loyal masses.

And this miserable rabble threaten to put down the "Abolitionists!" Three great parties have already perished in the attempt. The object of their blind hatred is now stronger than ever. Putting down Abolitionists involves the task of suppressing every loyal newspaper and periodical in the country; silencing every loyal pulpit; abolishing free schools and academies, those nurseries of anti-slavery; a wholesale destruction of books, particularly the Bible; imprisoning or putting to death all our distinguished authors, poets, and public lecturers; and preventing two million citizens from speaking, writing, or voting. Even then the work would not be done. There would still remain the wives and children of these men, and all the Abolitionists made by the war, together with their wives and children. We have read of many absurd and ridiculous things; but never of anything quite so absurd and ridiculous as poor Vallandigham and his satellites threatening to put down Abolitionism!

THE CASE OF ROBERT SMALL.

Robert Small is one of the class catalogued in the list of humanity as "persons of color," in which only one color and its approximate shades are meant. He is further, of those members of American society usually understood to be referred to in the phrase of the Constitution, "owing service or labor." And this indebtedness of Robert Small lay in the State of South Carolina, where, until recently, he has served as a pilot on a small Charleston armed steamer, a kind of marine orderly to the rebel Gen. Ripley. With these obligations resting upon him, of "service or labor" due to the man who had likely enough paid $2,000 for Robert, as he was none of your ordinary niggers, and with the responsibility resting upon him as harbor pilot, Robert on Tuesday morning of last week, made a fugitive of himself. And in no mean way either. None of your cutting to the bush, in ragged pantaloons, to consort with alligators and rattlesnakes, and with mosquitoes for your blood relations. Robert on the morning of May 13th, got up steam on his little steamer Planter, and dropped down the bay, dipping his rebel colors as he passed the forts and steaming straight out to sea where in the offing lay the blockading Federal fleet. Toward the nearest vessel steered Robert Small with his rebel colors exchanged for the white flag, running however no light risk of getting a ball through his craft for his temerity at that grey hour of the morning. He was seen, however, and the officers of the fleet heard his story.

And now let us finish the narrative in strict accordance with the spirit of Order No 3," and following the teachings of secession sheets like the Chicago *Times*. Robert Small is taken directly before Commodore Dupont, who receives him fiercely. To Robert's humble plea, that, conceiving he might better himself, he had ventured to run away with the steamer Planter, the Commodore only frowns. He will not hear a word of it. What, steal a steamer and four cannon, and a full complement of rebel flags, and a valuable $2,000 nigger, (that's Robert himself,) and a whole black crew, firemen, cook and cabin-boy, with five wenches and three children, altogether a good $10,000 worth of nigger property, as blacks go on a dull market—Not to be thought of, that Federal officers can countenance such acts. What can we expect but that the rebels "will become *exasperated*," a conclusion many of our best officers are diligently striving to avoid, and some of them, if we may borrow from the vulgate, "have not done anything else." On this showing Com. Dupont, who keeps by him a copy of Gen. Halleck's Order No. 3, decides the case. A squad of marines are speedily detailed. The bad and dangerous Robert is conducted back to the Planter's deck in irons. His black companions in guilt are severely lectured on their turpitude, and steam is got up for the return trip. In short, Com. Dupont sends the black rascal and his stolen property straight back to Gen. Ripley with a pleasant letter exchanging a few packages of tea and coffee, and a box of Havanas for some fresh vegetables. The whole affair has a delightful *denouement* you observe. Don't you see it? Well, we wonder, for thus army officers have done, time and time again, since this war begun. So Com. Dupont only followed established precedent.

But you have seen in the dispatches that Commodore Dupont, like a straightforward old sea dog, as he is, and believing in using all the advantages offered to him, did no such thing, nothing in the least like what we have described. No sir, (and madam, for the women have their pro-slavery opinions to be combatted in these times) he received Robert like a hero as he was, brave fellow who had dared the guns of the rebel forts, the dangers of exposure of accident, of failure of plans, and with his life in his hand, steamed down Charleston Bay. Com. Dupont gives the noble black man handsome mention in his special dispatch covering the case, and says the pilot is a very God-send, just what he wanted, (God send that he take good care that Robert do not fall into Gen. Ripley's hands;) that he has put him at once into lucrative employment, and further urges—put on thy spectacles, old Conservatism, and study the monstrous proposition well—that "the claims of Small and his associates to the prize money be considered by "the Government!!" Mark the word "associates," not "runaway niggers," and paying them prize money, too. In the Senate on Tuesday this proposition was acted upon and passed, involving the transfer of some $20,000 to these blacks. But in the House the Democrats of the Vallandigham stripe objected, as the Chicago *Times* would do, and as it is perfectly natural and a matter of instinct for men to do whose first care is that Slavery receive no detriment.

Now, what are we to think of such a case as that of Robert Small and that other brave John Tillman, the black steward of the Waring, last July? Is not this material that a Government may safely and honorably use in the crushing of its enemies. Are these black heroes unworthy to consort in the cause of the Union with our volunteers. The blue jackets do not think so. There is no Order No. 3 in the fleet, and the case of Robert Small shows the wisdom of their liberality. When a policy is declared for this war, a settled policy, it will doubtless include the acceptance of the services of every loyal arm, be it white or black.

☞ Nullifiers talk of "State Rights," as though the people derived their rights from the States, and not the States from the people. All rights and powers belong to the people—those entrusted to the Federal Government, and those withheld from it. They created both the States and the Republic; and as their united will can only be expressed through one supreme authority, they have invested the Federal Government alone with sovereign power; anything in the proposed Constitution of Illinois "to the contrary notwithstanding."

☞ Those who shudder at the *possible* ferocity of emancipated negroes, should be pointed to the *actual* ferocity of rebel whites. It is estimated that five thousand loyal men, guilty of no crime, have been hanged in the South since the rebellion broke out. The barbarities to wounded prisoners, and the mutilations of the dead, are simply horrible. These are facts; the negro cruelties are imaginary. We are now dealing with *facts*.

☞ A pro-slavery man may be defined as a being in human form who cannot distinguish the legal difference between men and beasts, except the men of his own color, and the beasts of some other color.

The Homestead Bill.

The following is a correct copy of the Homestead bill as passed by both houses of Congress, and signed by the President:

AN ACT to secure Homesteads to Actual Settlers on the Public Domain, and to provide a Bounty for Soldiers in lieu of grants of the Public Lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That any person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, or who shall have filed his declaration of intention to become such, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, and who has never borne arms against the United States Government, or given aid and comfort to its enemies, shall, from and after the 1st of January, 1863, be entitled to enter one quarter section, or a less quantity, of unappropriated public lands, upon which said person may have filed a pre emption claim, or which may at the time the application is made, be subject to pre-emption at $1.25 or less, per acre; or eighty acres or less of such unappropriated lands, at $2.50 per acre, to be located in a body, in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed: *Provided*, That any person owning and residing on land may, under the provisions of this act, enter other land lying contiguous to his or her said lands, which shall not, with the land so already owned and occupied, exceed in the aggregate 160 acres.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the person applying for the benefit of this act shall, upon application to the Register of the Land Office in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before the said Register or Receiver, that he or she is the head of a family, or is twenty-one years or more of age, or shall have performed service in the army of the United States, and that he has never borne arms against the Government of the United States, or given aid and comfort to its enemies, and that such application is made for his or her exclusive use and benefit, and that said entry is made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not either directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever; and upon filing the said affidavit with the Register or Receiver, and on payment of $10, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land specified: *Provided, however*, That no certificate shall be given or patent issued therefor until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry; and if, at the expiration of such time, or at any time within two years thereafter, the person making such entry—or if he be dead, his widow; or in case of her death, his heirs or devisee; or in case of a widow making such entry, her heirs or devisee, in case of her death—shall prove by two creditable witnesses that he, she, or they, have resided upon or cultivated the same for the term of five years immediately succeeding the time of filing the affidavit aforesaid, *and shall make affidavit that no part of said land has been alienated, and that he has borne true allegiance to the Government of the United States*; then, in such case, he, she, or they, if at that time a citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to a patent, as in other cases provided for by law: *And provided, further*, That in case of the death of both father and mother, leaving an infant child, or children, under twenty-one years of age, the right and fee shall enure to the benefit of said infant child or children; and the executor, administrator, or guardian may, at any time within two years after the death of the surviving parent, and in accordance with the laws of the State in which such children for the time being have their domicil, sell said land for the benefit of said infants, but for no other purpose; and the purchaser shall acquire the absolute title by the purchase, and be entitled to a patent from the United States, on payment of the office fees and sum of money herein specified.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Register of the Land Office shall note all such applications on the tract books and plats of his office, and keep a register of all such entries and make return thereof to the General Land Office, together with the proof upon which they have been founded.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That no lands acquired under the provisions of this act shall in any event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if at any time after the filing of the affidavit, as required in the section of this act, and before the expiration of the five years aforesaid, it shall be proven, after due notice to the settler, to the satisfaction of the Register of the Land Office, that the person having filed such affidavit shall have actually changed his or her residence, or abandoned the said land, shall have ceased to occupy said land for more than six months at any time, then and in that event the land so entered shall revert to the Government.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That no individual shall be permitted to acquire title to more than one-quarter section under the provisions of this act; and that the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby required to prepare and issue such rules and regulations, consistent with this act, as shall be necessary and proper to carry its provisions into effect; and that the registers and receivers of the several land offices shall be entitled to receive the same compensation for any lands entered under the protection of this act that they are now entitled to receive when the same quantity of land is entered with money, one-half to be paid by the person making the application at the time of so doing, and the other half on the issue of the certificate by the person to whom it may be issued; but this shall not be construed to enlarge the maximum of compensation now prescribed by law for any register or receiver: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to impair or interfere in any manner whatever with existing pre-emption rights: *And provided, further*, That all persons who may have filed their applications for a pre-emption right prior to the passage of this act shall be entitled to all the privileges of this act. *Provided, further*, That no person who has served, or may hereafter serve, for a period of not less than 14 days in the army or navy of the United States, either regular or volunteer, under the laws thereof, during the existence of an actual war, domestic or foreign, shall be deprived of the benefits of this act on account of not having attained the age of 21 years.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the fifth section of the act entitled "An act in addition to an act more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and for other purposes," approved the 3d of March, in the year 1857, shall extend to all oaths, affirmations and affidavits, required or authorized by this act.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any person who has availed him or hers if of the benefit of the first section of this act from paying the minimum price, or the price to which the same may have graduated, for the quantity of land so entered at any time before the expiration of the five years, and obtaining a patent therefor from the Government, as in other cases provided by law, on making proof of settlement and cultivation as provided by existing laws granting pre-emption rights.

☞ The doughface prints insist that confiscation of the slaves of rebels would be a violation of the Constitution. We reply, slavery to loyal Unionists may be guaranteed by the Federal Constitution, but *slavery to rebels is not*. No man can point to a syllable of the Constitution which makes it the duty of the Government or any department in it, or of any State, or any citizen, to arrest and return the runaway slaves of rebels, or *to recognize any loyal Unionist as the slave of a rebel*. Those who are waging war on the nation, and aiming their murderous weapons at the hearts of its defenders, have no shadow of right to call upon that nation to catch or hold their bondmen; if they do call, it will be in vain. The nation cannot be diverted of its inalienable right to struggle for its own existence; and if it shall see fit to call the Black Unionists to combat the White traitors of the South, deeming that step necessary to the vindication and support of its rightful authority, he must be a madman or a traitor who would deny its right to do so

☞ Brig. Gen. William H. Keim, U. S. A., of Pennsylvania, died at Harrisburg, last Sunday, May 18th, after a brief illness, aged forty-nine years. Gen. Keim was an old militia officer of his State, a Major General of three months militia in Patterson's column, and later a Brigadier General of volunteers in McClellan's column. He was present at the taking of Yorktown, and also at the battle of Williamsburg, but was too ill to participate in that warmly contested action. He was a resident of Reading, and filled out Glancy Jones' term in the 34th Congress after that gentleman had been beaten for re-election by Schwartz. Since 1859 he held the position of Surveyor General of his State, by election of the People's party.

☞ Gov. Robinson of Kansas being absent from the State temporarily, Lieut. Gov. Root was left in the office; and finding a blank military commission in the office signed by Robinson, he filled it out for one Joseph P Root as Colonel of the 2d Kansas regiment vice Mitchell, promoted to Brigadier General. He also commissioned (in his own name) Charles W. Blair as Colonel of the 7th, vice Jennison. Gov. Robinson has now come home and ordered both commissions cancelled, and there is quite a fight in the family.

☞ There is a magazine at Yorktown which has not yet been opened, every one fearing that some secret spring will blow it up. It is understood, however, that it will be undermined, and, the powder being taken out, all fear will be gone. Such fears as these are not foolish. Torpedoes and infernal machines of all kinds have met the Union army at every step.

GEN. HALLECK AND THE PRESS.

UNITED PROTEST OF THE EXCLUDED REPORTERS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune]

CAIRO, May 21, 1862.

The members of the press compelled to retire from Halleck's army, unite in the following statement:

On the 13th inst. Gen. Halleck issued an order expelling all unauthorized hangers on from the army line, threatening to compel every one attempting to evade it to work on the entrenchments, and instructing the Provost Marshal to report, for summary punishment, any officer of whatever rank neglecting to enforce the order, or conniving at its violation.

In reply to an official inquiry from Major General Pope, General Halleck stated he included newspaper correspondents among the "unauthorized hangers-on." All the journalists who could be notified then met, and with a single exception, united in presenting this memorial to Major General Halleck:

GENERAL:—The undersigned, loyal citizens and accredited representatives of loyal journals, respectfully represent that they came in compliance with the order of Secretary Stanton, authorizing journalists to go with the army, some of them bearing passes issued by his authority, and have remained here several weeks for the sole and exclusive purpose of recording the pending battle. They are now informed that Field Order No. 54 requires them to leave the army lines.

While they will not attempt to remain unless they can do so openly, with the permission of Maj. Gen. Halleck, there are many newspaper letter-writers attached to the army in fictitious capacities who, notwithstanding any precautions that may be taken, will succeed in evading field order No. 54, and remaining with the army, while the duly accredited and responsible representatives of the press are excluded is manifest injustice to themselves and the journals which they represent.

While desirous of avoiding everything injurious to the army or any portion of it, they represent that their exclusion just on the event which they came here especially to record, will be unjust to the loyal journals and to the country which looks to them for information, and they respectfully ask whether, as has been suggested by Col. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War, there are any conditions on which they will be permitted to remain.

To this memorial we tried to secure a written answer, but failed. Gen. Halleck replied verbally, that he knew nothing of our loyalty, that the enemy had spies in our camps, and that to make sure of excluding them, he had resolved to exclude all civilians, and would make no exceptions. If we could suggest any way of obviating this difficulty in our case, he had no objection to our remaining. He alleged no offense against any of us as journalists, and said, repeatedly, "I have no objections to what you may write. I care nothing about what the newspapers publish."

After further conference held at his suggestion we unitedly presented the following resolution:

"That we will all present to Gen. Halleck satisfactory proofs of our loyalty, give him our whereabouts in the army, that he may know where to find us at all times, and give the exact parole of honor which the Secretary of War has announced will be required of journalists as a condition precedent to their passing within the army lines under his order, which is now in force in all the other military departments of the United States."

Upon reading the resolution, Gen. Halleck replied abruptly, "It will not do at all;" repeated that he would take no proofs of our loyalty, and turned his back upon the committee, who at once withdrew.

The order, in its general application, is not rigidly enforced. Many civilians remain in the camp; others pass in daily from the rear without encountering any obstacles. On the day before our conference, civilians passed directly from Gen. Halleck's headquarters on the most traveled road through the camps, and outside all our pickets, towards Corinth without interruption. We ourselves might have remained, as the regimental and general officers freely tendered us nominal military positions or offered to assist otherwise in evading the order, but self-respect forbade us to assume borrowed robes or dodge Provost Marshals, by skulking like criminals in places of concealment. But one honorable course was left us—our immediate withdrawal.

Two of our number had passes authorizing them to pass within the lines of any United States forces, issued at the War Department "by order of the Secretary of War," and signed by Col. Anson Stager. Gen. Halleck said he had no official knowledge of the issue of such passes, and if he had he should not respect them. Gen. Halleck suggested that if we would remain in the rear of the army he would furnish the news. Inquiry, however, showed that he meant merely to give us access to a bulletin board at Pittsburg Landing, 17 miles in the rear, on which are posted abstracts of the dispatches to the Associated Press.

Thus far the Associated Press dispatches have been just and reliable, but General Halleck only permits them so long as they are prepared under his supervision by a member of his staff.

The matter amounts, therefore, simply to this, that Gen. Halleck, for the alleged purpose of ridding the camp of "spies," determines that the people of the United States shall have no information in the public press (unless smuggled through) concerning the condition of his army, the treatment and conduct of its soldiers, or the management of battles and other movements, save such as comes from himself or some officer of the army whom he shall designate. Signed:

Thos. W. Knox	New York *Herald*.
A. D. Richardson	New York *Tribune*.
C. C. Coffin	Boston *Journal*.
J. Whitelow Reed	Cincinnati *Gazette*.
F. G. Chapman	New York *Herald*.
W. E. Wells	Missouri *Republican*.
G. W. Beaman	St. Louis *Democrat*.
Richard J. Hinton	Chicago TRIBUNE.
S. B. Wilkie	New York *Times*.
Joseph A. Ware	Philadelphia *Press*.
J. A. Post	St. Louis *Democrat*.
Jas. B. McCullough	Cincinnati *Commercial*.
P. Fullman	New York *Herald*.
J. J. Gilbert	Cincinnati *Gazette*.

Seven others have concurred in our course, but are not present to affix their signatures.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1862.

The following noble letter from Governor Andrew explains itself:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, EXECUTIVE DEP'T, BOSTON, May 19, 1862.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have this moment read a telegram in these words, viz: "The Secretary of War desires "to know how soon you can raise and organize "three or four more infantry regiments, and have "them ready to be forwarded here, to be armed "and equipped. Please answer immediately and "state the number you can raise.

(Signed) "L. THOMAS, Adjutant Gen'l."

A call sudden and unexpected, finds me without materials for an intelligent reply. Our young men are all pre-occupied with other views. Still if a real call for three regiments is made, I believe we can raise them in forty days. The arms and equipments would need to be furnished here. Our people have never marched without them. They go into camp while forming into regiments, and are drilled and practiced with arms and march as soldiers. To attempt the other course, would be to dampen enthusiasm and make these men feel that they were not soldiers, but a mob. Again, if our people feel that they are going into the South to help fight rebels who will kill and destroy them by all means known to savages, as well as civilized men, who will deceive them by fraudulent flags of truce, and lying pretenses, as they did the Massachusetts boys at Williamsburg, and will use their negro slaves against them, both as laborers and fighting men, while they themselves must never fire at the enemy's magazines, I think they will feel the draft is heavy on their patriotism; but if the President will sustain Gen. Hunter, recognize all men, even black men, as legally capable of that loyalty the blacks are waiting to manifest, and let them fight with God and human nature on their side, the roads will swarm, if need be, with multitudes whom New England would pour out to obey your call. Always ready to do my utmost, I remain, most faithfully, Your obedient servant,

[Signed,] JNO. A. ANDREW.

The debate on confiscation and emancipation in the House to-day was unusually exciting. Sedgwick urged the employment of African soldiers in a speech commanding marked attention. He cited numerous instances of their employment in two wars with Great Britain, referred to their valuable services to the navy in the present war, commented upon rebel barbarities, hit Judge Thomas of Massachusetts and the border State men right and left, and closed by declaring himself in favor of the abolition of slavery in the tracks of our armies and throughout the rebel satate.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

A VISIT TO NORFOLK AND YORKTOWN.

RUINS OF THE NAVY YARD.

Amount of Loyalty Discovered in a Day's Search in Secessia.

INTERESTING FACTS REGARDING THE CONTRABANDS.

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1862.

In company with the House Committee on Lake and River Defenses, I had the pleasure of making a visit to Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, the Navy Yard and Yorktown, last week, from which points our party has just returned. The steamer King Philip was tendered to Mr. Arnold, Chairman of the Committee, by the Secretary of the Navy, for this purpose. The Congressional party consisted of Messrs. Arnold of Illinois, Potter of Wisconsin, Aldrich of Minnesota, Rollins, Price and Noell of Missouri, Ashley, Allen and Cox of Ohio, Clark, Van Valkenburgh and Wheeler of New York, and Mr. Cradlebaugh, the Delegate from Nevada. I enumerate these gentlemen for the purpose of referring to them to substantiate my own statement of facts (if necessary), on certain controverted points relative to the "loyalty" existing in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

This as good a place to begin as any other, for although Fortress Monroe was the first point that we touched it has been so often discribed that it needs only a passing notice. Near the mouth of Elizabeth River, and off the east end of Craney Island, the remains of the Merrimac are plainly visible—a ragged hulk whose black edges rise scarcely six inches above the water. Five miles farther up the stream the channel has been obstructed by a row of piles driven entirely across the river, except a space in the centre large enough to admit one vessel at a time, and a few yards distant from this space lies the mammoth hulk of the old sloop-of-war Germantown which had been towed down to be sunk across the gate so as to effectually close the harbor against our gunboats. For some reason—perhaps for lack of time—the sinking was not completed, and the tide had swung the stern of the old marine monster around so that the channel was left perfectly free, and it served the part of a buoy to direct the course of pilots both entering and departing. Nevertheless we found the British war steamer Rinaldo hung fast on one of the rebel obstructions, and her screw badly fouled on a chain cable with which she was trying to pull herself off. Between this point and Norfolk lay the United States steamers Susquehanna and San Jacinto, and the gunboats Dacotah and Seminole, commanding both cities and the country for miles around.

AMONG THE CATACOMBS.

We landed at a dilapidated wharf and walked up to the Atlantic Hotel—a fine building on the principal street of Norfolk. This avenue, crowded as it was with wholesale and retail stores, had the appearance of being freshly dug out of Herculaneum. The regimental band of the 16th Massachusetts, performing the Star Spangled Banner in front of the hotel, seemed to intensify rather than dispel the silence and gloom of the scene. The interior of the hotel was dark and gloomy, and a notice conspicuously posted informed us that boarders had been requested to settle their bills on or before the 18th of May, as the house would then be closed for an indefinite period of time. Still, it was not closed. The landlord was behind his counter, looking sour and almost bloodthirsty. Yet, as it appeared not wholly insensible to the allurements of specie, of which he was now handling the first samples he had seen in circulation for a twelvemonth. Mr. landlord answered us in monosyllables, bitten off in spiteful accents. No sound was heard in his spacious building save the clattering of billiard balls, where half a dozen soldiers were poking the ivories as gaily as though they were in a living city instead of a dead one. The proprietor of the tables withdrew his eyes from the floor long enough to scowl upon us as we entered, and then looked down again, the very picture of baffled hate and malice. We were glad to get out again to the street, where we essayed a walk through the city.

There were very few white persons on the streets, and these averted their eyes, or glared on us vengefully, seeming to know by instinct that we were Unionists. The negroes, on the other hand, appeared very much elated about something. As we passed through one large gathering of them, Gen. Price sang out, "Make way for the Union men!" "*Them's the men for me—we's all for de Union!*" replied a stalwart fellow, whereat they all laughed and shouted. Not more than half a dozen stores were open in our entire route, and these were drug and millinery shops, with shutters closed and doors standing ajar, rather repelling than inviting entrance. The remainder were fastened with every variety of bolt and bar, some even having boxes piled against the doors, to attest the uncompromising stubbornness of the proprietors. One door bore the inscription, "This store NOT to let," thus expressing in a tacit way the belief that Jeff. Davis is about to return and drive out the rascally Yankees. With all their hatred for the loyal States, generally the people of Norfolk find room for a distinction between citizens of New England and those from the Middle and Western States. One of the clerks of the House of Representatives, (a Pennsylvanian) who accompanied us, met an acquaintance who had been an office holder in Washington. "I am glad to see *you*," said the latter, as they shook hands, "but *damn these Yankees!*" "Well, sir, why don't you turn them out then?" was the gratifying response.

THE FEMALE VARIETY OF SECESH—GENERAL MILLSON.

We walked up from the river streets to the private residences, passing an old church built of brick imported from England in 1739, and bearing that date on its walls, one of which still holds a cannon ball firmly imbedded there by a British frigate during the Revolution. The first woman we met on the sidewalk eyed us curiously from the distance, and as we approached sailed grandly into the gutter, giving us the whole walk and hugging her precious skirts away from the contamination of Union garments. This seemed to be a signal for further marks of disgust on the part of the Norfolk females, for as we moved along they withdrew from the porches and windows, slamming the doors and dropping the curtains. We induced one of them to remain long enough to tell us the way to the house of Gen. Millson, the former member of Congress from the Norfolk district. We found him standing at his door, and he received his Congressional acquaintances politely, though not with the utmost cordiality. The correspondents of the New York *Tribune* and *Herald* have both set Mr. Millson down for a Union man. The latter says:

"Among the outspoken and at all times Union men, is the Hon. Mr. Millson, late Representative in Congress from this District. It is not improbable that he may once more take his seat in the same body as Representative from this District. It is yet too early to accurately estimate the extent and weight of the Union feeling here. It is evident, however, that the statements that have from time to time been made of the existence of a Union organization were well founded. There are quite a number of leading citizens who have never abated any of their loyalty to the Federal Union, and whose standing in society and personal character alone shielded them from persecution. With them this is a day of rejoicing and hope."

I must do Mr. Millson and the citizens of Norfolk generally, the justice to say that these statements are entirely untrue. Mr. Millson never said Union once, not even to his old friend and political associate, Mr. Cox, nor to the Missouri gentlemen, who mildly expressed the hope that these troubles might soon be over, and that we might again enter upon an era of peace and good feeling. He allowed the remark to go unchallenged, neither assenting nor dissenting, and that was all.

THE AGGREGATE OF LOYALTY IN NORFOLK.

The only Union white men I saw in Norfolk, except the soldiers, were two old, tottering heroes of the war of 1812, and (as an Irishman would say) both of them were in Portsmouth. Mr. Rollins and Mr. Price said that they found two others in the course of their rambles, making four that were discovered in a careful exploration of the two cities. Major Trott, of the Post Office Department, was in Norfolk, trying to find somebody to take the Post Office which he was about to re-open. He had not yet found one, and he despaired of finding one. He had taken letters from Mr. Segar, the representative of the Fort Monroe district in Congress, to several "reliable Union men," all of whom had repulsed him and assured him in the most sincere manner that they didn't want any Federal Post Office there. Many of the people of Portsmouth were in a starving condition, and Gen. Viele had been obliged to open a free market there to keep them from perishing by famine. On our way returning from the Navy Yard we passed by the place where the charity rations were being served out. The stars and stripes floated from the upper window of the building. We stopped, and Mr. Potter proposed three cheers for the old flag. One person only in the large crowd that was besieging the entrance with baskets and pails in their hands, joined us, and he was a white haired veteran, leaning on the top of a staff. He swung his hat and cheered at the top of his honest but cracked voice, and the tears started in his eyes as he did so. "That is my flag," he exclaimed as we severally took him by the hand, "I fought under it in 1812." Directly we heard a voice on the outskirts of the crowd propose "three cheers for Jeff. Davis, and turning we saw that it proceeded from a red faced and rotund woman who had brought her basket and was waiting to be served with United States bread and meat. It was a sad sight.

THE MARKETS OF NORFOLK.

For nearly a week before our arrival, as Gen. Viele informed us, the vegetable and provision market had been bare, and the people were beginning to suffer for want of food. The farmers outside of the city would not bring in their products, fearing that some of them might go to comfort the stomachs of the hated Yankees. But on Saturday morning last there was a change. The market was partially supplied with fresh beef, pork, veal, oysters, fish, chickens, spring vegetables and delicious strawberries. For strawberries forty cents a quart was asked, but an exhibition of silver depressed the market immediately to twenty-five. The currency used in the transactions of citizens was principally Norfolk city shinplasters, and merchant's checks implying, for instance, that the New Grocery Store, No. —, Main street, would pay ten cents to bearer. Beef was selling at 25 cents per pound, hams 33, dressed chickens one dollar apiece, green peas seventy-five cents per peck, oysters 30 cents per quart. There were very few Confederate Treasury notes visible, they being locked up in the banks, and the people, in spite of themselves, having lost a moiety of their confidence in the solvency of the Richmond government. There had been no sales of negroes in Norfolk lately from which I could obtain the quotations. The Norfolk *Day Book*, however, contains the following advertisement:

SALE OF FREE BLACKS FOR CITY TAXES.

CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, NORFOLK, May 1st, 1862.

Under the provisions of an ordinance directing the sale of free blacks who fail to pay their city taxes, I shall before the door of the City Hall, on MONDAY, May 12, at 12 o'clock, sell the following named persons for the term specified by said ordinance, viz:

[Here follow the names of *three hundred and thirty-nine* free men and women.] The day specified for the sale was the second after the occupation of the city by Gen. Wool. Being curious to learn whether it had really taken place, I stepped into the *Day Book* office, and inquired. The man at the desk responded dryly, that "it had been postponed for the present." The *Day Book* is now the only paper published at Norfolk—the *Argus* and *Herald* having been suspended some time since. It consists of copious extracts from the New York papers two or three days old, without editorial or comment of any kind.

THE NAVY YARD.

The navy yard consists of about one hundred acres of old iron and overturned walls. Twenty or thirty worthless cannon still remain, and about the same number of immense anchors, too heavy to be carried off, too tough to be broken, and of course indestructible by fire. Devastation has had its perfect work there. We found the great dry dock, which was seven years in construction, serving the purpose of a bath tub for a Michigan regiment. It is not much injured, despite the two attempts made to blow it up. The granite blocks around the culverts at the north end are dislocated, and one or two of them broken, and the main gate is burned down to the water's edge. It could be repaired at a moderate cost, but everything else pertaining to the yard is totally ruined. The smelting furnace is the only building whose walls are not tumbled in. The machine shops, storehouses, smithery, sail lofts, ship houses, timber sheds, carpenter shops, saw mill, boiler shop, spar houses, marine barracks and officers quarters, are mingled in a common ruin with cannon balls, grape shot, pig iron, fresh water tanks, anchors, bolts, shafts, boilers and disabled guns. A heap of anthracite coal, probably two or three hundred tons, was still burning at the east end of the yard. All that remained of nine million dollars' worth of public property lay in an undistinguishable mass at our feet, in or under the waters of Elizabeth River. Returning from the ruined yard, and commenting on the fruits of secession, a young and rather good looking woman at the ferry slip remarked to us that she had always been of opinion that the navy yard was an injury to Norfolk, and she hoped it woul never be rebuilt. Mr. Arnold asked her why. She replied it took away all spirit of enterprise from the laboring people—as long as they could go there and get work at so much per day they would lead a dull, sluggish existence—and for her part she hoped they would now be thrown upon their *own energies* and compelled to do something that would tend to the advantage of the city. Mr. Arnold remarked that he thought they would all have the opportunity, the laboring and the lazy classes alike, for Congress would not afflict Norfolk with another navy yard for many years to come.

SOME OF THE POPULAR DELUSIONS OF NORFOLK.

This lady then inquired what was the latest news from Fort Wright, on the Mississippi River, saying that her husband was a surgeon in the Confederate army there. We told her that the rebel army was reported to be evacuating the post. A man standing near then volunteered the remark that if they (the rebels) could only get us (Unionists) away from the shelter of our gunboats, they would make short work with us. "Wherever you have met us by land exclusively," he added, "you have been whipped, haven't you?" Mr. Price replied that the Union armies had certainly driven rebellion out of Missouri without the aid of any gunboats, and he believed that the battle of Mill Spring was won without any such aid, likewise the battle of Pea Ridge in Arkansas, and the battle of Winchester in Virginia. The fellow shook his head—didn't believe a word of it! "But I live in Missouri," said Mr. Price, "and I *know* that your armies have all been driven out of that State, and that the gunboats have had nothing to do with it." Mr. Secesh retorted more firmly than before, that in every battle, *without a solitary exception*, where the navy was not engaged, the Federal armies had been ingloriously routed. And we found this to be the general belief among the population of Norfolk.

YORKTOWN.

A few hours ride brought us around to Yorktown, which consists of fifteen houses, all built before the revolution. They are principally made of glazed brick imported from England, like the old church at Norfolk. All the white inhabitants, (supposing that there were any,) had fled, and I surely don't blame them, for it is impossible to conceive how anybody could endure existence in such a place. A vile, sandy road, skirted the edges of ragged, precipitous ravines, finds an unobstructed course of about forty rods in a straight line, and then plunges into a swamp. The fifteen houses, one of which is called a court house, are built on either side of this straight line. The rebel fortifications surrounding the town are immense earthworks, nearly two miles in length, forming three sides of a square—the river forming the fourth. The inside of the works is neatly walled up with turf and sand bags. Everything connected with them has the appearance of enormous strength, but the guns are so defective that the place cannot be said to have been strong against the modern improved artillery of our army. Several of these guns bear the date of 1768, and none of them, except a few manufactured at the Tredegar works in Richmond, were of later date than 1846. The new Tredegar guns were hardly any better than the old ones, for they were cast in exactly the shape in which they were mounted for use, instead of being cast as perfect cylinders and then turned down to the proper shape, as our Dahlgrens and columbiads are made. Of course they were liable to burst by reason of the unequal cooling of the light muzzle and heavy breech. Two of the largest, mounted on the east front, and in the direction of our advancing army, had exploded. Solid shot, grape and cannister lay scattered around the guns in great profusion. The contrabands told us that the rebels evacuated this strong position from fear of the gunboats, against which they would have been almost defenseless. This is the only reason apparently why they should have done so, and yet it seems strange that they did not consider that circumstance before expending so much labor there. Yorktown itself was not worth anybody's life to defend.

THE TYPHOID HOSPITALS.

The fifteen houses in Yorktown have been converted into typhoid hospitals, where, as a surgeon informed us, the patients were dying at the rate of ten per day of the terrible army scourge contracted in the swamps between there and Fortress Monroe. Just outside of the town, between a granite block, which marks the spot where Cornwallis surrendered, and an enclosed grave of one of Washington's Aids, who fell during the siege, are two long rows of newly made graves, with head-boards marked like the following: "Private T. W. Norton, Co. G, 1st Minnesota regiment;" "Private Edmund Ackly, Co. B, 85th N. Y. V.;" "Private Geo. W. Lord, Co. H, 11th Maine vols." While we were looking at them four negroes came towards us with a litter, bearing the latest accession to the city of the dead. Two others died in the court house during the few minutes that we stopped there. I will not attempt to describe the ghastly scene at this place—a part of slavery's bitter fruit. It was too revolting. The soldier may well pray, 'Give me wounds or death on the field of battle, but save me from the typhoid hospitals at Yorktown.'

THE CONTRABANDS.

Two negroes were brought into Yorktown by our scouts the day before we visited that delectable spot, charged with shooting Union soldiers. I did not see them, but Mr. Washburne of Illinois, who was there at the time, did. These poor wretches had secured their freedom, under the laws of Congress, by killing loyal men! If they had killed a pair of rebels instead, they would have remained slaves. This is the logic of our position, and it serves us rightly. I heard of no other cases where we had received aught but kindness and good cheer from the colored people. Much has been written about the contrabands at Fortress Monroe. At this place I met Mr. Lemuel Sheldon, formerly of the Union Telegraph office in Chicago, and I was so much impressed by certain statements of his in reference to the usefulness of these persons that I cannot forbear giving them to the public where Mr. S. is well known. Mr. Sheldon is the manager of the army telegraph at the Fortress, and has charge of the submarine cable to Cherrystone Inlet, and also of the line through Accomac and Northampton counties on the eastern shore. He said that half a dozen of these negroes, who were employed by himself, would do more work *than any ten white men*. They would get up at midnight in a furious storm and coal a steamboat without a murmur, when no white man could be found to do it for love or money. Three of them even volunteered to go with him two or three miles, in a small boat to repair the cable, in the surf near the eastern shore, when every white hand, including the pilot of the steamer, shrank from the dangerous and difficult task. There was no labor which they would not cheerfully undertake, on land or water. Treated with common decency, as men and as owners of themselves, they would work faithfully, early and late, never grumbling and never shirking. One of them had learned to take up and splice the cable as well as Mr. Sheldon himself. Another had acquired such dexterity in steering the steamboat that he could be trusted at the wheel at any time. Their obedience to those who had their confidence was prompt and implicit at all times. "You know my politics," said Mr. Sheldon, "and I tell you there is no 'gassing' about this." I did know his politics. I remembered him as an inflexible Douglas Democrat—hardly one in the State of Illinois more firm in the faith.

ACCOMAC AND NORTHAMPTON.

Mr. Sheldon told me that he had traveled over every acre of the eastern shore of Virginia, first and last, and that there was not a loyal white man in Northampton county—*not one!* There might be some, he said, up in Accomac county, though they had a way of concealing themselves from the observation of travelers. But in Northampton there were not enough by five to have saved Sodom. The people were obedient unto the heavenly vision of United States troops, but they knew no other obedience.

HAMPTON ROADS.

Nature designed the waters of Hampton Roads to be the seat of the largest city on this continent, but slavery has ordered it otherwise. Such harbors as abound on its borders and along its tributaries, the James, Elizabeth, York, Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers and Chesapeake Bay, are rarely found on any continent. The Potomac—a river wider than the Mississippi and deeper than the Hudson, whose waters are open to navigation for the largest craft in the world twelve months in every year, has no town on its banks below Alexandria except Port Tobacco, a miserable little hamlet where nobody ever thinks of stopping. York River is a broad and beautiful arm of the sea. Tide water here reaches above White House on the Pamunkey, and affords safe passage for such vessels as the gunboat Octorara to that point. One hundred and twelve vessels of all kinds were lying in sight of Yorktown while we were there—a greater number probably than all that have been seen there since the French fleet aided Washington to capture Cornwallis. James River affords twelve feet of water, at all seasons, to Richmond. Norfolk harbor received the Great Eastern on its first trip to America. All the ships in the world, and ten times more, could ride in Hampton Roads without fear of collision. And yet poor Norfolk, and poorer Hampton, and poorest Yorktown, are all the return that has been made for the vast commercial advantages, which nature has here laid at the foot of man.

GENERAL REFLECTIONS.

There is not one of our excursion party, I imagine, who has not returned with the conviction that the war is still far from its end, and that however brilliant may be the achievements of our armies before Corinth and Richmond, it will still be far from its end. "Conciliation does these people no good, but inflicts infinite harm on the few loyal ones whose unfortunate lot is cast among them. When the strong arm of the Government is withdrawn they turn upon these, who have remained true to their allegiance, with the fury of wild beasts.

President Lincoln has annulled Gen. Hunters Order No. 11. The people of Norfolk don't thank him for it. They hate him as intensely as the human heart can conceive the passion of hatred, at all times, and this thing or that thing makes no particle of difference with their sentiment. The annulment of the order, so far as Norfolk is concerned, is a misguided attempt to cast pearls before swine, who will turn again and rend the unfortunate giver. There is some satisfaction in knowing that it is not too late for a stringent confiscation law, and from present appearances it will not be too late at any time in the future when a Congress of *men* can be sent to Washington to supersede the children who seem to have got into a majority of the voting places in the Capitol, and who are still tinkering with half-way measures.

THE EMANCIPATION MOVEMENT.

Its Progress in the Border Slave States.

It is not many weeks since the President sent to Congress a recommendation to aid emancipation in the slave States by appropriations of money from the national treasury. The Senate adopted this proposition; the House concurred, and thus it became a part of the national policy to help with the treasure of the nation in making free its territory.

The discussion which has ensued upon the passage of the emancipation resolutions, in the border slave States, shows that Mr. Lincoln did not recommend these measures without having first acquainted himself intimately with the real state of public sentiment there; and it is another proof of his wise and farseeing statesmanship, that in making a proposition which many timid men feared to be "untimely," "sure to be resented as an interference," or "of no practical use," he proves to have met the wishes of so great a part of the border slave State people that in Maryland, in Delaware, in loyal Virginia, and in Missouri, a large party has already in a few months sprung up, ready to accept emancipation with Congressional aid, and the passage of a measure of that kind is likely to become the test question, in the political canvass in at least two of those States this fall. We have prepared some account of what has been done and is doing in Missouri and Maryland, where the question seems at nearest to a definite settlement. In the words of the Baltimore *American*, the ablest journal in the State, "the revolution has commenced and must go on." The next election will in all probability turn entirely on this question. The *American* is careful to point out to the slaveholders that they have brought this upon themselves, that the revolution is of their own creation, and that if they and their friends further South had remained quiet and obeyed the laws, they might have staved off the issue before them:

"Let the responsibility for the present evils, and for the precarious condition of the institution in Maryland, rest where it belongs. Rhett and his Utopia—his New Africa on the Western Continent—'went out after wool, and have come back shorn;' and although we deplore what has taken place, and warned the madmen concerned in it of the evil consequences, they would not listen, and so far as we are concerned, they shall not place at the doors of the Union men the responsibility for the accursed results."

"We can scarcely take up a paper in the State without finding it stirred to the last degree on this subject," adds the *American*, and our Baltimore correspondent writes upon the same subject:

"The slave interest in this State is rallying. It is evidently scared. The St. Mary's *Beacon* calls upon all slaveholders to drop their party prejudices and to rally their whole strength against the emancipationists. A man by the name of Nuttle, who was chosen to the last Legislature as a Unionist, has gone over to the secessionists, who are sounding the note of alarm. I am glad to see this movement. It will be the signal for the rallying of the friends of free labor against the negrocrats, or those who would rule upon the basis of slavery and slave labor."

How the question is discussed will appear from the following extracts from leading Maryland journals. The Cambridge *Democrat* says:

"What he (the President) or his party will next do or sanction we know not. Certain it is, his emancipation acts are meeting with a response in Maryland. The so-called self-styled Union press of our State advocate it, while, to perfect an organization which will give aim and object to the cause and insure its more certain triumph, circulars have been distributed to several of our post offices throughout our county to the following effect. [Here the *Democrat* gives a copy of a circular on emancipation.] From whence these emanate, or by whom distributed, we have been unable to learn."

On this the *American* remarks:

"According to what we have given above, active measures are taking by both the friends and the foes of the proposed system of emancipation in our State to make battle on the issues involved."

The Annapolis *Gazette* says:

"On the principle that it is well gracefully to accept an evil which we cannot avoid, it is proper for those who feel an interest in slavery here, to take some practical move in the matter. The evil is here. How shall it best be met? That is the question, and that is the only question pertinent to the matter. Our belief is, that emancipation is the only hope for the interests of the slave owner. Others have, doubtless, different views. Let them give voice to their thoughts. The time has come when Maryland must discuss the matter. * * * So we hope the intelligent minds of the State will no longer shirk the responsibility, but at once take up the subject and help the public to discuss it. And we trust that Governor Bradford will consider whether the needs of the case do not require an assembling of the Legislature so that prompt action may be taken."

The Denton *Union* says:

"The slavery question is a local institution, and when the President recommends the adoption of a resolution by Congress he but discharges his duty to the whole country. If but acted upon in the same spirit as that in which it was offered, it would forever have removed this exciting subject from the halls of Congress, and the eternal negro would not be sounded in our ears to the exclusion of everything else.

"View this question as we will, still it presents to our mind, in the most clear and lucid manner, the fact that slavery, because of this rebellion, has received a mortal stab from those professing to be its best friends, from which it will never recover. Seeing the causes that are resulting from this war, and which, if persisted in, must destroy slavery where it exists, how much longer will the leaders in this rebellion continue to war against their own interests?"

The Easton *Star* says:

"We do not propose to examine the subject in an economical light, pregnant as it is with warning against emancipation. It is the social problem involved in the question to which we desire to direct attention. Since Mr. Lincoln and his party have thrust the abolition question upon the citizens of the border slave States, there is no evading or ignoring it—it must be met, discussed and decided by the people."

The Cecil *Whig* says:

"The President recommends to Congress to pass a resolution offering pecuniary compensation to the owners of slaves in any State, the majority of whose citizens are in favor of abolishing slavery in their States, and Congress has passed a resolution to that effect. We advise the people to take the money if they can get it, for their negroes are running away as fast as they can. All the slaveholders we have heard speak of the project are in favor of it. But the poor miserable devils who never owned a negro, and never will be able to own one if they are surrounded with slavery all their lives, to vary the notes of treason a little, cry out abolition whenever they hear a negro spoken of."

The Kent *News* says:

"But for secession we should have yet been peaceful and prosperous. To it we trace all the evils we are now laboring under, and on the heads of the secessionists of Maryland, equally with those of their South Carolina leaders, must rest all the responsibility of high taxes, depreciation of property and abolition of slavery. They have done more injury to the institution of slavery in the past twelve months than the crazy fanatics of the North could have done in one hundred years to come."

The Cambridge *Intelligencer* says that every day, under the shadow of impending events, the property in negroes is fast becoming of less value, and that it is high time for the planters, or those interested, to take into consideration the offer recently made by the Government, if they would save a medium of the interest so imperilled, concluding with the following emphatic utterance:

"Never in the history of this State have our people been called upon to determine a more important question. In discussing the many momentous questions which grow out of and pertain to the movement, let us do so with that deliberation and fairness which befits the magnitude of the interests involved. Whatever may be our present differences of opinion, let us lay aside all prejudices, and endeavor to determine a policy at once wise and profitable. In so doing of course we shall raise a howl among the secessionists. But we want them to understand at the onset that their opposition will not deter us from an honest examination of their subject. We don't intend to let them ruin our slave property, and then frighten us out of taking the money for it."

THE BOGUS CONSTITUTION.

The Soldiers are not Allowed to Vote Because they are Opposed to the Swindle.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

PADUCAH, Ky., May 19, 1862.

The Commissioners appointed by the late Illinois Constitutional Convention for the purpose of canvassing the vote of the soldiers from our State for and against the New Constitution, were here last week, and finding "*Jordan a hard road to travel*," particularly where there was an Egyptian regiment, the 6th Illinois Cavalry, (Governor's Legion,) to guard the pass from rebel sympathy to rebellion, they had a call to drive out, after about one half of the votes were taken of the two battalions stationed here and skedaddled, leaving at least four hundred votes untaken—when one more day would have honestly completed their labors. The fact is that these functionaries found that the Egyptian soldiers were too well posted to answer their purposes, and like General Price at Booneville, they were taken short and couldn't stay—had to report at some other point. Now the fact is, out of over 300 votes canvassed, there were but two solitary votes cast for the constitution. To say nothing of the fact of their having left our camp without completing their work, they never visited our hospital, which is on the same street with the camp, where there were from 75 to 125 brave, sick and wounded Illinoisians, who had perilled their lives in the defense of that old flag we all love so well, who said that they wished before they died to give one retiring salute to an iniquity that never should have been attempted to be forced upon us at this critical time. The members of the convention were chosen after we were in the service, in the choice of whom we had no say, and now they seek through this instrument to legislate our old State officers out of office and boost into their places some of the same stamp of the convention who cry "Peace, peace, when there is no peace," and would wink at *treason* as it stalks abroad in the land. These are the men who brawl loudly on the corners and in the highways for the Union, and in the same breath would stab Gov. Yates for having supplied our brave soldiers with better and more clothing to make them comfortable than any other troops in the field. Our soldiers say, and with justice too, that the old constitution is good enough to defend the State and the general Government, and as it has been financially tried and found good, it had better be let alone in times like these till we all return to our homes so that we can have a voice in the selection of our men, and afterwards cast our votes understandingly for or against any instrument they may make. Some will say "have we not sent Commissioners clothed with authority to take the sense of the Illinois' soldiers?" True, you have, but how has it been done? I do not pretend to say how it has been in other regiments, but so far as the 6th Illinois cavalry is concerned, if they had given us the chance, and honestly taken the whole vote, we would have cast, in the two battalions stationed here not less than 800 votes against it. And, therefore, I deem it an act of justice to those of our friends at home whose fathers, brothers and husbands are in the army, to let them know how we have been treated by these functionaries of this Convention, notwithstanding the fact that we are at least sacrificing health, life and the comforts of home and friends in the defense of our country, that was transmitted to us by our fathers, against a rebel foe whose vandal hands would snatch from us our birthright.

JAMES A. PUTMIRE,
Assistant Surgeon 6th Ill. Cavalry.

AND STILL ANOTHER.

HICKMAN, Ky., May 18, 1862.

Messrs. Gales and Calvin made their appearance here yesterday, to take the votes of the soldiers on the new Constitution. They did not make anything for the bantling, but on the contrary got a heavy broadside against it and its half dozen supplements. The Illinois soldiers look with contempt and disgust upon a lot of men who will force the subject of a new constitution upon the consideration of the people when sixty-five thousand of the young men of the State are absent from home and absorbed in the great struggle for the Union. They think that the people at home have no heart to pass upon matters of this sort when every patriot is hanging with breathless anxiety upon the event of the struggle in which the nation is engaged. Not one soldier in five has ever seen the constitution. If copies had been sent they would have had no leisure in the midst of their labors and marches to give the subject that calm consideration which it ought to have. Why couldn't they wait until the soldiers should return, so that the whole people in a time of general tranquillity could decide upon the necessity of changing the fundamental law of the State? Democratic aspirants thought the chance too good to pick up something in the midst of a general apathy. Besides all this, what guarantee do the soldiers have that Messrs. Buckmaster, Gales, Curran, and Calvin will make a proper return of their votes? They are all zealous advocates of the instrument, and have not only not given any bond or taken an oath for the faithful performance of their duty, but they have not even given a pledge of honor to act fairly.

In Illinois you will not permit a judge of election at a petty precinct to act, where only fifteen votes are given, unless he takes an oath to do his duty. Never did any four men in Illinois have the boundless power committed to them that these men have in taking sixty-five thousand votes which will probably be decisive of the issue, and yet they have not even *promised* to behave fairly. The secretary takes down the name of the soldier in an open book, records his votes, and the soldier goes on his way, not knowing what report may be made as the secretary travels round with the book in his possession, always open for any changes which the fancy or prejudice of the clerk may suggest. The clerk may make the change without any penalty whatever.

Can it be supposed that a body of experienced legislators forgot to make any safeguard to protect the vote of the soldier from fraud? If so, what a set of fellows they are to be tinkering with the fundamental law of a great State. If on the contrary, they had a design, where is the honesty of it?

The citizen soldiers of Illinois have not lost their mother wit or common sense either, and they will pour broadside after broadside into the rotten concern.

If after all, the constitution shall be adopted, what chance do we have of voting next November for State officers. None whatever. No provision was made for our voting as we understand it. Most of us want to vote for Dick Yates for Governor in the event he is put out. In the simple matter of a choice between men we would vote intelligently, much more so than on the constitution.

Now, why did they make this arrangement. Did they forget us again?

The people should protect us from the contempt and neglect heaped upon us.

SOLDIER.

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

The news is very exciting. The war seems to have reached a critical stage. A great Federal army is pressing the rebels under Beauregard at Corinth; another is within five miles of Richmond, where a decisive battle must sooner or later be fought. But meanwhile the rebels have made a dash at Gen. Banks and almost cut him off. He has been driven precipitately out of Virginia into Maryland, and the danger is that the rebels may cross the Potomac and capture Washington before it can be reinforced. Gen. McClellan called away too many troops from Washington—leaving Banks and McDowell destitute, and while he is boring his way to Richmond the rebel have detached a part of their forces and made a rush at Washington. A great panic prevailed there on Sunday and Monday. The Secretary of War telegraphed to all the Northern Governors to forward all the troops possible, forthwith to Washington, to repel the threatened assault on the capital. The two regiments guarding the 8,000 rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas, Chicago, and the regiment guarding the 4,000 at Camp Butler, Springfield, are under marching orders for Washington. The Governor has ordered the enlistment of 3,000 volunteers for three months, to take charge of the prisoners at those camps.

New York, New England, and Pennsylvania have forwarded fully 20,000 men to Washington, within three days. The famous N. Y. 7th, rallied on twelve hours' notice and marched 900 strong to the imperilled Capital. See our dispatches for full particulars.

THREE MONTHS MEN.

The call of thirty companies of Illinois infantry to organize and act as a Home Guard, and for guard duty within the State for three months, appears in another column. It will be promptly responded to. Adjutant General Fuller arrives in this city to-day to organize a regiment here. It will be forthcoming at once.

FROM McCLELLAN.

A portion of McClellan's force have had several sharp skirmishes with the enemy, and in every instance defeated and driven him back. Howell Cobb, with his bragging Georgians, was obliged to skedaddle before a greatly inferior force; and the "Louisiana Tigers" were nearly demolished by the gallant Fourth Michigan—some 60 being killed, 150 wounded, and 30 or 40 taken prisoners. Richmond must soon be ours.

GEN. SIGEL.

Gen. Sigel arrived in this city on Saturday from St. Louis. The news of his arrival at the Tremont House flew like wild fire through the city. As soon as he had partaken of supper he was serenaded, and a vast crowd collected on the streets and in the house to hear him. When introduced to the multitude from the balcony, he was received by long and continued cheering. He responded in a few remarks (elsewhere reported) stating that he was on his way to Washington by order of the Secretary of War. Gen. Sigel has been basely treated ever since pro-slavery officers got control of the Western Department. He has been persecuted continually by the advocates of Order No. 3, because he is a foreigner who has distinguished himself in the field, and is true to the principles of Liberty and Union. The public will be astonished to learn that he has been gouged out of his command, when his talents and services are so much needed at Corinth. His regiments have been taken away from him and assigned to others, and on his recovery from illness, brought on by the fatigues of the campaign, he is left without a soldier to command, for no better reason than West Point jealousy and pro-slavery malice. It is to be hoped that the President and Secretary of War will speedily do this gallant soldier justice, and give the country the benefit of his great military talents, by assigning him a command in front of the foe.

Gen. Sigel proceeded to Washington last night on the Pittsburgh train. He does not know what the Secretary of War proposes to do with him. Some of his friends surmise that he will be assigned to Fremont's Department, and placed in command of Blenker's division, which is composed exclusively of foreign born soldiers—chiefly Germans.

PASSAGE OF THE CONFISCATION BILL.

A bill confiscating the property of rebel leaders, passed the House on Monday by twenty majority. Next to the emancipation of the slaves, this is the most important measure before Congress. Its beneficent effects will be felt for generations to come. The blow is directed at the heads of the leaders. The property of the rank and file who have been led into rebellion by the demogogues, escape confiscation. But those who have hatched treason and fomented the revolt are made to suffer; their property is forfeited to the government which they are attempting to destroy, and will be sold to loyal men, and the proceeds employed to liquidate the war debt created by these conspirators. Simple justice demands the speedy enactment of this bill. Those who break laws and commit crime should pay the damages inflicted on the community. The expense of quelling the rebellion and saving the Union must be paid by the innocent or the guilty. A man that will vote to let the property of rebel leaders escape is a sympathizer with the traitors, and at best is but *quasi* loyal. We rejoice at the passage of the Confiscation bill through the popular branch of Congress, but feel astonished that sixty-two members could be found to record their votes in the negative. Those of them from Northern States should have a serious reckoning with their constituents. Every one that voted against the bill voted for the rebels. He voted to grind his own constituents into the dust with our taxes, to save the pockets of the guilty traitors. It was not the property of the dupes which he opposed confiscating, but that of the leaders. The constituents of such recreant, treacherous members, should brand them as *secessionists*, for they are no better. Their professions of loyalty are hollow mockery, and a lie.

The sum that will be realized to the treasury under the operations of this bill is conjectural, but cannot be less than five hundred millions. It will go far towards indemnifying the Government for the outlay to which it may be subjected in crushing the rebellion, and restoring the National authority, and every dollar thus obtained will do a three-fold good: First, by punishing the guilty leaders; second, by admonishing future would-be traitors against Democratic government of the penalty in store for them; third, by saving the property of loyal men from an amount of taxation equal to the value of the property confiscated. But the good that will flow from the bill is not all embraced under these three heads. The confiscated estates of those rebel leaders will be sold to loyal men, mainly the North, who will settle upon and improve them. Thousands of soldiers now in Dixie, when the war is over, will return to the Sunny South, purchase or receive from the Government a piece of confiscated land, and become prosperous farmers, introducing Northern ideas and industry. The South needs just such a renovation and infusion of higher civilization and purer patriotism, to make her prosper and rise in the rank of sections to which her wonderful natural resources entitle her.

PLEDGES REDEEMED.

The Republican party did not go into the Presidential election without principles and a definite purpose. But the principles of the Republican party came near being forced into abeyance by the clamors of the timid men who have seats in either branch of Congress; these men, spurred on by the "conservative" men who thronged to the Capital at the opening of the present session, appeared at one time, though not now, to possess too much of the confidence of members of the Administration. A party that has not progressive ideas is a failure. Conservatism was never a controlling element in American politics and never can be—however beneficial in peculiar circumstances it may have been, and again may be—as a check upon a too violent radicalism. The greater number of Republicans, who comprise a great majority of the people of the loyal States, fully understand this, and will not permit the positive feature of this party to be eliminated.

There are encouraging signs that Congress has a comprehensive view of all our national difficulties. It has acted upon all important questions right, though just complaints may have been made because of its dilatory action in some particulars. With very few exceptions, the members of Congress elected as Republicans, seem to remember that as a party we stand before the country and the world pledged to advance certain principles—to enact certain measures. Every act of Congress that is in fulfillment of those pledges will be approved and sustained by the people. It is persistently asserted by the dough-faces and secession newspaper organs in the North, that since the Presidential campaign the people have taken new views, and are only waiting to give the Democrats the next National Administration; in other words, that the people have lost faith in their principles. But it is a false assertion. Republican principles are as natural to a patriotic man's politics as truth to a good man's heart. In the discharge of the weighty trusts which the people have committed to Congress, the majority can implicitly rely on the intelligence and patriotism of the people for enthusiastic support. But Congress cannot discharge promptly these trusts, and conciliate the enemies of progressive ideas. In exact proportion to the firmness of Congress in legislating for the country, and the adaptability of its legislation to present necessities, will be the abuse and defamation that will be heaped upon the faithful men of that body. We see every day in the Democratic-Secession newspapers such exclamations as these: "Let Congress adjourn," "Congress is a worthless body," "Congress is full of fanatics and fools." All this is evidence that Congress is doing what is right, and what, with a calm view of the difficulties the country, needs to be done.

Let us see what Congress has done, and the reader will then say whether it has earned the confidence and gratitude of the people. This Congress, writes speaker Grow, to a friend, "May seem to the country to move slowly, but no Congress before it has, in the same time accomplished so much for the future greatness and glory of the Republic." Here is the glorious record:

"The national capital free forever.

"Slavery forever prohibited in all Territories.

"The public domain set apart and consecrated to free homes and free men.

"The Pacific Railroad authorized.

"The policy of gradual emancipation inaugurated; besides war measures."

The Congress that has enacted these measures of reform—of real substantial progress—has nothing to fear, either from the jealousy of schismatics or the villainous scheming of the pro-slavery Democracy. These five measures are five steps in the work of accomplishing the nation's renovation, which, for all time to come, will make the actors in them honored and remembered.

SEND HIM BACK!

We find the following in the Baltimore dispatch in relation to Banks' defeat at Front Royal:

The following is the statement of Capt. Geo. Smith, of the 1st Maryland:

About one o'clock in the afternoon, a negro, mounted on horseback, came dashing into camp, crying out that "the rebels were coming in great numbers, and they will surround you and cut you off."

Here's a case for Dick Richardson's interference. Here's a nigger taking part in this white man's war—not a nigger only, but a slave nigger. He undoubtedly retreated with General Banks, and is, we presume, in the midst of Federal soldiery, getting his rations out of the Federal pot, and before now, as likely as not, dressed up in Federal clothes! Back with him to slavery! Is he not black? Does he not smell rank? Has he any rights that a white man is bound to respect? Back with him for his impudence in mixing himself with the affairs of his betters, and for the crime of stealing himself from a rebel! Back to slavery!

FROM BANKS'S DIVISION.

The news from Gen. Banks's army is highly exciting. He has been attacked by an immense body of rebels, and obliged to fall back, first to Winchester, then to Harper's Ferry, and finally to Williamsport. The rebels are said to be in pursuit of him, and it is feared they will make their way into Maryland and perhaps to Washington. Of course the people of the Capital are highly excited. Every effort, most certainly, will be made to reinforce Banks, and prevent such a disaster. The thing certainly has a very bad look now.

A QUESTION ANSWERED AND A QUESTION ASKED.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, assuming to speak for "conservative" men, tauntingly asks what positive good has been accomplished by "Abolition?" Speaking for no particular class, we shall attempt to answer the question. To "Abolition"—we accept the word as we find it—this country owes all its greatness. Were it not for Abolition, we should not now have a country recognized as a power among the nations of the earth. Abolition freed seven of the thirteen original States from the curse of slavery. Lazy, lagging conservatism did not do it; for conservatism, as its name implies, never leads in any reform measure, but is always dragged along in the rear of the age. Of course pro-slavery did not do it. It was an Abolition act, accomplished by men who called themselves Abolitionists, and the whole glory of the achievement belongs to them alone.

Abolition prohibited slavery in the Northern Territory. The seven original States made free by Abolition, peopled the twelve new Free States. The Free States attracted the industrious foreigner; gave the poor white emigrants from the South a chance to prosper; developed our resources; founded our free schools; established our national credit; made our name respectable abroad; preserved all we have of liberty, and last of all, saved the Republic from destruction through a damnable pro-slavery conspiracy.

With no Free States, we should have, instead of one great nation just entering upon a glorious future, half a dozen contemptible little slave oligarchies, with perhaps an equal number of European protectorates; a population two parts black and one part white, dissipated, thriftless, and deplorably ignorant; no future, no present, nothing of the past, save the glorious rise of the Republic and its diagraceful fall. Such would be our present condition without Free States. And there could never have been a Free State without "Abolition." Slavery was never yet known to abolish itself. We owe to Abolition all the past of which we have not cause to feel ashamed; all the present worth caring for; all the future worth hoping for. This is our answer to the question which has often been triumphantly asked. And now we shall ask one in return: What positive good has slavery done this country?

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of leading articles for the week ending May 24, 1862:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, brl	22,078	47,080
Wheat, bu	192,490	288,000
Corn, bu	393,779	838,793
Oats, bu	64,066	130,418
Rye, bu	19,543	61,495
Barley, bu	8,928	25,330
Seeds, lbs	35,979	28,100
Pork, brls	339	6,246
Cut Meats, lb	900,667	2,292,201
Lard, lbs	178,984	243,084
Tallow, lbs	4,779	171,631
Live Hogs, No	6,838	4,949
Dressed Hogs, No	2	....
Beef Cattle, No	3,939	3,102

The following table shows the receipts of leading articles at Chicago since Jan. 1st to date for three years:

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Flour, brls	482,076	436,730	182,597
Wheat, bu	3,897,073	3,699,908	1,415,451
Corn, bu	3,806,655	5,474,634	5,694,885
Oats, bu	444,083	275,846	483,383
Rye, bu	394,208	192,411	57,316
Barley, bu	290,314	280,088	117,672
Seeds, lbs	2,287,763	2,434,134	2,567,499
Pork, brls	34,718	30,945	12,397
Cut Meats, lbs	15,631,716	7,878,195	6,519,679
Lard, lbs	16,388,432	5,896,803	3,919,945
Tallow, lbs	206,357	255,871	87,783
Live Hogs, No	199,978	121,398	58,553
Dressed Hogs, No	173,302	144,113	45,300
Beef Cattle, No	76,411	49,142	52,970

FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE.

The following table shows the estimated amount of flour and grain in store in this city, May 25th, compared with that of last year:

	1862.	1861.
Flour, brls	58,647	29,300
Wheat, bu	694,300	549,376
Corn, bu	1,480,700	1,583,282
Oats, bu	....	501,203

☞ When the Northern compromiser speaks of peace, he means the surrender of right; of constitutional guaranties, he means that he would rather see the Union swallowed up by the rebellion than the Slave Power extinguished.

GEN. SIGEL IN CHICAGO.

A Spontaneous Ovation.

That accomplished soldier, sturdy patriot, and earnest champion of Liberty, Maj. Gen. FRANZ SIGEL, arrived in this city, from St. Louis, on Saturday evening, and is now at the Tremont House. He is on his way to Washington, where he goes in accordance with the orders of Secretary Stanton. He is accompanied by C. W. Asmusson, one of his aids. It was the wish of the General to perform his journey to the Capital without being interrupted by the demonstrations of his friends, which are sure to take a warm and cordial shape, wherever his presence is known; and so quietly and unheralded did he come into Chicago, that probably not a dozen persons in the city were aware of his presence among us until Mayor Sherman, at the completion of the serenade to Fernando Wood at the Sherman, announced that Gen. Sigel would be serenaded at the Tremont House at 11 o'clock. This announcement was received by the crowd in sharp contrast with the reception which they had just given the wily demagogue from New York. The first was cold, indifferent—almost contemptuous. The latter, warm, cordial, enthusiastic—with cheers which echoed through the streets like the rushing of mighty waters.

THE SERENADE.

At about half-past ten o'clock, the crowd began to gather in front of the Tremont House, and at 11 o'clock, the hour named, the audience had increased to a mighty host. The band played in excellent style the Star Spangled Banner, followed by the Marseillaise, during the playing of which Gen. Sigel appeared upon the balcony, accompanied by Mayor Sherman, ex-Mayor Wentworth and others. On the appearance of Gen. Sigel, the crowd broke forth with cheers and shouts which were pleasant to hear. There was no mistaking their meaning. They awakened an echo which strongly reminded us of the glad day when the news of the capture of Fort Donelson was received in this city.

After the cheers had subsided Mayor, SHERMAN said:

FELLOW CITIZENS—I am proud of the opportunity to introduce to you Gen. SIGEL. [Immense cheering.]

GEN. SIGEL replied substantially as follows:

My Friends—Excuse me if I do not address you at great length. I come from St Louis, on my way to Washington, in accordance with the order of the Secretary of War. I am a soldier—not a politician. I have my principles—I am not a mercenary. I should despise any man if he had no principles, and was not ready to proclaim them at all times. It is not my duty to make or proclaim laws. We must trust Congress to do that, and to say what the Government wants. I would like to be before the entrenchments of Beauregard, at Corinth. But I must obey the orders of my superiors. I have no command. I believe the Federal army will beat back the enemy at Corinth. They beat the enemy on the 6th and 7th of April almost without officers, and if they conquered them then without officers, they will certainly do it now with officers trained to their duty. I repeat, I believe Beauregard will b whipped; and if he is, the war may be said to be at an end. We shall follow up the victory, and continue to conquer States and cities. Wherever we carry the Star Spangled Banner, *we must carry the principle of liberty—liberty to all men*. [Great cheers.] When I see this immense body of young men before me, I can never despair. I am sure if we should by any possibility be beaten, thousands upon thousands will rush into the strife and give their help where it shall be needed. In this war there must be no nationalities: Americans, Irishmen, Germans, Scandinavians, must all be as a unit to put down this rebellion—this civil war. This must be the last civil war in this Union. It must be so thoroughly put down that it can never again show its head. Rome had three civil wars, and they destroyed the Empire. They must not—they shall not—be permitted to destroy this glorious Union. [Loud applause.]

The State of Missouri is now safe from the rebellion, and this is what gratifies me. It is now open to a new people—to new ideas—to new principles—the principles of *true liberty for all mankind*.

I thank you gentlemen for this kind and cordial reception, and as I am weary, I will bid you good night.

The General, at the conclusion of his speech, passed into the rotunda of the Tremont amid the most vociferous cheers. As he reached the rotunda, an immense throng rushed towards him, grasping his hand with great cordiality, and shouting with wild delight. An attempt was made to go through the ceremony of an introduction, but the crowd was too great, and too earnest in their expressions of joy at seeing the General, to be tied down to a dull ceremony, and the idea was abandoned. The General shortly after escaped from the impetuosity of his hosts of friends, and returned to his room.

This ovation, as will be readily understood, was entirely impromptu, but a preparation of weeks could not have made it more effective and satisfactory.

GEN. SIGEL YESTERDAY.

During yesterday afternoon, General Sigel was waited upon by a delegation of Germans, who invited him to visit a pic-nic at Wright's Grove. He was induced to comply with their request by the fact that the pic-nic was given for the benefit of the family of a gallant German officer who fell in the battle of Pittsburg Landing. When he reached the Grove, he was greeted by the most vociferous and long-continued cheering by the immense crowd there assembled. After the applause had subsided, he addressed them a few earnest words. He said he was proud to be among them. He had not intended to come there. But when he learned for what purpose they had assembled, he could not think of leaving Chicago without calling upon them. At the battle of Pea Ridge his Division was composed of Americans and Germans, and they all fought like true heroes. He should always be proud and happy to lead such men in battle, for he would be sure of a victory. After spending a brief period at the Grove in friendly intercourse with his countrymen, he returned to the Tremont House.

At 7 o'clock last evening, Gen. Sigel took his departure for Washington. At the Depot of the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Road an immense throng had gathered to bid him farewell. After loud and repeated cheers, the General appeared upon the platform of one of the cars, and said he thanked them most sincerely for their kind demonstrations of regard, and that he would try to show himself worthy of their confidence and esteem by doing his duty hereafter, as he hoped he had done it before. He was again greeted by the most cordial cheers, which were continued at brief intervals until the cars departed.

The Egyptian Constitution in LaSalle County.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

OTTAWA, May 26, 1862.

The prospects for the Egyptian constitution are by no means flattering in this county. All the better portion of the Democracy are openly arrayed against it. It enlists but a cold and indifferent support from the rank and file. The Ottawa *Free Trader*, the most able and influential Democratic journal between Chicago and Springfield, gives it the dead cut, though at first disposed to sustain it. If the people of Northern Illinois can be induced to go to the polls and vote, the great swindle is doomed. The interests involved far outweigh those of any mere administrative election to which the people have ever been called upon to decide. C. B. K.

Erie Canal Enlargement.

WASHINGTON, May 27th.—The House Military Committee to-morrow takes up the subject of the enlargement of the Erie canal.

The Campaign in the Shenandoah.

The historian of the war will review with no very great satisfaction the campaign in the valley of the Shenandoah. Early in the year, the gallant and lamented Lander asked permission to begin active operations upon Jackson. It is stated that at three different times he asked permission to advance on the enemy from his then quarters at Cumberland, Md., having already built flat-boats before being reinforced, that he might cross the Potomac and hold the Virginia shore. For this it is history that he was reprimanded by the Commander-in-Chief, then watching Manassas. Early in February, the rebel General Jackson had his force about equally distributed between Romney and Winchester. On the 6th of February, being reinforced, Gen. Lander marched with 8,000 men upon Romney. The rebels declined fighting, and retreated across the river, destroying the wire bridge in their rear, and retreating to Winchester.

Active work had begun, and was the more promising in that at this juncture the Secretary of War, representing immediately the President as Commander-in-Chief, assumed command of the Federal armies.

Gen. Lander, by a forced march on Thursday, the 13th, surprised and routed a rebel force at Bloomley Gap, in Hampshire, Gen. Lander leading the attack in person. The blow was a heavy one on the rebel force in this region, clearing Lander's department, opening the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Hancock again. But Gen. Lander's failing health necessitated his pressing his resignation, before tendered, and Gen. Shields assumed the command. He made a prompt and vigorous commencement.

On Monday, the 24th of February, the right wing of the Grand Army of the Potomac, under Gen. Banks, swept across the Potomac at Harper's Ferry and made a foothold for itself on rebel territory, which the dispatches of that date said "all the power of the rebellion cannot wrest from it." Gen. Banks' movement was made under the disadvantage of a cruel blunder at Washington, which provided him no pontoons, those made for him having proved too large to pass the locks of the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal. Nevertheless, a few canal boats and a rope ferry were employed, and before daybreak the Federal flag again floated over the town. The enemy retired, having made sad havoc with the property of Union men. The country was found in a forlorn condition, the inhabitants bordering on starvation.

As one of the leading objects which made it desirable to drive the rebels southward, was the repossession of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, so among the earliest effects of the successful advance of the Federal troops was the commencement of the work of restoration of this great thoroughfare connecting the West with the capital. A large force was set at work at the repair and rebuilding of bridges and treslework. The rebels were still in force at Winchester. Gen. Banks pushed forward a column from Charlestown. On the 8th of March, the Army of the Potomac, by the President's war order of that date, was divided into *corps d'armee*, constituting for the Department of the Shenandoah a fifth army corps, to be commanded by Major General N. P. Banks, formed from his own and Gen. Shields' (late Gen. Lander's) division.

On February 10th it was rumored that the rebels had evacuated Winchester, and our scouts advanced to within four miles, meeting no resistance. Gen. Jackson, with the rebel army in force was at Middleton five miles north of Strasburg on the 13th, and during the following week continued his retrograde up the Valley toward Harrisonburg. Meanwhile so certain were the Federal forces that the rebels could not again occupy the Valley and vicinity of the Potomac River that not only was it in contemplation to have in readiness the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, by April 1st, but arrangements were made to permanently open the line of the Potomac and Winchester Railroad. On Sunday the 23d of March, the Federal troops achieved a glorious victory over the combined forces of Jackson, Smith and Longstreet. The battle was fought within four miles of Winchester, from 10 a. m. until dark. The enemy numbered about 15,000—our force not over 8,000. The enemy's loss was double that of ours. In this battle Gen. Shields was wounded in the arm.

On Monday the main body of Gen. Banks' division moved from Charlestown to Berryville, where there was a large force within ten miles of Winchester. Jackson began his retreat, hoping to reach Strasburg, a better position, on Monday, sending off all his guns very quietly at first, and when they were well on their way, his baggage, and for three days he was moving. On Wednesday, the Federal advance went in and took Winchester; following up the rebels so as to get a fight with their rear guard on Saturday and Sunday. Strasburg is about thirty miles beyond Winchester, and has railroad connections bringing it nearer Richmond.

On the 25th of March Gen. Banks and Gen. Shields reached Strasburg, Jackson being in sight. Most of the population of Strasburg had been Unionists throughout the war, and were so still. The agent of the Manassas railroad, and the station master, who had been hiding for weeks in the mountains to avoid Gen. Jackson's forces, had returned and gave valuable information to Gen. Banks. Many of the inhabitants had been residing for weeks in the mountains.

The pursuit of the flying enemy continued, and on the 26th our pickets were six miles beyond Strasburg.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was reopened through to Baltimore on the 31st with every guarantee on the part of the Government and from the position of the forces that the line would be maintained. The operations in the Shenandoah for the month of April were of no great magnitude, but comprised active, dashing work in clearing out rebel guerrilla and marauding parties. In this business the command of Col. Geary was especially active. He pressed forward to Thoroughfare Gap, a station on the Manassas Gap Railroad, fourteen miles west of Manassas, and the work of constructing this railroad was begun. Gen. Banks swept forward, moving down between the Allegheny and Blue Ridge, southward from Strasburg, sweeping before him the hordes of the rebel Jackson, and carrying the Federal flag in triumph through the magnificent valley of the Shenandoah. On the 17th our troops occupied Mount Jackson and were to reach New Market, twelve miles further South, on the same evening. On the 19th the Federal advance guard was at Sparta.

On the 20th of April, Gen. Banks' official dispatch stated that the flight of Jackson from the valley by the way of the mountains, from Harrisonburg, towards Stannardsville and Orange Court House, on Gordonsville, was confirmed by our scouts and prisoners. Three days later, the following was his dispatch:

Jackson has abandoned the valley of Virginia permanently, and is *en route* for Gordonsville, by the way of the mountains. Every day brings its prisoners and numerous deserters from the rebels.

The dispatches of the 26th state that Jackson's retreat from the valley had a beneficial effect on the volunteers and drafted men from Rockingham and the surrounding counties. Large numbers of them were daily coming into our lines and delivering themselves up. It was stated that hundreds of them were in the mountains, hiding from Ashby's scouts, only awaiting an opportunity to escape and claim protection from Gen. Banks.

On the 29th of April the dispatches stated that the rebels under Gen. Edward Johnson, were 3,000 strong a few miles from Staunton, and 15,000 at Gordonsville, with a prospect that the former would unite with Jackson. For some days there was no change in these positions. The valley of the Shenandoah was clear and the success was so heralded throughout the press. On the 7th Gen. Banks' army was still at New Market. Their only duty apparently was to repress guerilla bands. The commander before Yorktown called for more men. The Secretary of War deemed it unwise to spare more from the other columns, but such was the urgency of Gen. McClellan's appeal, made directly to the President and seconded by the clamors of partial friends, that the column of Gen. Banks was unwisely weakened. The best evidence is before the reader in the report in another column of yesterday's debate in the Senate. The Secretary of War said the capital would be endangered. The President followed the wishes of McClellan. The issue shows which was right. Our dispatches are full on the extent and nature of the disaster which has happened, undoing the work of three months and driving the Federal forces back to the Potomac. The capital is in danger. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is imperrilled. We have not the heart to write what will be the lot of Union men over whom the surge of a rebel rule again closes. It is sad, one of the saddest reverses of the war. The above hasty resume will prepare our readers the more intelligently to peruse our dispatches, for the further explanation of which we refer to our map.

☞ The sale of the great steamers of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company on Lake Erie is advertised to come off the 12th of June Who bids for the elephant?

THE DISASTER OF THE SHENANDOAH.

GENERAL BANKS' REPORT OF HIS RETREAT.

Miraculous Escape of his Small Army.

BRUTALITIES OF THE ENEMY.

A Contraband Saves a Fatal Surprise.

EVIL OF WEAKENING GEN. BANKS, DEVELOPED.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The following is the latest received at the War Department from Gen. Banks:

WILLIAMSPORT, Md., May 26, 1862.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

We believe that our whole force, trains and all, will cross in safety. The men are in fine spirits, and crossing in good order.

The labor of last night was fearful. The enemy followed us last night on our march, but has not appeared this morning. The news of our movements South has unquestionably caused them to look to their safety. Your dispatch was read to the troops this morning amid the heartiest cheers.

(Signed,) N. P. BANKS, Major General Commanding.

BALTIMORE, May 26.—The following is the statement of Capt. Geo. Smith, of the 1st Maryland regiment, who succeeded in effecting his escape in the fight at Front Royal:

"About one o'clock in the afternoon, a negro, mounted upon horseback, came dashing into camp, crying out that "the rebels were coming in great numbers, and they will surround you and cut you off." At first the men laughed at him, saying they had waited so long for them that they didn't believe a word of it. As soon, however, as Col. Kenly saw the man, he became satisfied of their approach. The long roll was beaten, and the men responded, springing hastily to arms and forming in line by companies.

Very soon the rebels made their appearance, and, strange to say, not a single gun was fired by the pickets of the 1st Maryland regiment. It may have been in consequence of a sudden turn of the road. They were surprised and captured. Company A was ordered to deploy as skirmishers, and support a section of Knapp's Pennsylvania battery, which mustered about forty men. In the meantime, the Lieut. Col. of the 29th infantry, with a small detachment of his men, who had been acting as a pioneer corps, also formed and prepared to meet the enemy. The battery was soon engaged, and discharged shot and shell for nearly two hours, until nearly all its ammunition had been expended. The firing was spirited, and there is no doubt of its efficiency.

Unable, however, to withstand such an overwhelming force, the order was given to retire, which was done, and the entire column moved over the Shenandoah river, the retreat being covered by a company of the 5th New York cavalry, about eighty strong. While passing over the bridge, the Captain distinctly saw the rebel force.

There was a very strong column of cavalry, say four squadrons, eight companies, and five regiments of infantry. Of this force, two regiments of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry were fording the stream, the water being very low. The order "double quick" was given, and the Federals took to the pike, where another stand was made, Col. Kenly addressing the men, telling them that their only chance was to stand and fight to the last, especially as the rebel cavalry were fast pushing on and displaying a black flag. Captain Smith states that he did not see them display the white flag.

A second stand was made, and many shots exchanged, when the New York cavalry, still in the rear of the column, broke and retired, riding through the ranks of the infantry. A part of the Maryland command retired to a wheat field, and there made another stand, firing rapidly, and with deliberate decision. Presently on came the rebel cavalry, cutting right and left, yelling like Indians. In some instances neither dying or wounded were spared, and in two instances, the captain saw the rebels draw their pistols and shoot them in the head whilst lying on the roadside. The captain told the men they had better escape as best they could.

HEADQUARTERS BEYOND MARTINSBURG, May 25—5:45 p. m.

A prisoner captured this p. m. says the rebel force in our rear is to be strengthened; that their purpose is to enter Maryland at two points, Harper's Ferry and Williamsport. He confirms all we have heard in regard to the rebel force here. We all passed the Potomac safe—men, trains, and all, after making a march of thirty-five miles.

(Signed,) N. P. BANKS, Major General.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—Gov. Curtin today issued the following proclamation:

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY, HARRISBURG, May 26, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 23.—On pressing requisition of the President of the United States, in the present emergency, it is ordered that the several Major Generals, Brigadier Generals and Colonels of regiments throughout the Commonwealth muster, without delay, all military organizations within their respective divisions or under their control, together with all persons willing to join their commands, and proceed forthwith to the city of Washington, or such other points as may be indicated by future orders.

STILL LATER.

BALTIMORE, May 25.—Two members of Kenly's regiment have arrived in the city. They report they were attacked by a large cavalry force under Ashby and several regiments of infantry. The fight commenced at 12 o'clock and continued till night, when the infantry force succeeded in surrounding them.

The first fight and repulse took place east of the Shenandoah, and finding the force too great, he retreated to the west side, destroying the principal bridge on the west side of the river. He made another stand, and Knapp's battery mowed the rebels down with shell and grape. They fired in all nearly two hundred rounds. Kenly received a musket shot in the neck during the first attack, but continued on horseback until the close of the day, when he was placed in an ambulance perfectly exhausted.

The last fight took place about four miles this side of Front Royal, his efforts to fall back in order, expecting reinforcements momentarily from Gen. Banks.

A member of Knapp's battery, who escaped, says the Maryland regiment fought bravely, and that Col. Kenly led them frequently to bayonet charges. He also says that on the third approach of Ashby, he displayed a white flag until within pistol range. When Colonel Kenly ordered to cease firing, the white flag was thrown down, and the enemy rushed on our troops, cutting and slashing, and refusing all quarters. Lieut. Colonel Dushane and Major Miller are both reported wounded and prisoners.

There were but six companies of the Maryland regiment engaged in the fight, the remaining four being on picket duty and as Provost Guard at Front Royal.

The following are specials to the N. Y. *Evening Post:*

WASHINGTON, May 25.—It is rumored this morning that Jackson has withdrawn his forces from the Shenandoah Valley more rapidly than they made their appearance. It is supposed that the new troops coming on will be put into the forts about the city, while the more disciplined troops will be distributed as the exigencies may require.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The following was received at the War Department at 11 o'clock last night:

WILLIAMSPORT, May 26—4 p. m.

TO THE PRESIDENT: I have the honor to report the safe arrival of my command at this place last evening at ten o'clock, and the passage of the 5th corps across the river to-day, with comparatively little loss of men in killed, wounded or missing. Of the different combats in which my command has participated since the march from Strasburg, on the morning of the 24th. I am unable now to report, but have great satisfaction in being able to say, although serious, our loss is much less than might have been anticipated, considering the very great disparity of forces engaged and the long matured plans of the enemy, which aimed at nothing less than the entire capture of our force. A detailed statement will be forwarded as soon as possible.

My command encountered the enemy in a constant succession of attacks, and in well contested engagements, at Strasburg, Middletown, Newton, at a point between these places, and at Winchester. The force of the enemy was estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 men, with very strong artillery and cavalry supports. My own forces consisted of two brigades, less than 4,000 strong, all told, 1,500 cavalry, ten Parrott guns, six smooth-bores.

The substantial preservation of the entire supply train is a source of gratification. It numbered about five hundred wagons, on a forced march of fifty-three miles, thirty-five of which were performed in one day, subject to constant attack in front, rear and flank, according to its position, by the enemy in full force, the panics of teamsters, and the mischances of river passage of more than three hundred yards, with slender preparations for fording and ferry, I lost not many more than fifty wagons.

Our troops are in good spirits, and occupy both sides of the river.

N. P. BANKS, Major General Commanding.

BALTIMORE, May 27.—Private accounts from Martinsburg represent that only a few rebel scouts were in town yesterday, and they shortly afterwards retired without doing any damage.

The indications are that the enemy is retreating to Winchester.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—By dispatches received this morning from the War Department, we learn that affairs are quiet in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry.

A message from Gen. Banks, dated 1 o'clock this morning, says that Capt. Cullis, of the French Zouaves, has brought his command into Hancock, having had two killed. A later dispatch from Gen. Banks says: "all quiet at Williamsport."

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 27.—The following dispatch has been received by the Governor from a reliable source. It is proper the people should know the facts:

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., May 26, 1862.

TO GOVERNOR CURTIN: We have examined a dozen stragglers from the Maryland 1st and Gen. Banks' column to-day. The testimony is concurrent as to the brutal treatment of our sick and prisoners. A number of Pennsylvanians who were sick at Winchester are hid in the wheat fields. On Gen. Banks' route of retreat many were mercilessly butchered.

WASHINGTON, May 27th.—The United States steamer Shawshene, with one company of the 5th New York regiment, on the 9th inst., proceeded up the Chowan River, N. C., to Gates county, and destroyed $50,000 worth of bacon, corn, lard, fish, &c., belonging to the Confederate Government.

On the 14th inst. the United States steamers Ceres and Lockwood pursued the rebel steamer Alice up Roanoke River, and captured her two miles below Williamsburg. She had a cargo of bacon for the rebel army, and the church bells of Plymouth, which were to be cast into field pieces.

THE CAPITAL IN DANGER.

The New York 7th Regiment off for Washington.

Patriotic Message of Gov. Andrew.

NOBLE ACTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Wisconsin's Response to the Call for Troops.

ILLINOIS FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE UNION.

THE OFFICIAL ORDER OF GOV. YATES.

Indiana to the Rescue.

BOSTON, May 26.—The following is published this morning:

BY THE GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—A PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS—The wily and barbarous horde of traitors to the people, to the Government, to our country and to liberty, menace again the National Capital. They have attacked and routed Major General Banks, and are advancing on Harper's Ferry—are marching on Washington. The President calls on Massachusetts to rise once more for its rescue and defense. The whole active militia will be summoned by a general order issued from the office of the Adjutant General, to report on Boston Common to-morrow. They will march to relieve and avenge their brethren and friends, to oppose with fiery zeal and courageous patriotism the progress of the foe. May God encourage their hearts and strengthen their hands, and inspire the Government and people.

Given at headquarters, in Boston, at eleven o'clock this Sunday evening, May 25th.

(Signed) JOHN A. ANDREW.

BOSTON, May 26.—The call upon the volunteer militia of the State for actual service, is being gloriously responded to. The enthusiasm of April 1861 is renewed. Regiments, battalions and companies are rapidly arriving from various parts of the State.

Newburyport sent ninety men, enlisted since two o'clock this morning. The old 6th regiment which went through Baltimore, is fully recruited and ready to move. A large force will be in readiness to move to-night and during to-morrow.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 26.—The following general order has been issued to-day to the Indiana State militia:

HEADQUARTERS INDIANA LEGION, INDIANAPOLIS, May 26, 1862.

In consequence of the recent demonstrations against the National Capital, and on a requisition from the War Department, it is hereby ordered that the Colonels of the organized regiments of the Indiana Legion report to these headquarters by telegraph on receipt of this order, the strength of their several companies, and hold their regiments in readiness to march at a moment's notice.

In localities where the Legion is not fully organized, it is enjoined on all citizens to perfect organization under the laws of the State and report to these headquarters, where arms and equipments will be furnished by order of,

(Signed,) JOHN LOWE, Maj. Gen. Commanding, Ind Legion.

LOZ NOBLE, Adjutant General.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Col. Wood of the Brooklyn 14th has been exchanged for Col. Pattin of the Rebel army.

The 7th regiment goes to Washington, tonight, also the 5th volunteer artillery, the 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 22d, 25th, 28th, 37th, 69th, and 71st regiments are under orders.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—The First regiment of the reserve brigade will be ready tomorrow, and three more regiments in thirty-six hours.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The Seventh Regiment, Col. Lefferts, left to-night for Washington, 900 strong. Their march down Broadway was a perfect ovation. The Fifth Regiment left Fort Hamilton for Washington. Intense feeling here.

PROVIDENCE, May 26.—Enlistments progress rapidly. A regiment leaves to-morrow night and another the next. The Marine Artillery is recruiting. Gov. Sprague accompanies the soldiers to the war.

PROCLAMATION.

The President of the United States has called upon our State for another regiment of volunteers to join the army of the nation. The army of the rebellious States has been driven back on many points; their territory is surrounded; they have been beaten in many a hard fought battle; yet, while the end of this rebellion seems to be approaching, under the firm grasp of our Government, every foot of ground is yet being contested as our forces advance, and guerrilla bands swarm over portions of the recovered territory. Hence, the President deems it necessary to increase the army. His appeal will not be in vain. The more speedily the additional force is raised, the sooner the rebellion will be suppressed.

Men of Wisconsin! I appeal to you to come forward and rally around the flag of our country, for its aid and support, and for the aid and support of our brothers now in arms against the fierce and desperate battalions of the enemy. Wisconsin has nobly stood by the old flag; 24,000 of her sons have gone forward in support of the Union and the constitution. They call for aid through the President—let them not be disappointed.

Recruiting officers will be appointed without delay for the 20th regiment Wisconsin volunteers, and persons desiring such appointments, or information concerning recruiting regulations, will apply to this department.

Major General Halleck has also authority from the War Department to fill up his regiments. Recruiting officers will soon be sent here from the Wisconsin regiments in the army of the Mississippi, and an opportunity will thus be given to join regiments already in the field. I trust that those regiments will be speedily filled, and their thinned ranks be completed and made effective.

(L. S.) Done at Madison this twenty-fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

EDWARD SALOMON, Governor of Wisconsin.

JAMES T. LEWIS, Sec'y of State.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, Secretary's Office. } ss.

The Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin hereby certifies that the foregoing has been compared with the original proclamation on file and record in this office, and that the same is a true and correct copy thereof, and of the whole of such original.

(L. S.) In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my had and affixed the great seal of the State, at the capitol in Madison, this twenty-fourth day of May, A. D., 1862.

EDWARD ILSLEY, Assistant Secretary of State.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF ILLINOIS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, May 27, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. THIRTY-SIX.—Under authority of the Secretary of War, thirty companies of infantry will be accepted for Government service for the period of three months, unless sooner discharged, said companies to consist of not less than eighty or more than 100 commissioned officers and enlisted men, and to be employed in performing camp and garrison duty in this State.

When each company has the minimum number actually enrolled, it will be organized and elect its commissioned officers, and when ten companies are formed they will be organized into a regiment, and an election ordered for field officers.

In accepting companies for this special service preference will be given to companies already organized, provided they are immediately tendered and ready for duty.

The officers and privates of these regiments will be entitled to the same pay and allowances as the three years volunteers now in the service of the Government.

Tenders in the northern military district of this State must be made to the undersigned at Chicago during the present week, and in the southern district at these head-quarters, as these forces are required for immediate service to relieve regiments now under marching orders for the field.

The greatest possible dispatch is requested in their organization.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

ALLEN C. FULLER, Adjt. Gen'l.

BOSTON, May 27.—The Massachusetts 22d, Col. F. J. Parker, left for Washington last evening. The old First Light battery, Capt. Jones, left this morning. Over three thousand troops appeared on the Common yesterday afternoon ready for service, and the number will be greatly swelled by arrivals to-day.

FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Gen. McDowell Crosses the River.

NEW YORK, May, 27.—The special correspondent of the New York *Times*, with Gen. McDowell's army, sends the following dispatch:

FREDERICKSBURG, May 26.

Our troops last night crossed the river, and our lines now extend out about eight miles on the Bowling Green road, and five or six miles on the telegraph and plank road. The rebels, from their posts on the hills, were, of course, able to see our movements, and anticipate them. They burned the railroad bridge out about five miles, as they retreated, and it is reported by "contrabands" that another bridge between this place and Ginnies' Station is burned, and also one beyond. Two rebel regiments were between the encampment of two of our brigades last night, but took early leave at two o'clock this morning.

A reconnoissance out for nearly fifteen miles on the plank road, and ten on the Bowling Green road made this forenoon by Gen. McDowell, escorted by the Harris Light Cavalry, revealed no rebels at all, and no indications were found of their having been in any force. I believe we could march within ten miles of Richmond unopposed. Gen. Doubleday has been appointed Military Governor of this place.

Gen. Sigel at Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Gen. Sigel arrived here to-day and called upon the President. He met with a warm reception. It is said that he is here by order and from the Government, and it has been suggested that a command will be given him with Gen. McDowell. It is believed that his enterprise, skill and dash would greatly aid in getting that command to Richmond, or in retrieving the ground in case any part of our forces should meet with a check.

A Privateer.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Letters from Batavia, March 21, report a Confederate privateer steamer, with eight rifled guns, in the China Sea, which had been spoken by an English man-of-war.

RICHMOND REPORTED EVACUATED.

Incidents of Rebel Barbarity.

OUR LOSS AT FRONT ROYAL.

Tax--Emancipation--Confiscation.

Gen. Sigel's Reception an Ovation.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1862.

Refugees from Richmond report both that place and Petersburg evacuated by the rebels. Where they are gone no one knows. They still talk of making a desperate defense. The citizens are without food or protection against marauders.

Rebel barbarity was exemplified at Fredericksburg, where a magazine was blown up by a torpedo, the building demolished, and the sentry guarding it blown to pieces. The guard at the railroad station, only two hundred feet distant, luckily escaped. The torpedo had been placed under the building since the thorough examination after occupation by our troops. Two more torpedoes were subsequently found under the railroad track. The soldiers are greatly exasperated, and with difficulty prevented from burning the town.

Letters from the army before Richmond say Gen. Hunter's proclamation creates intense excitement and discussion there. Hunter's indorsers have the majority of voices and the best of the argument.

The impression given by those who escaped from Front Royal is that only about one hundred and fifty men got off, out of the whole force of about one thousand men engaged, and that of those lost four-fifths were killed. The cry of the enemy was "*No quarters.*" Reports concur that women fired out of their windows at Winchester on our retreating troops, and that wounded sick men who had crawled from hospitals into a wheat field were murdered there.

The Senators opposed to Mr. Simmons' plan of taxation say the committee tax bill is gaining ground and an insure passage. But Simmons has altered his scheme, striking out the tax on sales, and confining taxation to distilled and malt liquors, tobacco, petroleum oil, linseed, and auction sales, on all of which the impost is raised, on whisky, for example, to thirty-five cents. Cotton is not to be taxed, the Senate having voted the proposition down.

New England went with the Democrats and border State men against it, while the Northwest, except Browning, voted for it.

Potter's motion is to adjourn and its withdrawal is to enable Porter of Indiana to move a reconsideration and rejection of the Emancipation bill. It is denominated a Yankee trick by the enemy. The conservative slavery party had kept all its men on the ground to the last moment, knowing that this was the last day on which it was possible to enter the motion to reconsider, but were leaving full satisfaction when the motion to adjourn was made. Porter has the question in hand now. It is privileged and can be brought up when he chooses. There is little doubt of a majority to reconsider and the passage of such bill as he favors, framed like the property bill, freeing slaves, some leading classes at once, and of all within sixty days with Blair's amendment providing for voluntary colonization.

A healthful sign in the Senate to-day was a motion by Wright to lay the House Confiscation bill on the table, instead of referring, in order to insure its speedy passage. Collamer and Fessenden can hardly help supporting it now that the representatives of Maine and Vermont are solid for it. The same will be the case with the Emancipation bill if passed by the House.

Col. Fitz Henry Warren of Iowa, was nominated a Brigadier General to-day.

The successful bidders for six thousand beeves on hoofd elivered, and as when required, first installment June 10th, were Pepper & Walton of Kentucky, at four dollars and thirteen and a half cents.

General Sigel was serenaded to-night. He made a true soldier's speech, saying he had come to do duty bearing the greeting of the army of the West to the army of the Potomac. Everywhere on his journey finding the people ready to fight to the last, as citizens of one and the same country, defenders of one and the same cause. He expressed incidentally the opinion that *a bad retreat was better than a good stand-still.*

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1862.

The following message from President Lincoln, was sent to the Senate and House today:

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1862.

Mr. Allen, our Consul at Menatitlan, bearer of Corwin's last treaty with Mexico, by which the United States agrees to loan $10,000,000, in installments, secured by mortgage of Church property, &c., to be sold from time to time to satisfy the debt, confirms the probability of the French marching successfully to the City of Mexico. There are only seven thousand troops, but they are the flower of Napoleon's army, veterans who have seen service in the Crimea and in Africa. When they have arrived at the Mexican capital, their troubles will begin, but they will be heavily reinforced, Napoleon's agents declaring that sixty or seventy thousand men will be sent if need be. Mr. Allen believes that there is a close connection between the French and the rebels, and confirms the truth of the report that the latter are operating for the possession of the States of Sonora and Chiharahua where there are mines richer than those of California. He urges the importance of the United States stationing vessels of war off Guagmas, and landing troops from California, there to cross into Arizona, we having the right of trains for men and munitions of war under the treaty negotiated some months ago by Corwin.

Senators, in an interview with Mr. Lincoln, have urged the importance of this movement. The conquest of Sonora, Chihuahua, and Lower California, by rebels, would strengthen their cause immensely, and give them the Pacific States.

A woman was rescued from kidnappers hands by Gen. Wadsworth. She is said to have been in the district for two months before the emancipation act passed, and ever since. Lamon's deputies would have carried her into Maryland.

Gen. Hamilton has gone to take a command on the Upper Potomac.

There was the fullest House of the session, to-day, on the important vote on Confiscation and Emancipation. Half-and-half Republicans voted solid against emancipation, but divided on confiscation. Dunn, Porter and Mitchell of Indiana, Kellogg of Illinois, Killinger of Pennsylvania, Nixon, Stratton of New Jersey and Trimble of Ohio voted for confiscating everything—but Sambo. Nine members from New England voted against both measures. Hanchett of Wisconsin returned from an interview with a constituent too late to vote on confiscation. Eight members are with the army, five of whom are Republicans.

Garrett Davis attacked General Hunter today. His tirade was cut short by the operation of the morning hour. The Senators bothered him with hard questions and found he had never heard that Hunter was at Bull Run, that he thought Jacksonville and Fort Jackson the same place, and knew of his own knowledge that evacuation of the former was not a military necessity.

THE REBELS DEFEATED AT LEWISBURG.

Four Cannon, 200 Small Arms and 100 Prisoners Taken.

MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, FRANKLIN, VA., May 24.

The following dispatch is from Gen. Fremont to Major R. M. Corwine:

"I received a dispatch from Gen. Cox this morning, announcing that Col. Crook, commanding the brigade at Lewisburg, having returned there after burning the bridge ten miles east on the Covington Central road, was attacked yesterday by the rebel General, Heath, with 3,000 men. After a sharp engagement they fled in confusion. We captured four cannon, 200 stand of arms, and 100 prisoners, losing only 10 men killed and 40 wounded. Active times ahead here.

"J. C. FREMONT."

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, May 25, 1862.

Col. Latham, commanding the expedition to Schaffer Mountain, reports that he completely surprised a large band of rebel guerrillas, putting them to flight and capturing most of their arms, without loss on our side. The pursuit will be continued until the band is entirely broken up.

The Government takes Possession of all the Railroads

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Ordered by virtue of the authority vested by an act of Congress, the President takes military possession of all the railroads in the United States from and after this date until further ordered, and directs that the respective railroad companies, their officers and servants, shall hold themselves in readiness for the transportation of troops and munitions of war as may be ordered by the military authorities to the exclusion of all other business.

By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed) J. M. C. MEIGS.

FROM FORT PILLOW.

The Land Expedition Against the Fort---How it Failed.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

McGAVIC'S LANDING, ARKANSAS, May 22, 1862.

Learning that an important demonstration was about to be made in the direction of Fort Pillow, a movement separate and distinct, but designed to co-operate with the fleet demonstration to a certain extent, I availed myself of the kind invitation of Col. Hogg of the 2nd Illinois Cavalry, stationed at Hickman, Ky., and made one of the expedition. Mounting and arming myself after the most approved cavalry style, on Monday last I embarked with the regiment on the good steamer G. W. Graham, and after little delay was quietly steaming down the Mississippi.

M'GAVIC'S LANDING.

At night-fall our horses cabined and confined and stiff from want of exercise, were taken ashore and picketed for the night under a strong guard. This precaution was deemed the more necessary, as during the day our pickets had been driven in, and the 250 horses was a tempting prize for McKinney and his guerrillas. At the same time the General and the commanders of the several regiments visited Commodore Davis on the Benton, and made a night of it in concerting plans for the events which are now in the process of culmination. Wednesday morning, before sunrise, I wandered about the Landing. The only collection of houses in this region claiming the name of "town," is the little village of Osceola, two miles above on the Arkansas shore. This landing is not a town, but derives its name from an extensive cotton plantation owned by the widow of McGavic, now occupied as a camp by the 43d and 46th Indiana regiments. She owned a large number of "people" until the occupation of the waters by the fleet, when she left for below, taking them with her except the sick and aged ones. The house is a fine structure, constructed in the most approved plantation style, just the building for a hospital—for which purpose it is at present occupied.

FLAG OF TRUCE.

About 8 o'clock, a rebel flag of truce came steaming saucily around Craighead Point, borne by the jaunty craft whose presence like that of Mother Cary's chickens, is considered to presage a storm. It has become a fleet saying when she heaves in sight, "about these days look-out for squalls." As she rounded the Point she steamed straight for the Benton, but a shot from the Flag ship bow gun taught her better manners. She stopped her engines and a Federal tender was sent to know her errand.

It was found it brought a hundred Federal prisoners in exchange for as many Confederates sent from Alton a few days since, and delivered below to the rebel transport. This was the ostensible object of her visit, but her real object was doubtless to discover the occasion of our reinforcements, and to learn the ends we proposed to accomplish. In this she failed of course. Her business ended, she bade us a grateful good morning, and soon showed us the color of her heels as she disappeared around the Point, none the wiser for her transparent *ruse*.

ARKANSAS SWAMPS.

At ten o'clock it was evident that some important movement was on the *tapis*. First came the "solitary horseman" along the levee from headquarters. Then an order from Col. Hogg for the mounting of two companies of cavalry. One of these subsequently dismounted, and the other turned in the direction of the setting sun. On the alert for adventure, I speedily followed.

THE OBJECT.

I may as well indicate here the object of this "swamp march." Your readers have doubtless discovered, from the numerous maps published in the TRIBUNE, the situation of Craighead Point, and the relation it bears to Fort Pillow. Our plan was to march directly across the country, and strike the river about four miles below Fort Pillow; and from thence to follow up the river on the Arkansas shore, and make a careful special reconnoissance of the enemy's batteries on the Tennessee shore opposite, to ascertain the number of guns in position, if possible, the number of his gunboats, and the general "lay of the land," with reference to the inauguration of a movement which, I presume, will be deemed improper for publication at this juncture, but which promises immediate and satisfactory results. Your readers, if they will follow me in my description, will agree with me that this was the most gallant, reckless, and important reconnoissance of the war, as exhibited in this latitude;—gallant for the numbers engaged, reckless for the risks encountered, and important for the valuable information obtained.

THE RECONNOISSANCE.

We arrived at the "Lanier Farm" about one o'clock and dismounting, and leaving our horses in charge of a sergeant, Colonels Fitch and Hogg, and the two "Bohemians" accompanying the expedition, attended by a file of twenty infantry, started for the reconnoissance. We first passed through the Lanier plantation, and visited the deserted mansion. The owner was an uncompromising rebel, and had committed his cotton and steam saw mill to the flames upon our approach. We struck the river just below the house, and retraced our steps cautiously and carefully up the levee. After proceeding along for three miles, and sending the infantry to skirt the timber back of the levee, with instructions to drive in the enemy's pickets if they encountered them, we arrived about two miles below Fort Pillow, opposite the little town of

FULTON.

Casting our eyes down the river, we discovered Randolph, and with the aid of a strong glass could see the rebel encampment, and the guns in position there. Here there was a transport and a gunboat, but the distance was too great to make out anything decisive. At Fulton, directly opposite, the view was excellent. The river is here but about three quarters of a mile wide, and with the naked eye we could see every movement of the enemy. We counted twenty seven tents and four brass field pieces, besides a formidable earthwork behind whose embrasure at intervals could be seen the grim dogs of war, staring open mouthed upon us. An appearance of quietude and listlessness, rested over the whole scene. We crept to the extreme edge of the river, and seated on a log examined the rebels at our leisure. Groups of men, dressed in gray and butternut, were lounging about upon the grass, playing cards and laughing boisterously. Four men were setting astride the caisson of one of the guns, engaging in a friendly game of fisticuffs—while occasionally a soldier who was evidently doing sentinel duty—walked backwards and forwards on the edge of the bluff. Eight gunboats were lying under the guns on the river below, and a single transport. We could see the officers setting on the hurricane deck in their shirt sleeves, with their feet elevated on the taffrail, smoking their cigars as leisurely as if the Yankees were a thousand miles away. All of the boats were side and stern wheelers and river craft, except one which had a walking beam. This craft is one of the boats formerly running in the New Orleans and Galveston line, and appears to be a steamer of great strength and capacity. She carried two guns, fore and aft, and was pierced for several in her sides. The exact number we could not determine as the port holes were closed. The whole fleet was painted a dingy brown color and appeared to be iron-plated amid ships and carrying each two guns upon her bow. Having made this reconnoissance to our satisfaction, we move on towards Fort Pillow, first sending a detail back to where the cavalry were stationed, and ordering them to return to the Landing. When passing the levee opposite the upper portion of the rebel fleet, we crossed a field of eighty acres, where there was not a tree to obstruct the view. While within easy grape range we were first discovered by their look out, and immediately we scattered along the levee at a distance of five paces, so as to present no considerable target for rebel practice. Directly afterwards the doctor on one of the gunboats began to raise steam, huge volumes of black smoke rolled from the chimneys, and presently we heard the long drawn sough of the steamer indicating that were pursued. This increased rapidly, as she diminished the distance between us, and presently we heard her land on the Arkansas shore. Meantime the scouts were hurried forward in double quick, and when her crew reached the levee we were a half mile in advance. By this time we were within the range of our mortars, who kept up a continual bombardment over our heads, and the steamer dared to come no further. We were immediately at the point over which our shell and those sent by the fort came hissing and surging each on its deadly mission. We were now opposite the far-famed rebel fortification.

FORT PILLOW.

Behind the point of Flower Island we halted and examined the fort. The face of bluffs which contrary to my preconceived opinions rise nearly perpendicularly a hundred feet above the river, is covered with a dense overgrowth of oak, and discovered no batteries at our point of observation. Upon the crest of the bluffs are the earthworks, the ground apparently sloping backward to the lowlands in the rear. We could see the guns pointing over the Point in the direction of our mortars, and had a fine view of those recently mounted, to reply to them. There were three of these in the beginning manufactured at Ringgold, Georgia, of Tennessee iron, and lately placed in position. We learn that one of these recently burst, owing to imperfect construction or some flaw in the castings. The others are doing good service. We have witnessed some beautiful specimens of mortar practice. Of the five shells fired in the direction of the fort, while we were looking on, three burst directly within the embankment and evidently accomplished desirable execution, judging from the clouds of dirt thrown up after each explosion. It was now getting late and we hurried on, and after a brisk walk of an hour, rounded the point and came upon the mortars. Just as we were in sight, while in the edge of the timber, a rebel shell came singing and hissing over our heads, fell a hundred feet in advance, and exploded with a terrible report, crashing the trees and scattering fragments of shell in every direction. Presently a volume of smoke appeared on one of the rafts just in front, and then we heard the report and hum, and in the distance, directly over the fort, we discovered a spiral wreath of fleecy smoke, indicating the point of combustion and explosion. The concussion was terrible—we were fairly lifted off our feet, and some of us thrown headlong to the ground. Subsequently, Captain Maynadier fired a shell to show its effect while standing on the boat. By placing ourselves on tiptoe and holding with both hands the railing running around the top of the mortar, we withstood the concussion very comfortably.

We arrived at the Landing at dark, well satisfied with the result of our scout, which is here considered as establishing the entire vulnerability of the enemy, and forming the basis for important demonstrations, of which you will hear more in my next. B.

THE FAILURE.

McGAVIC'S LANDING, ARKANSAS, May 23, 1862.

The expeditionary force intended to co-operate with the flotilla [illegible] Fort Pillow, has failed [illegible] pected end, and to-day leave [illegible] sitions up the river. This is [illegible] concerned, from General to private [illegible] not loud, but deep, are heard [illegible] encampment. As the occasion [illegible] is passed, and as no harm can [illegible] the exposure of the plans [illegible] projectors, I propose briefly [illegible] precise object of the

EXPEDITION.

It was known from the [illegible] and others, that [illegible] obstacle [illegible] which prevented [illegible] of a Federal battery on [illegible] shore opposite Fulton [illegible] further demonstrated by [illegible] reconnoissance successfully [illegible] Cols. Fitch and Hogg, on [illegible] our plans remained undiscovered [illegible] my, it was intended to have [illegible] in position Thursday night [illegible] to open upon the batteries [illegible] Friday morning. Although [illegible] intention or expectation [illegible] reducing the fort, it was thought [illegible] be able to control the navigation [illegible] and prevent the arrival of [illegible] supplies from below. This [illegible] cooperative land force would [illegible] nessee shore, about twenty [illegible] the Landing, whence a dry road [illegible] to the fort, and make a demonstration [illegible] the enemy's rear. At a time [illegible] upon by Gen. Quimby and Commodore [illegible] a simultaneous attack was to [illegible] upon the fort, which, with [illegible] and supplies, it was expected [illegible] our hands like a ripe pear. [illegible] somehow run the blockade and [illegible] Hatchee to the pontoon bridge [illegible] thus rendering their capture [illegible] avenue of escape would be closed [illegible] ternative left them but unconditional [illegible] der. But the "best laid schemes [illegible] men aft gang agee;" and so it proved [illegible] instance.

SECOND RECONNOISSANCE.

Not content with the full and [illegible] connoissance of Wednesday, [illegible] hundred men headed by Gen. [illegible] Col. Fitch went over the ground [illegible] time, on Thursday, and, in [illegible] fort, constructed a road upon the [illegible] point nearly opposite the fortification [illegible] Fitch then went with Gen. Quimby [illegible] and a second time had a view of [illegible] and the gunboats. This [illegible] stration, attracted the enemy's [illegible] immediately he opened his [illegible] limbered his field pieces and [illegible] was a prospect of a general [illegible] dozen shell were thrown at [illegible] ploded in the woods a long [illegible] rear. A gunboat speedily [illegible] starting for the Arkansas shore [illegible] hasty retreat of the doughty [illegible] This demonstration of course [illegible] operations for this day.

A SKIRMISH.

At dark, a picket guard of a [illegible] detailed from the 47th and 34th [illegible] sent to guard the levee. No [illegible] were made by the enemy till [illegible] o'clock this morning, when a [illegible] two hundred were landed on [illegible] immediately there was sharp [illegible] along our entire line. One [illegible] co. E, 34th Indiana, named [illegible] formerly of Madison county [illegible] dead. He was patrolling his [illegible] up with our picket, who halted [illegible] manded the countersign. He [illegible]

THE RESULT.

The expedition promised [illegible] brilliant results; it has ended in [illegible] enemy have now undisputed [illegible] levee on the Arkansas shore, from [illegible] Point to the Lanier plantation [illegible] like a rocket—we came down [illegible] The rebels are improving [illegible] and it is said, are now [illegible] battery on the Point opposite [illegible] selves. The upshot of the [illegible] that the capture of the fort [illegible] postponed. I do not think [illegible] assisted by the army will ever [illegible] reduction. As I understand [illegible] affairs, the Commodore is [illegible] the risk of defeat, by inadequate [illegible] measures. The fleet in its [illegible] protects the navigation of [illegible] which, if we should be overcome [illegible] counter provoked by ourselves [illegible] the vast amount of Government [illegible] army transports as well as the [illegible] their banks, would be at the mercy [illegible] my's gunboats. Nevertheless [illegible] sist the feeling of mortification [illegible] flect that a half a hundred [illegible] of eight gunboats with an [illegible] than two thousand men are [illegible] the entire flotilla in these Western [illegible] two gunboats of which are able [illegible] entire Confederate fleet combined [illegible] ning we leave for the North.

The Rebel Defenses [illegible] Orleans.

MARINE MONSTERS [illegible]

THE GREAT FLOATING [illegible] MISSISSIPPI.

Interesting Letter from [illegible]

[Special Correspondence of the [illegible]] WASHINGTON, [illegible]

The following interesting letter [illegible] Porter to Senator Grimes of Iowa [illegible] valuable information concerning [illegible] rine monsters in process of [illegible] and below New Orleans when [illegible] captured by our forces. Writing [illegible] Island under date of May 6th [illegible] says:

Four rams and floating batteries [illegible] world never before saw, have [illegible] in the late attack. The Louisiana [illegible] cible steam battery, was set [illegible] down on the vessels while I was [illegible] drawing up a capitulation for the [illegible] the forts—a flag of truce flying [illegible] She exploded within three [illegible] us and sank in one minute [illegible] tery of rifled guns being laid [illegible] ments fairly covered Fort [illegible] killed a man of theirs in [illegible] was Southern honor for you! [illegible] was 4,000 tons, 270 feet long [illegible] heavy rifled guns, all made [illegible] She intended to take position [illegible] she would have driven off all our [illegible] a proof of her invulnerability [illegible] heaviest ships laid within ten [illegible] delivered her whole broadside [illegible] more impression on her than if [illegible] peas. The Louisiana's shot, as [illegible] went through and through the [illegible] tioned sloop-of-war as if she [illegible]

The iron ram Manassas [illegible] fore her commander ran her ashore [illegible] doned her. She has been a [illegible] tomer all through.

In New Orleans our naval officers [illegible] most splendid specimen of a [illegible] the world has ever seen, (as a [illegible] and had she been finished and [illegible] getting to sea, the whole American [illegible] have been destroyed. She was [illegible] feet long, sixty feet beam, had [illegible] three propellers, four inches [illegible] places more) of iron and would [illegible] knots an hour. She cost "Mr. [illegible] two millions of dollars. The [illegible] floating by me was a dry dock [illegible] floating battery, mounting [illegible] the entire engine, which was [illegible] hermetically sealed by a [illegible] against shot. She was sunk [illegible] to Southwest Pass and is now [illegible] bar and can easily be raised.

Beside these monsters the [illegible] enemy's defenses at the forts [illegible] or seven iron-clad gunboats [illegible] to shot, and certainly so against [illegible] ing bow on. We had nothing [illegible] side but twenty frail mortar [illegible] of war, nine or ten poor gunboats [illegible] tle over 140 guns), to contend [illegible] the most impregnable forts [illegible] other country, mounting [illegible] (many of them rifled), three [illegible] ries, mounting thirty-one guns [illegible] iron plated gunboats, and [illegible] got up for the occasion [illegible] their power never to be [illegible]

Allow me to send you a [illegible] tracing of Fort Jackson [illegible] survey party attached to [illegible] They acted in the same capacity [illegible] graphical party hold in [illegible] them our work would [illegible] They triangulated every [illegible] the mortar vessels, and [illegible] we know to a yard the [illegible] mouth of the mortars from [illegible] fort. They enemy never [illegible] one day, when one of the [illegible] sels was placed in sight [illegible] roughly handled, I moved [illegible] of woods, where, with the [illegible] with green bushes, and [illegible] vines, they were invisible to [illegible] Our firing was a matter of [illegible] you may judge how accurate [illegible] tell you that 1,313 bombs [illegible] centre and solid parts of [illegible] struck in the moat, [illegible] ing the whole fort to [illegible] and over the works [illegible] the levees, in the [illegible] the paths and near the [illegible] steamers attempted to come [illegible] scows and armed barges [illegible] garrison had desired to get [illegible] not have done so easily. [illegible] feet a scene of desolation [illegible] believe there was ever [illegible] practice. We could clear [illegible] ever the soldiers appeared [illegible] fact no guns there could be [illegible]

This sketch may interest [illegible] far West. It will remind [illegible] ence of the navy is felt [illegible] great country, and when [illegible] Western States are floating [illegible] fully to the seaboard on [illegible] Mississippi, let them remember [illegible] navy which opened the [illegible] that might have been shut [illegible] a century, and that they [illegible] now where they might [illegible] pay tribute.

With my best wishes, I [illegible] Yours [illegible] DAVID [illegible] Com[illegible]

Hon. J. W. Grimes, U. S. [illegible]

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1862.

The Capital in Danger.

Whatever may be done to explain away dispatches and change the coloring of incidents, there can be no doubt that on Sunday last a new and fresh sense of anxiety pervaded the hearts of loyal men throughout the North at the disaster to Gen. Banks, opening as it did to the reflux of the rebels under Jackson, the splendid valley of the Shenandoah. By this the connection of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was endangered, and a pathway apparently opened for the rebels into Maryland and so to flank the capital, restoring the scenes of April, 1861. On Sunday night, dispatches from the War Department went throughout the Union, making a new call upon State officers for fresh and instant levies of troops. This found most of the States, especially those of the East, with a well organized militia force in readiness, as regarded equipment and arms, to move. Our dispatches in our last issue showed the prompt and noble response of Governors of other States, and the people whose patriotism has grown with the sacrifices of this war.

In our own State we have a militia law, but it is not yet in force, is still on the ways. No public appeal was made by our State officers, but dispatches to the same effect were sent on Sunday night to the Mayors and leading men in various sections of Illinois. The dispatch of the Secretary of War was received in the Adjutant General's office at Springfield at 11 p. m. of Sunday, and by midnight the word was passed to all parts of the State from Chicago to Galena on the west. Even as the light of the bale fire flashed intelligence throughout the land in the old feudal days, so the glow of patriotism spread kindling as it went. The whole Prairie State was thus at a pretty high pitch of enthusiasm at an hour of the night not ordinarily accorded to such scenes. We do not care to rehearse the rumors that seemed to grow in the very air, for the dispatch from Springfield gave no intelligence, but seemed of the gravest purport. We are not to detail the real purpose of this gathering of the clans, other than to say that it was intended to meet the pressing exigency for troops, in a State which as above referred to, has no home militia organization. But it is worth while to record the evidences of patriotic zeal elicited.

As a primary object it was felt to be desirable to relieve the troops now guarding the prisoners of war, at Camp Douglas, in this city, and Camp Butler near Springfield, supplying their places with home companies in existence or improvised, and thus release four regiments to go forward to the field. Our local column has sufficiently indicated what has been done in Chicago in this direction. To well represent what spirit possesses our people throughout the State, the flourishing little city of Bloomington will serve as a sample. Its location on the line of the C., St. L. & A. R. R., leading to Camp Butler, was such as to make it convenient to speedily draw men therefrom. The dispatch reached Bloomington at half past 11 o'clock on Sunday night. In less than an hour a brimming public meeting was in progress. Men and women fell at work with a zeal and a will that could not fail of results. A whole company of Zouaves were got up and trimmed in red flannel, and in all *two hundred and ten* men were ready by nine o'clock a. m., when the special train took them to Camp Butler. Well done Bloomington, and well done Illinois. We mind us of the words of President Lincoln, "The people will save the nation if the Government will do its duty only indifferently well." Of such instances as the above is the proof made up, that will adorn the page of the history of our era, that the people knew of no sacrifice too great for them to make to their love of country. We cannot believe any share of this comes out of a desire to save slavery. The people wish to save the Union.

PUBLIC MEETING OF CITIZENS.

The Guards for Camp Douglas.

A largely attended meeting of prominent citizens was held at the Common Council Chamber last evening to discuss and devise measures having for their object the proper guarding of the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas in the event of the departure of the two regiments now stationed there.

Upon motion of R. M. Hough Esq., Mayor Sherman was appointed Chairman and A. C. Coventry, Esq., Secretary.

THE MAYOR stated the object of the meeting and the results of the sudden visit to Springfield briefly as follows: Adjutant General Fuller received a dispatch from Secretary Stanton stating that an exigency had arisen and desiring the withdrawal of the regiments stationed at Camp Douglas into active service. Upon this at once arose the question as to the proper guarding of the prisoners. To settle this, the Mayor and other citizens left for Springfield to consult with the Adjutant General. The conclusion arrived at and expressed by the Mayor in brief was that, if the exigency was a pressing one, Chicago would provide for the guarding of the prisoners, pay or no pay. In any other event, the Government ought to meet the expenses.

JUDGE SKINNER took essentially the same view of the case. Adjutant General Fuller was busily at work perfecting a military organization in the cities and towns adjacent to Chicago; that this would be the nucleus of a permanent force, and it was proposed that the city supply the deficiency in extra police. But at the same time he would advise that any action be deferred until the arrival of Adjutant General Fuller, this morning. The latter was authorized to raise this force by the absolute authority of the United States Government, and the United States would have to be responsible for the payment.

THE MAYOR announced that Lieut. Christopher had intimated to him that he would swear in any men or companies as three months' men.

JUDGE GOODRICH took the legal view of the case. The Government was not required to pay an extra police force, unless a special law was passed by Congress covering it. There was no provision for bringing any one into the army except as soldiers, and if you incur any expense above the regular wages of a soldier, the city would have to meet it.

MR. COVENTRY thought the city in war matters should act under the authority of Government, and in this case should follow the action of the Adjutant General, and look to him as the head man of the State. It was not proposed to muster men in as infantry or police, but they could be employed as Capt. Potter had often employed carpenters and mechanics.

MR. HOUGH objected that laborers would not be subjected to military regulations, and would therefore be a useless guard.

GEO. GAGE, Esq., thought the exigency was not immediate, and it was wrong to run Chicago into debt or impose the duty upon military companies of standing guard there. The Government would not let these regiments go until some measures were perfected for guarding the prisoners. These measures would be consummated by Gen. Fuller.

CAPT. TURNER said that Capt. Potter telegraphed to the Government on Monday to ascertain how the special police would be paid. When an answer was received then proper action could be taken.

MR. HOUGH said that the object of the meeting was to devise measures for guarding the prisoners until Adjutant General Fuller should perfect his military organization. Until that time, he had no doubt the citizens would volunteer to guard them. He did not measure his duty by dollars and cents nor did he believe citizens would. It was the duty of citizens to provide a guard and not ask whether they would get $1 or $5 for it. The city should step forward and say, we will take the case of these scoundrels into our own hands. He had an Enfield rifle and he was a pretty good shot, and he would warrant he would hit one of the rebels, he had got to die.

JUDGE MANIERRE suggested that it would be best to defer action until the arrival of Gen. Fuller, which would be in the morning. Judge Skinner took the same view of the case, and acting upon these suggestions the meeting adjourned.

It may be proper to state, in this connection, that a large number of extra police have been sworn in, and that there are abundant muskets here for arming them in any exigency. Gen. Fuller will arrive this morning and undoubtedly prompt measures will be taken to secure the consummation desired. In any event, there is not the slightest ground for apprehension that the guarding will be any less secure or regulations less stringent than heretofore.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—J. W. Gray, for twenty years the editor and proprietor of the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, died of congestion of the brain on Monday. The deceased made the *Plaindealer* for twenty years—a paper of considerable influence and circulation among Democrats. For many years he was the right hand man of Douglas in Ohio.

COUGHS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, and the various throat affections to which public speakers and singers are liable, relieved by "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Having a direct influence to the affected parts, they allay pulmonary irritation.

my27-2t-t&r

The Special Train [illegible]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May [illegible] under Capt. Potter, U. S. [illegible] rived here at noon. [illegible] Christopher, U. S. A., [illegible] several citizens of Chicago [illegible] from Bloomington, and a [illegible] were on board.

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1862.

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Whatever may be done to explain away dispatches and change the coloring of incidents, there can be no doubt that on Sunday last a new and fresh sense of anxiety pervaded the hearts of loyal men throughout the North at the disaster to Gen. Banks, opening as it did to the reflux of the rebels under Jackson, the splendid valley of the Shenandoah. By this the connection of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was endangered, and a pathway apparently opened for the rebels into Maryland and so to flank the capital, restoring the scenes of April, 1861. On Sunday night, dispatches from the War Department went throughout the Union, making a new call upon State officers for fresh and instant levies of troops. This found most of the States, especially those of the East, with a well organized militia force in readiness, as regarded equipment and arms, to move. Our dispatches in our last issue showed the prompt and noble response of Governors of other States, and the people whose patriotism has grown with the sacrifices of this war.

In our own State we have a militia law, but it is not yet in force, is still on the ways. No public appeal was made by our State officers, but dispatches to the same effect were sent on Sunday night to the Mayors and leading men in various sections of Illinois. The dispatch of the Secretary of War was received in the Adjutant General's office at Springfield at 11 p. m. of Sunday, and by midnight the word was passed to all parts of the State from Chicago to Galena on the west. Even as the light of the bale fire flashed intelligence throughout the land in the old feudal days, so the glow of patriotism spread kindling as it went. The whole Prairie State was thus at a pretty high pitch of enthusiasm at an hour of the night not ordinarily accorded to such scenes. We do not care to rehearse the rumors that seemed to grow in the very air, for the dispatch from Springfield gave no intelligence, but seemed of the gravest purport. We are not to detail the real purpose of this gathering of the clans, other than to say that it was intended to meet the pressing exigency for troops, in a State which as above referred to, has no home militia organization. But it is worth while to record the evidences of patriotic zeal elicited.

As a primary object it was felt to be desirable to relieve the troops now guarding the prisoners of war, at Camp Douglas, in this city, and Camp Butler near Springfield, supplying their places with home companies in existence or improvised, and thus release four regiments to go forward to the field. Our local column has sufficiently indicated what has been done in Chicago in this direction. To well represent what spirit possesses our people throughout the State, the flourishing little city of Bloomington will serve as a sample. Its location on the line of the C., St. L. & A. R. R., leading to Camp Butler, was such as to make it convenient to speedily draw men therefrom. The dispatch reached Bloomington at half past 11 o'clock on Sunday night. In less than an hour a brimming public meeting was in progress. Men and women fell at work with a zeal and a will that could not fail of results. A whole company of Zouaves were got up and trimmed in red flannel, and in all *two hundred and ten* men were ready by nine o'clock a. m., when the special train took them to Camp Butler. Well done Bloomington, and well done Illinois. We mind us of the words of President Lincoln, "The people will save the nation if the Government will do its duty only indifferently well." Of such instances as the above is the proof made up, that will adorn the page of the history of our era, that the people knew of no sacrifice too great for them to make to their love of country. We cannot believe any share of this comes out of a desire to save slavery. The people wish to save the Union.

PUBLIC MEETING OF CITIZENS.

The Guards for Camp Douglas.

A largely attended meeting of prominent citizens was held at the Common Council Chamber last evening to discuss and devise measures having for their object the proper guarding of the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas in the event of the departure of the two regiments now stationed there.

Upon motion of R. M. Hough Esq., Mayor Sherman was appointed Chairman and A. C. Coventry, Esq., Secretary.

THE MAYOR stated the object of the meeting and the results of the sudden visit to Springfield briefly as follows: Adjutant General Fuller received a dispatch from Secretary Stanton stating that an exigency had arisen and desiring the withdrawal of the regiments stationed at Camp Douglas into active service. Upon this at once arose the question as to the proper guarding of the prisoners. To settle this, the Mayor and other citizens left for Springfield to consult with the Adjutant General. The conclusion arrived at and expressed by the Mayor in brief was that, if the exigency was a pressing one, Chicago would provide for the guarding of the prisoners, pay or no pay. In any other event, the Government ought to meet the expenses.

JUDGE SKINNER took essentially the same view of the case. Adjutant General Fuller was busily at work perfecting a military organization in the cities and towns adjacent to Chicago; that this would be the nucleus of a permanent force and it was proposed that the city supply the deficiency in extra police. But at the same time he would advise that any action be deferred until the arrival of Adjutant Gen. Fuller, this morning. The latter was authorized to raise this force by the absolute authority of the United States Government, and the United States would have to be responsible for the payment.

THE MAYOR announced that Lieut. Christopher had intimated to him that he would swear in any men or companies as three months' men.

JUDGE GOODRICH took the legal view of the case. The Government was not required to pay an extra police force, unless a special law was passed by Congress covering it. There was no provision for bringing any one into the army except as soldiers, and if you incur any expense above the regular wages of the soldier, the city would have to meet it.

MR. COVENTRY thought the city in war matters should act under the authority of Government, and in this case should follow the action of the Adjutant General, and look to him as the head man of the State. It was not proper to muster men in as infantry or police, but they could be employed as Capt. Potter had often employed carpenters and mechanics.

MR. HOUGH objected that laborers would not be subjected to military regulations, and would therefore be a useless guard.

GEO. GAGE, Esq., thought the exigency was not immediate, and it was wrong to run Chicago into debt or impose the duty upon military companies of standing guard there. The Government would not let these regiments go until some measures were perfected for guarding the prisoners. These measures would be consummated by Gen. Fuller.

CAPT. TURNER said that Capt. Potter telegraphed to the Government on Monday to ascertain how the special police would be paid. When an answer was received then proper action could be taken.

MR. HOUGH said that the object of the meeting was to devise measures for guarding these prisoners until Adjutant General Fuller should perfect his military organization. Until that time, he had no doubt the citizens would volunteer to guard them. He did not measure his duty by dollars and cents nor did he believe citizens would. It was the duty of citizens to provide a guard and not ask whether they would get $1 or $5 for it. The city should step forward and say, we will take the case of these scoundrels into our own hands. He had an Enfield rifle and he was a pretty good shot, and he would warrant if he bit one of the rebels, he had got to die.

JUDGE MANIERRE suggested that it would be best to defer action until the arrival of Gen. Fuller, which would be in the morning. Judge Skinner took the same view of the case, and acting upon these suggestions, the meeting adjourned.

It may be proper to state, in this connection, that a large number of extra police have been sworn in, and that there are abundant muskets here for arming them in any emergency. Gen. Fuller will arrive this morning, and undoubtedly prompt measures will be taken to secure the consummation desired. In any event, there is not the slightest ground for apprehension that the guarding will be any less secure or regulations less stringent than heretofore.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—J. W. Gray, for twenty years the editor and proprietor of the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, died of congestion of the brain on Monday. The deceased edited the *Plaindealer* for twenty years—a paper of considerable influence and circulation among Democrats. For many years he was the right hand man of Douglas in Ohio.

COUGHS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, and the various throat affections to which public speakers and singers are liable, relieved by "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Having a direct influence to the affected parts, they allay pulmonary irritation.
my27-3t-7&t

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

THE OUTBREAK OF REBELLION.

The insurrection which is yet existing in the United States, and aimed at the overthrow of the Federal Constitution and Union, was clandestinely prepared during the winter of 1860 and 1861, and assumed an open organization in the form of a treasonable, provisional government at Montgomery, Ala., on the 18th day of February, 1861.

On the 12th day of April, 1861, the insurgents committed the flagrant act of civil war, by the bombardment and capture of Fort Sumter, which cut off the hope of immediate conciliation.

THE SIEGE OF THE CAPITAL.

Immediately afterward, the roads and avenues to this city were obstructed, and the capital was put into a condition of a siege. The mails in every direction were stopped, and the lines of telegraph cut off by the insurgents, and the military and naval forces which had been called out by the Government for the defense of Washington, were prevented from reaching the city by organized and combined treasonable resistance in the State of Maryland.

ORGANIZATION FOR THE PUBLIC DEFENSE.

There was no adequate and effective organization for the public defense. Congress had indefinitely adjourned. There was no time to convene them. It became necessary for me to choose whether, using only the existing means, agencies and processes which Congress had provided, I should let the government fall into ruin, or whether, availing myself of the broad powers conferred by the constitution in cases of insurrection, I would make an effort to save it with all its blessings, for the present age and posterity.

MEASURES FOR PUBLIC SAFETY.

I thereupon summoned my constitutional advisers, the heads of all the Departments, to meet on Sunday the 20th day of April, 1861, at the office of the Navy Department, and then and there with their unanimous concurrence, I directed that an armed revenue cutter should proceed to sea to afford protection to the commercial marine, and especially to the California treasure ships then on their way to this coast.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NAVY.

I also directed the commandant of the Navy Yard at Boston to purchase or charter and arm as quickly as possible five steamships, for purposes of public defense. I directed the commandant of the Navy Yard at Philadelphia to purchase or charter an equal number, for the same purpose. I directed the commandant at New York to purchase or charter and arm an equal number. I directed Commander Gillies to purchase or charter and arm and put to sea two other vessels. Similar directions were given to Commander Dupont, with a view to the opening of passages by water to and from the capital.

FORWARDING THE WORK OF DEFENSE.

I directed the several officers to take the advice and efficient services of his Excellency, Edwin D. Morgan, the Governor of New York, and in his absence Geo. D. Morgan, Wm. Evarts, R. M. Blatchford and Moses H. Grinnell, who were by my direction especially empowered by the Secretary of the Navy to act for his department in that crisis in matters pertaining to the forwarding of troops and supplies for the public defense.

PAR NOBILE FRATRUM.

On the same occasion I directed that Gov. Morgan and Alexander Cummings, of the city of New York, should be authorized by the Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, to make all the necessary arrangements for the transportation of troops and munitions of war in aid and assistance of the officers of the army of the United States, until communication by mail and telegraph should be completely re-established between the cities of Washington and New York. No security was required to be given by them, and either of them was authorized to act in case of inability to consult with the other.

PLEDGING THE PUBLIC CREDIT.

On the same occasion I authorized and directed the Secretary of Treasury to advance without security, two millions of dollars of public money to John A. Dix, Geo. Opdyke, and Richard M. Blatchford of New York, to be used by them in meeting such requisitions as should be directly consequent upon the military and naval measures for the defense and support of the Government, requiring them only to act without compensation, and to report their transactions when duly called upon.

THE GOVERNMENT AUGEAN STABLES.

The several departments of the Government at that time contained so large a number of disloyal persons that it would have been impossible to provide safely through official agents only, for the performance of the duties thus confided to citizens favorably known for their ability, loyalty and patriotism. The several orders issued upon these occurrences were transferred by private messengers who pursued a circuitous way to the seaboard cities, inland across the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio and the Northern lakes.

THE COUNTRY SAVED.

I believe that by these and other similar measures, taken without the authority of law, the Government was saved from overthrow. I am not aware that a dollar of the public funds thus confided without authority of law to unofficial persons was either lost or wasted, although apprehensions of such misdirections occurred to me as objections to these extraordinary proceedings, and were necessarily overruled. I recall these transactions now because my attention has been called to a resolution by the House of Representatives on the 30th of last month which is in these words:

Resolved, That Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, by investing Alexander Cummings with large sums of public money and authority to purchase military supplies without restriction, without requiring of him any guarantee for the faithful performance of his duties, when the services of competent public officers were available, and by involving the Government in a vast number of contracts with persons not legitimately engaged in the business pertaining to the subject matter of such contracts, especially in the purchase of arms for future delivery, has adopted a policy highly injurious to the public service, and deserves the censure of the House.

Congress will see that I should be wanting equally in candor and justice if I should leave the censure expressed in this resolution to rest exclusively or chiefly on Mr. Cameron.

The same sentiment is unanimously entertained on the heads of the departments who participated in the proceedings which the House of Representatives has censured. It is due to Mr. Cameron to say, that although he fully approved the proceedings, they were not moved or suggested by himself, and that not only the President, but that all the other heads of departments were at least equally responsible with him for whatever error, wrong or fault was committed in the premises.

[Signed.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
Washington, May 26, 1862.

How Banks was Weakened.

Gen. Banks, it seems, was, after having been stripped of the greater part of his men for the purpose of making McDowell's force whole after it had been so heavily drawn upon by McClellan's "bloodless policy," was to remain at Strasburg all summer behind fortifications. At least so says the following from the usually reliable correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*:

NEWMARKET, VA., May 19, 1862.

It would seem that Gen. Banks has accomplished everything the War Department wanted him to do in driving the rebels out of the Shenandoah Valley, and is now to retire to Strasburg, throw up fortifications and spend the summer there. Such a rumor has been in circulation for some time, but deemed too incredible to be believed. Now, however, it comes in such a shape that it can no longer be doubted. Gen. Shields is to cross the mountains and join McDowell, while Gen. Banks holds the valley and protects the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Such is the plan of operations, and you need not fear that this information will be contraband. It is generally known and discussed through the army and is the occasion of great disgust to the soldiers of General Banks' command. The wagon trains are constantly moving, carrying back all Government stores, and when this is done the army will also move back. In fact, a part of it has done so already, and it is expected that the rest will follow to-morrow.

All this, it is said, is done by express orders from the War Department, as a part of the grand plan of the campaign. It will be the occasion of great rejoicing on the part of the secessionists, who fully believe that Jackson and his reinforcements are the cause of it, and will renew their belief in Northern cowardice, which the battle of Winchester had almost driven out of them. We must trust to some other opportunity to entirely dispel that delusion.

COMPILATION OF PENSION, PAY AND BOUNTY LAWS.—The TRIBUNE COMPANY has just published a neat pamphlet of 100 pages containing a very complete and lucid compilation of the pension, pay and bounty laws of the United States, embracing full instructions, forms, and decisions relative to presenting claims on the Government, with numerous explanatory notes. The forms presented are those which have been approved by the proper department. Many new rules and regulations upon the subject of pay, pensions, &c., are included in this work. It is a work which ought at this time to command a large attention, in order that the many claims against the Government which will have to be presented, may be done intelligently, and according to the established forms of the Department. The work is ready. Address your orders to the TRIBUNE COMPANY, and they will meet with a prompt response.

John Wentworth on the Stump for the Secession Constitution.

[Translated from the Staats Zeitung.]

In yesterday's paper, modestly concealed among the advertisements we find the following announcement:

"LIBERTY AND ECONOMY."

HON. JOHN WENTWORTH WILL, ON Tuesday next, 28th inst., at the Court House at Geneva, Kane Co., Ill., address the citizens on the merits of the new constitution."

We find the position of Wentworth, on this question by no means an enviable one. Almost the entire press of Chicago is against the Egyptian swindle. All the Republican papers condemn the new constitution most decidedly; the Chicago *Post*, the organ of the Douglas Democracy is at least neutral, and only the pro-slavery Chicago *Times*, the organ of the Vallandigham Democracy, the paper, which only a few days ago called on the conservative members of Congress to resolve upon the revolutionary step of withdrawing from that body, is in favor of the new Constitution!

And John Wentworth, the "Abolitionist," the admirer of John Brown and of his heroic deeds, publishes articles in favor of the new constitution in the Chicago *Times*, over the signature of "Jackson," and goes on the stump to advocate it."

A man may be safely judged by the company he keeps. Every secessionist in the State is in favor of the Peter Funk constitution, and if the suspicion is wide spread that the long individual has returned to the slaveocracy like a sow to the wallow, he has no one to blame but himself.

The Confiscation Bill as Reported by Mr. Eliot.

Passed by the House May 26th.

A bill to confiscate the property of rebels for the payment of the expenses of the present rebellion, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all the property, moneys, stocks, credits and effects of the person or persons hereafter named and specified in this section, are hereby declared forfeited to the United States, and are hereby declared lawful subjects of prize and capture wherever found, for the indemnity of the United States against the expenses of suppressing the present rebellion; that is to say,

First—Of persons hereafter acting as officers of the army or navy of the rebels now or hereafter in arms against the Government of the United States.

Second—Of persons hereafter acting as President, Vice President, Member of Congress, or Judge of the so-called Confederate States.

Third—Of Governors of States, members of State Conventions and Legislatures, and Judges of Courts of States now in rebellion.

Fourth—Of persons who having held an office of honor, trust or profit in the United States, shall hereafter hold an office in the so-called Confederate States.

Fifth—Of persons hereafter holding any office or employment under the government of the so-called Confederate States, or under any of the several States of said Confederacy, or the laws thereof, whether such office or employment be national, State or municipal in its name or character.

Sixth—Of persons who, owning property in any loyal State or Territory of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, shall hereafter assist and give aid and comfort to such rebellion; and the said property and moneys, stocks, credits, and effects of the persons aforesaid, are hereby declared lawful subjects of capture wherever found; and the President of the United States shall cause the same to be seized, to the end that they may be confiscated and condemned, as hereinafter provided, to the use of the United States; and all sales, transfers, or conveyances by any such person aforesaid, of any such property, shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any such suit brought by such person to recover the possession or for the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any other person or persons, within any State or Territory of the United States, not being named or specified as aforesaid, after the passage of this act, being engaged in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States, or aiding or abetting such rebellion, shall not, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation duly given and made by the President of the United States, cease to aid, countenance and abet such rebellion, and return to their allegiance, all the moneys, property, stocks and credits of such person or persons are hereby declared thereafter to be forfeited to the Government of the United States, and the same are hereby declared lawful subjects of prize and capture wherever found; and the President of the United States shall cause the same to be seized, to the end that the same may be confiscated and condemned as hereinafter provided to the use of the United States; and all sales, transfers or conveyances, by any such person of any such property, or of any claim to the service or labor of another after the expiration of the said sixty days from and after such warning and proclamation shall be duly given as aforesaid, shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person to recover possession or for the use of such property or any of it, or to enforce such service or labor, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That to secure possession of any of such property, situate and being in loyal States or districts in which the ordinary course of judicial proceedings is not obstructed by the rebellion, proceedings *in rem.* shall be instituted in the name of the United States, within which the estate or property above described, or any part thereof, may be found, which proceedings shall conform as nearly as may be to proceedings in prize cases, or to cases of forfeiture arising under the revenue laws; and in all cases the said property so seized and condemned, whether real or personal, shall be sold, pursuant to such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and the proceeds deposited in the Treasury of the United States for their use and benefit.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the property seized as aforesaid, situate and being in States or districts in which the ordinary course of judicial proceedings is obstructed by the rebellion, shall be used, occupied, rented or held until the ordinary course of judicial proceedings shall be restored in the State or district in which the said property is situate, when the proceedings *in rem.* shall be instituted and prosecuted to judgment and sale in the mode aforesaid, and the proceeds applied as aforesaid. *Provided*, That perishable articles seized under that bill shall be used or sold, pursuant to such rules as may be prescribed as aforesaid, and the proceeds applied as above provided.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the several District Courts of the United States shall have power to issue all process, whether mesne or final, including process as in cases of foreign attachment, and to do every other matter and thing necessary or proper to carry this act into full effect. And the Attorney General, or any District Attorney of the United States, or any of them in which the said property or effects may at the time be, or into which the same may be taken, shall institute the proceedings aforesaid.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases arising under this act where the proceeds of property sold shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, a distinct account shall be kept thereof, and the same shall not be used by the United States until it shall be ascertained whether the person or persons who owned the said property were lawfully indebted to any loyal person or persons who would be liable to lose by reason of such seizure, condemnation and sale; and any such loyal person or persons shall exhibit their claims against the former owner of such property within the space of ninety days after such moneys shall have been deposited in the Treasury of the United States, and not thereafterwards except as hereinafter stated; and such claim shall be exhibited to the Secretary of the Treasury; and such proceedings, proofs and hearings shall be had pursuant to rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, as shall correctly ascertain the true amount of said indebtedness; and thereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall have the right to pay such indebtedness from the moneys aforesaid: *Provided*, That if such indebtedness shall exceed the amount so deposited in the Treasury, the several claims exhibited and ascertained shall be ratably paid: *And provided, further*, That in no event shall any larger sums be paid from the Treasury than shall have been deposited there on account of the said property; *And provided, also*, That no claim shall be received or examined which shall not have been exhibited within said ninety days, unless the claimant shall show and prove good and sufficient cause, without fault on his part, for neglect in delay, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and according to such rules as shall be prescribed by him for all like cases, and the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury shall be final in the premises.

FROM BEAUREGARD'S ARMY.

HIS ORDER TO HIS COMMANDERS.

Rebel Piety and Valor Displayed.

The Missouri *Army Argus* is published at Camp Churchill Clark, near Corinth, edited by no less a personage than the pious and erudite J. W. Tucker, familiarly known as Deacon Tucker, who would be noted as the proprietor of the *Missouri State Journal* of St. Louis, the first paper to be suppressed by Gen. Lyon, were it not that he won still later a brighter fame as the author of Gen. Price's famous call for "50,000 men." Deacon Tucker in his paper of the 14th, sees in the profanity of the rebel army a reason for the divine judgments that have followed their arms. He asserts that they ought to seek to propitiate the Deity. He says:

The Confederates are God's chosen people. * * * God has often fought battles for his people. In the commencement of the revolution, God evidently was with us. A causeless panic at Manassas made our enemies, whose force was double, and whose equipments were far superior to ours, turn their backs and flee in wild disorder. This great victory made us vain. We boasted we were the greatest fighting people in the world, and that it was no trouble to whip the Yankees. Doubtless, the Almighty just stepped aside to let us see how great we were without Him. Since then, how many battles have we won? All of us know. Hilton Head, Port Royal, Henry, Donelson, Island No. 10, Nashville, and New Orleans have fallen. Our people are beginning to see that vain is the strength of man. They are taking to sackcloth and ashes. God is being entreated to turn away his wrath and look kindly on us again. Our loved mothers, wives, daughters and sisters, our aged men and young men, morning, noon and night, in closets and assemblies, offer up earnest prayers for deliverance from our foes. And earnest are these supplications; for if our enemies succeed, we lose life, liberty, and property—we are enslaved, we and our children, for all time to come. Now, under such circumstances, ought men in the army to take God's name in vain?

This is followed by an article headed, "Who wins the battle?" which asserts that unless God be with them they cannot succeed.

The following communication, from the Commander of the forces is published for the information and guidance of the rebel army,

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, CORINTH, Miss., May 10, 1862.

Immediately after any engagement with the enemy, you will require each regimental commander to forward to these headquarters, for publication in orders, the names of those officers and privates of his regiment who shall have most distinguished themselves; as well as those who have misbehaved or abandoned their colors on the field of battle. Regiments whose gallantry and bravery shall have been most conspicuous, will be allowed to inscribe on their banners the name of the battle-field in which they were engaged, but regiments misbehaving in action will be deprived of their colors until they may have shown themselves worthy of defending them.

From the difficulty of communicating orders in the country in which we are operating, it is necessary that each division, brigade and regimental commander should clearly understand that, when without orders, or at a loss to know what to do in action, they must rapidly advance in the direction of the heaviest firing; for the art of war consists in concentration of masses. Moreover, our motto should be, "Forward, and always forward!" until victory may perch decisively upon our banners. The more rapid the attack the weaker, habitually, the resistance.

Respectfully, General, your ob't serv't,
G. T. BEAUREGARD, Gen'l Com'g.
To Maj. Gen. Braxton Bragg, com'g army of the Mississippi.
By command of Gen. Bragg.
(Signed) GEO. G. GARDNER, A. A. G.

The Defense of the Lakes.

The following petition to Congress for enlarging the locks of the New York canals, for passing mail-clad vessels, headed by ex-President Fillmore and signed by leading citizens of Buffalo of all parties, was presented on Saturday, the 24th, by Mr. Spaulding in the House of Representatives, and duly referred to the Military Committee. It condenses very clearly and forcibly the merits of the proposition which will probably be discussed and decided by the House in connection with the kindred bill already reported by that Committee for enlarging the Illinois and Michigan Canal to admit the passage of similar vessels into the Lakes from the Mississippi:

The undersigned citizens of Buffalo earnestly solicit Congress, in addition to provision made and contemplated for the defense of the northern frontier, to adopt, without delay, the measures necessary to secure the enlargement of the locks of the Erie and Oswego canals, to a size sufficient to pass vessels adequate to the defense of the northern and northwestern lakes, pursuant to the provisions of an act of the legislature of New York, passed April 24, 1862. This work accomplished, vessels more powerful than the Monitor could pass from New York to Lakes Erie and Ontario, or from the lakes to New York, or from either lake to the other, during the season of navigation.

The immense national interests involved in military possession of these waters can be secured in no other mode at so small a cost of time and money. We deem it not extravagant to assert, that, if the proposed work were accomplished, no attempt would be made to wrest the control of the great lakes from our national government. The equality of access to them, which was designed to be secured by our treaty with Great Britain has been wholly destroyed by the construction of the Canada canals; and we are not permitted to build and maintain war vessels upon the lakes. The superiority of our commercial interests over those of our neighbors but increase the danger of sudden attack and is no defense whatever. We have no impediment to offer, if, during the season of navigation, a fleet of British gunboats from the Atlantic shall propose to take possession of the entire chain of lakes and connecting rivers. A long line of flourishing cities and villages can thus be laid under contribution or be destroyed, while a commerce exceeding in value the foreign trade of the nation is either suspended or falls a prey to our ambitious rival. Is it the part of wisdom to incur such risks? No other nation ever manifested such indifference to its vital interests, or overweening confidence in the preservation of pacific relations with the only power with which it is liable to serious differences. Recent events have shown how readily, and without notice, war clouds may obscure the horizon. Should we not profit by the lesson and be prepared for dangers that are always impending, while so considerable a portion of the continent owns European sway?

The national Government has expended large sums for the defense of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. The interests of the North and West are equally entitled to such protection, and it is respectfully submitted, that by the adoption of the project in question our inland frontier is amply defended, and a commerce of inestimable value to our Atlantic States and cities secured from hostile interruption.

(Signed) MILLARD FILLMORE,
HENRY W. ROGERS,
GEORGE R. BABCOCK,
GUY H. GOODRICH,
And many others.

May 16, 1862.

Appropriations for 1862-3.

The following is the amount of appropriations contained in the bill passed at this session of Congress and approved by the President:

Army for 1862	$181,192,488.77
Legislative and Executive for '62-3	4,934,480.34
Iron-clad gunboats	10,000,000.00
Military Academy	156,211.00
Defences of Washington	150,000.00
Fortifications for 1862-3	6,935,000.00
Gunboats on Western rivers	1,000,000.00
Revolutionary and other pensions for 1862-3	1,450,000.00
Consular and diplomatic for 1862-3	1,228,385.30
Sundry civil expenses for 1862-3	2,248,030.25
Naval service for 1862	20,608,000.00
Postal service for 1862-3	11,217,155.00
Special investigating committees	10,000.00
Purchase of cotton seed	4,000.00

The following is the amount of appropriation contained in bills that have passed the House not finally disposed of:

Army for 1862-3	$521,180,446.55
Navy for 1862-3	42,843,113.07
Indian for 1862-3	1,818,834.08

FROM GENERAL McCLELLAN'S COLUMN.

THE REBEL ARMY MOVING OUT OF RICHMOND.

The Virginia Legislature to Remove the Women and Children.

WASHINGTON, May 27th.—Gen. McClellan telegraphs that his troops have cut the Virginia Central railroad at three points between Hanover Court House and the Chickahominy.

NEW YORK, May 27th.—In the skirmish on the Chickahominy on Saturday, 24th inst., the gallantry of the 4th Michigan made there exploit among the most memorable of the war, they having fought and routed an entire rebel brigade. A brief account of the affair is as follows:

A reconnoissance composed of the 4th Michigan regiment, Col. Woodbury, and a squad of the 2d cavalry, Capt. Gordon, was made. Five companies of the 4th Michigan, under Bowen of the topographical engineers, and Lieut. Custer of the 5th cavalry, acting with the topographical corps, crossed the Chickahominy a short distance above New Bridge, with thirty men of the 4th Michigan. This small command succeeded in getting between four companies of the 5th Louisiana regiment, who were out on picket duty at the bridge, and a brigade of the enemy who were supporting them. In the mean time the remainder of the regiment and the squadron of cavalry approached the bridge from this side, thus attracting the attention of the four Louisiana companies. The first knowledge the rebels had of the near presence of an enemy was the firing from thirty muskets at pistol-shot range, making havoc in the ranks and causing a serious panic, while the main body advanced in front and opened a deadly fire. The result was that thirty-one of the enemy were taken prisoners, fifteen wounded, and between sixty and seventy were left dead on the field. Among the prisoners was a lieutenant. The casualties on our side were one killed, one mortally and six slightly wounded. Lieut. Bowen had his horse shot under him during the skirmish.

The 4th Michigan sustained the following loss:

Killed—Private Abel M. D. Piper, co. B, shot through the heart.

Wounded—Private Franklin Drake, co. B, mortally; private Wm. H. Chase, co. C, mortally, compound fracture of thigh; private M. Young, co. B, flesh wound in the arm; corporal John Campbell, co. B, flesh wound in thigh; private Martin Rockway, co. B, compound fracture of fore arm; private Charles Breaer, co. A, flesh wound in thigh; private Charles Bunow, co. I, wounded in mouth.

The New York *Tribune's* special from Bottom's Bridge, May 23d, says intelligent slaves in Gen. Keys' camp this morning stated that yesterday noon, when they left Richmond, the rebel army was moving out of the city and northward to the fair grounds. Those who know the position, say that is about two or three miles out on a high, commanding plateau. We understand that this position is being fortified, and that the enemy intends to give us battle there.

Petersburg papers report that on the 19th, eighteen of the Monitor's crew went ashore at City Point, were surprised by the rebels, nine made prisoners, and the balance reached their boat and pulled for the vessel. They were shot at, and eight killed. The Virginia legislature has appropriated $300,000 to remove the women and children, and decrepid persons from Richmond to a place of safety. The rebel army was encamped within a few miles of Richmond.

Arrival of New Orleans Prisoners at Fort Warren.

The U. S. steamer Rhode Island, Commander Trenchard, arrived at Boston on Friday having on board the rebel naval officers who were captured by our ships in the action on the Mississippi, below New Orleans. The following are the leading officers:

COMMANDER J. K. MITCHELL. He is about fifty years of age. Was an old United States Navy officer. He commanded the naval forces at Forts Jackson and Phillip, and was compelled to surrender.

COMMANDER BEVERLY KENNON. A native of Norfolk, Virginia. Entered the navy in 1846, and resigned in 1861. His father was killed by the bursting of the famous Stockton gun "Peacemaker," on board the steamship Princeton in 1843.

LIEUTENANT WARLEY. A native of South Carolina. Entered the United States Navy in 1840, and resigned in 1861.

LIEUTENANT WHITTLE—Is a son of Commodore W. C. Whittle, and grandson of Commodore Arthur Lincoln, United States Navy. Both he and his father resigned from the United States Navy in 1861, and joined the rebels. He was attached to the pirate Nashville, until quite recently. He was with her in England, and commanded her when she ran out of Beaufort, North Carolina, where it surrendered to the United States forces. He is only twenty-two years of age. He is a Virginian.

DOCTOR GRAFTON—Is from Arkansas, and was in the United States Navy two years.

LIEUTENANT W. H. WARD—is from Norfolk, Virginia. He entered the United States Navy in 1849, and on his return from his last cruise to China in 1861, resigned his commission. He was locked up in Fort Warren for safe keeping, where he remained five months. He was released three months since, and is now *en route* to his old place of residence.

COMMANDER McINTOSH. He resigned from the United States Navy in 1861. One of his arms was shot off in the recent engagement below New Orleans, and otherwise badly wounded.

LIEUTENANT JOHN WILKINSON. A native of Norfolk, Virginia, entered the United States Navy in 1839, and resigned in 1861, and entered the rebel service. He commanded the steamer Tennessee before the siege, and came below the forts with a flag of truce, when he was met by Commander De Camp of the United States sloop-of-war Iroquois, who entertained him in the cabin of the gunboat Winona, also under a flag of truce, conveying the Captain of the French steamer Milan, to the forts. Looking back upon that incident one cannot but feel that De Camp's words on that occasion were prophetic. Said Wilkinson to De Camp, "John, you cant go past the forts. De Camp replied, slapping Wilkinson on the shoulder, "By ——, John, we will!" And they did.

LIEUT. T. B. HUGER—Was an old United States officer, and was in the steamer Iroquois. He is a South Carolinian.

These are the principal rebels now sojourning in Fort Warren, who were engaged in the recent naval fight below New Orleans. It will be seen that their absence makes a pretty appalling gap in the Confederate Navy. All of them are deserters from the United States Navy. There came also with this party quite a formidable list of lesser lights recently in the same service, who were compelled to share the fortunes of their leaders.

Gen. Butler at New Orleans.

Pierre Soule appears in Behalf of the City.

Unionism Among the Citizens.

[Correspondence of the Boston Journal.]

THE INTERVIEW AT THE ST. CHARLES.

At the hour assigned for the second conference, the Mayor appeared, accompanied by the members of the City Council and the Hon. Pierre Soule. The conference was held in the magnificent drawing room of the St. Charles, which, during the interview, presented a scene for a painter. On one side sat Soule, surrounded by the members of the city government, and opposite eight or ten members of the staff of Gen. Butler, who, seated beside the Mayor, the two formed the central figures in the picture. It was the intention of General Butler at first to suppress all Confederate and other bogus currency but the representations of the Mayor at their first interview that the poor people in the city depended solely upon the small notes circulated as money in this community to obtain the necessities of life, and also that there was *not sixty days' provisions in the city*, induced Gen. Butler to so far modify his original proclamation as to allow the circulation of Confederate money, but still prohibited all negotiation of scrip and bonds issued by the so-called Southern Confederacy, as means whereby the leaders of the rebellion could raise money. The proclamation, as it was finally issued, was then read by General Butler.

Mr. Soule rose and addressed Gen. Butler. He said that in behalf of the city government, at whose request he appeared, he could not in any manner accede to the proclamation. Their city had been captured, and they were perhaps subdued, but the same spirit which had opposed the conquerors still existed; and any attempt to enforce the rigors of martial law as set forth in the proclamation, would be met with resistance by the mob, for whose acts they would not be responsible—words which implied a threat on his part to resist the administration of General Butler. Mr. Soule proceeded with a laudation of the spirit of chivalry, a spirit which would not submit to the exercise of martial law in their midst. If attempted the city government would abandon all their functions. He alluded to the bitter experience of the people, and the suffering which the blockade had occasioned among the masses.

Gen. Butler, in reply to Mr. Soule, said he regretted exceedingly that in the course of his remarks he had thrown out what he considered a threat; that it was one of the great mistakes of gentlemen of his standing to accompany the statement of their opinions with threats, and that they had in this manner done more to occasion the present difficulties than any other cause. He proceeded to say that he had modified his proclamation at the suggestion of the Mayor as an act of humanity, finding here a painful state of things, which had been brought upon the poorer classes by the leaders of the secession movement. He was desirous and willing to do anything which humanity dictated to alleviate the distress among the masses.

Mr. Soule disclaimed any intention of threatening to oppose the action of the military authorities. He pledged the faith of the city, that if the municipal government were allowed to continue the exercise of as many of its functions as were consistent with martial law, the municipal authorities would use their utmost endeavors to preserve the peace of the city. If Gen. Butler would allow them the privilege of providing the poorer classes with food, the civil authorities would do all they could to suppress the riotous proceedings.

Gen. Butler said the proclamation must appear in its present form. Mr. Soule asked that the matter might be allowed to rest until ten o'clock next morning, when the city government would decide whether to continue their duties or surrender the entire control of the city to Gen. Butler. The request was granted, and the negotiations rested until Sunday.

In the meantime, a meeting of the City Council was held, at which a series of resolutions were adopted to the effect that the municipal authorities would continue their normal functions, with the understanding that they shall not be interfered with in all matters of police, unless disturbances should occur calculated to endanger the relations created by the military occupation of the city; requiring the circulation created by the city authorities to remain undisturbed; requiring power to organize citizen patrols in lieu of an additional number of policemen, and expecting that immediate provision will be made to procure articles of subsistence for the masses.

This happy determination of the city authorities to co-operate with Gen. Butler in preserving the tranquility of the city met his prompt endorsement, and he immediately authorized a patrol of citizens, not exceeding two hundred and fifty, to be armed with sabres or revolvers, or both, to be added to the police.

HE CAN KEEP A HOTEL.

Whatever may be thought of the ability of Gen. Butler to conduct a public house on a popular scale, he has at least shown himself equal to the task of opening and keeping a first rate hotel. Upon the appearance of the Federal fleet, the St. Charles shut its wide portals, and to all intents and purposes "closed for the season." But Gen. Butler required accommodations for himself and his numerous retinue of officers and body guard, and as the St. Charles offered the advantages of a central location, coupled with elegant apartments and a well-stocked larder, while Col. French was investing the City Hall, Maj. Strong went to the St. Charles to obtain quarters for Gen. Butler and his staff. The proprietor declined to open it, and was told that in case he persisted in refusing, General Butler would be obliged to take military possession of the establishment. At two o'clock the General, having established his official headquarters at the Custom House, went up and informed the proprietors of the St. Charles that the opening of their hotel for his accommodation was not a matter of choice with them, but one of necessity, and they must open it.

This emphatic announcement produced the desired result, and the proprietor, stating that his life would have been in jeopardy if he had voluntarily offered to open his house to the commander of the "invading army," proceeded to show the officers to their rooms. There are no guests in the house, except those who come by the invitation or permission of Gen. Butler. The bar is closed, and the hundreds of officers who have pledged their friends in the North that they would drink their health at the St. Charles, will necessarily be compelled to postpone that indulgence for the present. Under the present proprietorship, the St. Charles occupies rather an anomalous position for a house of entertainment. The main entrance is flanked with brass field pieces; soldiers guard the entrance and bivouack at the foot of the staircase. Stacks of arms have usurped the places of the porters on the sidewalk, and the marble floor of the rotunda rings with the sharp click of the sabre, while military trappings decorate my lady's toilet stand, and camp equipage, boxes of ammunition and hospital stores occupy the places where erst were piled the trunks and hat boxes of tourists, up-river planters and Northern merchants. Federal officers pace to and fro on the spacious balcony, or sit down composedly to enjoy a siesta in the cool of the evening—objects of curiosity and aversion to the proud creole and the haughty belle, who cast sidelong glances of contempt as they pass. But, in the words of Captain Alden, of the Richmond, "We have come here to stay—do you understand? to stay!" And they will do it, contradicting by their humane edicts, their irreproachable bearing, the erroneous impressions which the deluded Southrons have entertained respecting the defenders of the Union.

THE INHABITANTS.

The population of New Orleans has long been remarkable for the diversity of its elements. About one-half of the whites are of foreign birth, and among these the French and Spanish are predominant. There is also a large number of Northerners. Those who know the city best believed that it would surrender when the forts defending it should fall. The mass of the permanent population is composed of intelligent men, and the commercial interests have always had a more clear idea of the folly of this rebellion than the people in the interior. At all events, after the forts alluded to fall, and the gunboats, which are not really formidable, are taken, New Orleans is helpless—more helpless, indeed, than any other city can be.

New Orleans has heretofore been noted as a city containing a population extremely conservative in their political belief. From the date of the formation of the old Whig party, up to the hour of its demise, the city voted strongly Whig. When the American organization was formed, the friends of the party could always count upon New Orleans as a stronghold. In 1856, the city voted by a large majority in favor of Millard Fillmore for President, and, in 1860, for John Bell. At the last Presidential election, Douglas obtained a small majority over Breckinridge, and it can hardly be doubted that two-thirds of the supporters of Bell and Douglas were unqualifiedly for the Union. The following was the vote: Bell, 5,215; Douglas, 2,998; Breckinridge, 3,646—plurality for Bell, 2,217. In the year 1857, we believe, the opposition to the American party of New Orleans determined to defeat the candidate for the mayoralty—Mr. Gerard Stith. They got up a reform or vigilance association, barricaded the streets, and declared martial law. General Beauregard, then in the employ of Buchanan as superintendent of the construction of the United States Mint, was nominated as the candidate of the reformers. But notwithstanding all the exertions used by the opponents of Stith, that gentleman succeeded by the small majority of one hundred and fifty. When the secession difficulties commenced, New Orleans was firm for the Union; but finally, an election for members of the State Convention was held, and the secession ticket, it is claimed, received a small majority. The truth is, the opponents of secession did not exercise the right of suffrage but to a limited extent. At some of the polls in the city it was as much as a man's life was worth to approach the ballot-box with a Union ticket. Altogether, some six or seven thousand votes were cast out of more than twelve thousand.

THEIR LOYALTY.

The subject which, next to the occupation of this city by the Federal army, will naturally interest the loyal people of the North, is the extent of Union sentiment, to arrive at which, under existing circumstances, is impossible. The iron rule of the rebellion has so long controlled even the thought of men here that, though the loyalists are perfectly free to express their sentiments, they are slow to do so, not feeling quite secure under the new dispensation of things, and dreading to commit themselves publicly, lest the Confederates should get control of the city, when their necks would not be safe from the halter.

I have failed to notice any general manifestation of Union sentiment, though instances of individual loyalty have frequently come under my observation. Men of respectability and wealth have visited the Federal ships by stealth, going off in the evening, when the levee is deserted. Union ladies have sent congratulatory letters to the officers, and not unfrequently we have seen them on the levee at nightfall, slyly waving their handkerchiefs at the officers on bord the Federal vessels. Passing along the street, one is occasionally greeted with a smile of friendliness, but oftener the haughty curl of the lip and the flashing eye betray the malignant spirit which rankles within.

The lady who should be seen conversing with a Federal officer would be tabooed in the aristocratic circles of New Orleans, and the man suspected of entertaining Union sentiments is looked upon with suspicion, and hunted by the blood-hounds of the rebellion.

While Unionism rests under this ban, the manifestation of disloyalty is open, bold and defiant. We see and hear it everywhere. Elegantly dressed ladies stand on the levee as we pass in boats, and cover their finely chiseled features with their hands, looking at us through their delicate and gem-bedecked fingers. One draws her veil over her face in token of her deep mourning, whose brother, perhaps, has fallen a victim to Federal bullets in an unholy cause, turns her back upon you till you have passed, when, womanly curiosity overcoming her anger, she glances over her shoulder to get a sight of a real "live Yankee." All are bitter and crest-fallen, and months of Federal rule, stern, yet mild, must elapse before the Union sentiment will develop itself to any great extent in this city.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Culture of Cranberries in our Prairie Sloughs—Illinois Coffee alias Garbanzo—Raspberry Culture—Dandelion Coffee.

CHAMPAIGN, ILL., May 14, 1862.

A subscriber inquires if cranberries can be grown in our common prairie sloughs, and if so, whether from seeds or roots? *Cranberries cannot be successfully grown in our common prairie sloughs.* Cranberries always grow upon sand marshes, where the surface is level and where the roots always reach the water, in such a condition it is not important whether they are slightly flooded for a short time or not. In the first place, the soil must be nearly a pure sand, and at such a level with the water that it cannot be subject to even a moderate degree of drouth. A person visiting a cranberry marsh, will be struck with its level surface, its sandy soil, often inclining to quicksand, but not so wet or soft but that a moderately loaded team can be driven over them. The surface is at the water level, and though apparently dry on the top, yet you always reach standing water within a few inches. Such a soil will produce but little grass, consequently the cranberry vines take possession, but drain this same soil and the grass will soon drive out the vines, and its value for a crop of cranberries will be lost.

The soil of the common prairie slough is of a very different composition. They are also in the form of a basin and filled with water on the recurrence of heavy rains at all seasons of the year, while at others they are parched up with drouth, presenting a brick like surface. The delicate semi-aquatic roots of the cranberry cannot withstand such a condition of things. In situations along the oozy margins of some of our sloughs the cranberry will grow and thrive to a certain extent, and in such a place we have grown the berries the first season they were set, but the next winter ice and frosts were sure to ruin the plants. Our experience was with an entire two-horse wagon load of the roots, cut from a marsh in Indiana, in the form of sods, eight to ten inches square. These were planted in all possible locations, from the flooded pond to the deep friable soil of the garden; and with all the care that was bestowed upon them, none survived the second winter. That was twenty years ago, just when some speculators at the East were busy imbuing the public mind with the fallacious idea that certain varieties of the cranberry would grow on high land, or in common garden soil. There are certain sandy soils in which the cranberry will grow, but the rank grass will soon overpower them, or they are more often destroyed by frost and the heaving of the soil. In Lake and McHenry counties of this State are small patches of cranberry swamps, but the crop is never large or reliable, our open winters not agreeing with them, as the plants need the snow covering to protect them from freezing and heaving out; for the want of this the crop is uncertain in the swamps of Northern Indiana.

Thousands of plants have been sent West of the celebrated upland varieties (?) of Massachusetts, but so far as we have been able to learn, not one of them have given their anxious owners a single berry. The truth is, this upland cranberry, whether in Massachusetts or the West, is an arrant humbug, but it has had a long life, though at this time is about played out. It is true, that in Massachusetts there are sand bogs that are susceptable of being cultivated with this plant at a profit, but certain it is that we have none of them on the prairies. A friend of ours has spent considerable money, and no small amount of time, in the most careful and persevering efforts in the attempt to grow the natives and *Upland* (?) plants, and that, too, in a location probably the best south of Lake county. We have seen his vines loaded with fruit, but the grass and winter frost was too much for him, and he was compelled to abandon the enterprise upon which he had entered with so much confidence, zeal and perseverence.

ILLINOIS COFFEE AGAIN.

We have received samples of a new pea from S. D. Morly of Beloit Wis., by the hand of J. Miller, one of the land examiners of the Illinois Central Railroad, inquiring what it is. We answer that it is identical with the *Huffman coffee*, which is so well known in Cuba as Garbanzo and there used for soup. It is not grown in the Island but imported from Spain and other points, and worth usually a dollar a bushel. It is a tree pea, known by botanists as a *vetch*, natural order *vica*, genus *cicer*. Dr. Wardee says the species is the *arietinum*, the Chick Pea, a native of Syria, Egypt, Italy, and the Levant. It is eatable raw or cooked. Sow in drills in the spring. In Wisconsin it is not very productive, and will doubtless prove more valuable further south. The Patent Office sent it out in 1854 under the Spanish name Garbanzo. It has been grown in almost every county in the State; but Mr. Huffman appears the only man with a sufficient genius to put it to its proper use, that is, for coffee.

THE DANDELION COFFEE

Is nothing more or less than the pure sugar pea, roasted, ground and put up in gags. There is no dandelion about it, and any invalid reader of the TRIBUNE is at liberty to purchase a peck or even a bushel of sugar peas, roast, grind and make dandelion coffee of them, sugar and cream to his liking. We have not, as yet, taken out a patent for the discovery, but do not promise that we shall not do so. We assure all retail dealers in the dandelion that we are not mistaken in this matter, and if they wish to purchase the peas with a view to better profits, that they have our gracious permission to do so, provided that they purchase those grown so far north that they are not infested with the *Pea Bug*, or that in case they are, that a gentle heat be first applied and ample time given for their exit, as few invalids prefer the flavor of these well-fed, busy bugs.

We propose that Congress place a duty of five cents a pound on all peas, chickory and other substitutes to be mixed with coffee, or sold as such by the coffee dealers, and that all preparations called coffee shall be labeled with the name and proportion of all ingredients mixed with coffee or sold as such, and that Huffman be granted a pension for the discovery that the Garbanzo can be grown in Illinois, that it is not infested with the *pea bug*, that it is bating a taste of *greenness* equal to the *pure Java*, thus entitling it to a higher place in the list of new and wonderful productions.

Those who wish to make a trial of this Chick Pea, can obtain the seed at about a dollar a quart, of various parties in the county, or probably less by sending to the Eastern seed stores. The famous Persian dish called *pure aux crotons* and the *olla podrida* of Spain, particularly the former, are composed of this pea. See Patent Office Report, page 16, 1854.

RASPBERRIES.

During the past fifteen years we have made attempts to grow a full supply of this delicious fruit, but until of late with only partial success. We now have the varieties that will fill the *measure* of our expectations. Those on the Purple Cane, or as it is sometimes called the American Cane, and the common Black Caps of our timber belts. Both are native plants with similar habits, not inclined to sucker, and only propagated by the tips of the canes taking root, or by cuttings of pieces of the roots. The Prupto Cane is probably an accidental variety of the Black Cap, as it is not found wild, and its origin has not been fully settled. We have fruited it for two seasons and find it of great value, so much so that we are planting it largely for market though the berry is almost too soft and tender for that purpose, but for the family garden it is just the thing, being hardy, needing no winter protection, highly productive, and by its ripening in succession the season for its fruit is prolonged several weeks. It should be found in every garden. As it never suckers, but grows in stools, it will not like other raspberries, usurp the whole garden. An abundant supply of plants of the Black Cap can be had in the borders of the groves.

In setting the canes must be cut back to within six inches, for if allowed too long, comes to fruit the first season the plant will expend its vigor in perfecting the fruit and, fail to send up new canes. This is also the case of the loss of many other sorts, that give a crop of fruit the first year and then die. The next spring the canes are cut back to within two feet of the ground, and will not require any stake, or tying up. If but a single row is set in the garden, they should be set four feet apart; and if two rows, place the rows six feet apart—that is, set the plants four by six feet apart—this will give 1,850 plants to the acre. Two or three active boys could take up enough in a day to plant half an acre, and plant them in another day. The culture would be the same as that of half an acre of corn. The soil should be naturally moist, but not liable to stagnant water. Plow a foot deep before setting the plant, and see that the surface water will run off freely. On very dry upland, the fruit will sometimes prematurely dry up; and to avoid this, we must have a deep soil, or use mulch. Cornstalks, for this purpose, is the best. The purple cane is not so easily effected by drouth, and the most desirable on that account. Our Ohio neighbors are beginning to understand the commercial value of the Black Cap Raspberry, judging from the large quantity that they send to Chicago and other cities of our State. It appears to us that it is cruel to those kind people to consign them to pay endless charges on this fruit, when our own people might supply the demands from their own wagons, thus saving the cost of boxes and express freights. Will not our farmers at least plant enough for their own use.

RURAL.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 27, 1862.

The weather has been very unpleasant and business has therefore been confined to comparatively narrow limits. At best the old story of dullness prevails at the banks; but the amount of business actually doing is very considerable. The superabundance of capital is of course the main cause of the complaint.

Many of our more careful conservative bankers with a majority of our business men are becoming uneasy at the endless variety of foreign bank paper in circulation at the West. How to correct the evil is becoming day by day a more difficult problem to solve. So long as it goes, people will take it, each trusting that he will escape counterfeits and broken banks when the crash comes. We learn that in St. Louis bankers have made Treasury Notes and the issues of their local banks the standard and charge a discount on all others, thus driving them out of circulation. As we have no city banks of issue—for the few bills the Marine Bank has out would scarcely form an exception—it would be more difficult to agree upon any standard here; but with a little effort and perhaps compromise, might not the bills of the State Banks of Iowa, Indiana and Ohio and those of the few Illinois banks now known to be good, with Treasury Notes, be adopted as our standard currency? The suggestion is at least worthy of careful consideration. In the end we have no doubt this would be far better for the West than to continue to accept the mixed medley of "bank rags" we now have as currency, and keep Treasury Notes at ¼ ℔ cent. premium. If this policy is not best let some other be adopted; for dire necessity will soon force our people and bankers to discriminate against "the stuff."

New York Exchange is working a shade closer but rates are as heretofore, viz: par@¼ buying, and ¼ premium as the selling rate.

Gold is very firm; but as the rate goes up, the brokers keep the margin wider. The buying price for the day was 3⅜@3 per cent.; selling, 3¾@4 per cent. The price in New York is 4⅛; but our dealers do not like to keep quite up to Wall street figures.

REVIEW OF CHICAGO MARKET.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 27, 1862.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 27, 1862.

The general markets today were flat, and business was light.

The Wheat market was unusually dull and prices declined fully 1c per bushel, with moderate transactions at 80@81c for Amber Iowa; 79@80c for No 1 Spring; and 70@71c for No 2 Spring—closing dull at the inside figures. There was an almost entire absence of any demand by shippers, and but a limited inquiry by speculators.

The Flour market was dull and drooping, and we report very light sales at $5@5.25 for White Winter extras, and $3.80@4.62½ for medium to very choice Spring extras.

There was a good demand for corn at the opening and the market ruled steady; but towards the close it became flat, and the market had a downward tendency. About 140,000 bushels of all grades changed hands, at 30½c for River White afloat; 29½@30c for old Canal and River Mixed afloat; 26@27c for New River Mixed afloat; 28½c for Old Yellow in store; 27⅛@28½c for Old Mixed in store; 24c for New Mixed in store; and 23c for Rejected in store—closing quiet at 27½c for Old Mixed in store.

There was a very active inquiry for Oats by southern shippers, and the market was buoyant and active at 26½@27c for No 1 in store. Rye declined 1@3c per bushel, with sales at 41@43c—principally at the inside quotation. Barley was sold at 35@41c, according to sample. Prime is scarce. Highwines were dull, and light transactions took place at 19c.

Freights were ¼c lower, and closed dull. Only five vessels were engaged, at 4@4½c for corn to Buffalo, and 6c for wheat from Sheboygan to Buffalo.

FREIGHTS—LAKE.—Freights by lake close dull and drooping. TO-DAY the engagements show a decline of ¼c per bu. as follows: To Buffalo—schr. Boston, corn at 4¼c; schr. Convoy, corn at 4¼c; schr. Vanguard, corn at 4½c; schr. Anderson, wheat (to load at Sheboygan), at 6c; schr. Marquette, corn at 4c.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.—The following is the tariff of the various roads leading from this city to the seaboard:

	3d class.	4th class.	Flour.
To New York, all rail	0.85	0.60	1.20
" via Lake Erie	0.77	0.55	1.10
To Boston, all rail	0.85	0.65	1.30
" via Lake Erie	0.77	0.60	1.20
To Portland, all rail	0.85	0.65	1.30
To Philadelphia, all rail	0.77	0.55	1.10
" via Lake Erie	0.69	0.50	1.00
To Baltimore, all rail	0.77	0.55	1.10
" via Lake Erie	0.69	0.50	1.00
To Pittsburgh, all rail	0.45	0.27½	0.55
To Buffalo, all rail	0.45	0.30	0.60
" via Lake Erie	0.27	0.25	0.50
To Montreal	0.90	0.65	1.20

"LAKE AND RAIL" FREIGHTS.—To-day rates are easier—flour being taken to New York at 85c by lake to Buffalo, and thence by rail. We quote the rates by the various routes as follows:

Flour to New York, prop to Buffalo	@0.85
Fourth class to N.Y., " "	@0.45
Flour to New York, all water	@0.75
Fourth class to N. Y. "	@0.37½
Flour to New York, prop to Goderich	0.85@0.90
Flour to Boston, "	@0.95
Flour to Montreal, prop to Collingw'd	@0.75
" " Sarnia	@0.75

FLOUR—Received to-day, 5,316 brls; shipped, 13,522 brls. The following table shows the receipts and shipments of Flour during the week, with the source of supply and the avenue of shipment, with comparative statistics:

	Receipts.	Shipments
Total last week	38,978	47,080
Total previous week	44,537	54,977
Corresp'g week 1861	34,532	35,715
Corresp'g week 1860	11,311	12,199

The Flour market closes extremely dull, with liberal offerings. During the week the market displayed considerable firmness, with but little activity. Since the arrival of the steamer yesterday, with a decline, however, holders have shown some disposition to make concessions.

TO-DAY the sales were light, as follows: 100 brls "Nashville City superior" choice White Winter extra, at $5.25; 100 brls "Star Mills" do at $5.00; 100 brls "Chatworth" r. h. very choice spring extra at $4.35; 200 brls "Beckers XX" do at $4.62½; 50 brls choice extra at $4.00; 200 brls "Oshkosh City" r. h. at $3.75; 100 brls good spring extra at $3.85; 100 brls fair extra at $3.50—all delivered.

The following table shows the closing prices of all grades of flour:

White Winter Extras	$4.80 @ 5.25
Red do do	4.37½ @ 4.60
Spring Extras, choice	4.00 @ 4.62½
do do fair to good	3.75 @ 4.00
Rye flour	2.65 @ 2.70
Superfine brands	2.85 @ 3.25
Middlings, per ton	8.00 @14.00
Corn Meal, bolted	13.00 @14.00
do do Unbolted	11.00 @12.00
Bran and Shorts	5.50 @ 6.00

WHEAT—Received, 46,962 bu; shipped, 58,650 bu. The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the past week, with the source of supply and route of shipment:

	Receipts.	Shipm'ts.
Total last week	173,490	346,900
Total previous week	146,872	320,820
Corresponding week, 1861	266,249	224,938
Corresponding week, 1860	103,129	69,704

The Wheat market closes dull and drooping. To-day we report a decline of 1@1½c per bushel. The sales were:—1,000 bu Amber Iowa in store at 81c; 4,000 bu do at 80c; 35,000 bu No. 1 Spring in store at 80c; 2,000 bu do at 79½c; 12,000 bu do at 79c; 8,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 71c; 8,500 bu do at 70c; 400 bu rejected in store (in N. W. Elevator) at 61c.

CORN—Received to-day, 170,113 bu; shipped, 132,875 bu. The following table shows receipts and shipments during the past week, with the sources of supply and route of shipment:

	Receipts.	*Shipments*
Total last week	580,278	893,735
" previous week	497,199	747,938
Corresp. week 1861	559,286	194,897
" " 1860	619,481	455,500

The market for corn has ruled steady and firm during the week, with considerable activity, but TO-DAY at the close there was less disposition to buy, and the market was weaker. Sales were as follows:—5,000 bu old River White (inspected Mixed) at 30½c afloat; 7,500 bu old River High Mixed at 30½c f. o. b.; 5,000 bu old River Mixed at 30½c f. o. b.; 15,000 bu old Canal Mixed at 29½c afloat; 5,000 bu do at 29½c afloat; 5,000 bu New River Mixed at 27c afloat; 5,000 bu do at 26c afloat; 3,000 bu old Yellow in store at 28½c; 45,000 bu old Mixed at 30½c f. o. b.; 85,000 bu old Mixed in store at 28c; 10,000 bu do at 27½c; 1,000 bu new Mixed in store at 24c; 6,500 bu Rejected in store at 23c.

OATS—Received to-day, 10,157 bu; shipped, 720 bu. Received last week, 64,666 bu; shipped last week 139,416 bu. There is an active demand for shipment South, and the market buoyant. Sales TO-DAY were as follows:—4,000 bu No 1 in store at 26½c; 5,000 bu do at 26¾c; 25,000 bu do at 27c; 10,000 bu do, afloat along the canal, at 28c; 100 bags on track at 28c; 178 bags delivered at 28½c.

RYE—Received to-day, 5,959 bu; shipped, none. Received last week, 19,542 bu; shipped, 61,425 bu. The market for Rye is very dull, and we note a decline of 2@3c per bushel. Sales to-day were:—800 bu No 1 in store at 43c; 400 bu do at 42c; 3,500 bu do at 41c.

PROVISIONS—The provision market is dull and almost entirely neglected. MESS PORK is held at $10.50@11.00, without buyers—the last sales being at the inside figures. BULK MEATS—The receipts are very light and there is little or no inquiry—under which quotations are almost entirely nominal. To-day, 10 casks smoked Hams, country, were sold at 6c; and 4,000 lbs city do at 5½c, packed in boxes. LARD—Quiet and nominal 7¼@8½c for prime Leaf. The offerings are very trifling. We quote the closing prices as follows:

Mess Pork	$10.50 @ —
Light Mess	9.00 @ 9.50
Prime Mess	— @ —
Prime Pork	— @ —
Rumps	0.04½ @ 0.05
Bulk Sides, loose	— @ —
Bulk Hams	0.04 @ 0.04½
Bulk Shoulders, loose	0.03 @ 0.03¼
Mess Beef	11.00 @ —
Extra Mess Beef	13.00 @ —
Prime Mess Beef, in tierces	— @ —
Beef Hams	13.00 @14.00
Prime Leaf Lard, Kettle	0.07¾ @ 0.07½
" " " Steam	0.07 @ 0.07¼
No. 1 Lard	0.06¾ @ 0.07
White Grease	0.05½ @ 0.06
Yellow Grease	0.04½ @ 0.05

BARLEY—Received to-day, 70 bu; shipped, 400 bu. Received last week, 3,938 bu; shipped, 25,320 bu. The demand for good samples of Barley is fair, at 35@40c, but the supply is light. Common grades are very dull. TO-DAY the sales were:—900 bu medium quality at 41c del; 25 and 160 bags do at 40c del; 180 bags common at 35c del; 63 bags do at 38c del.

HIGHWINES—Received last week, 2,238 brls. The market for Highwines is very dull, and the tendency is downwards. The demand for shipment is trifling and there is no speculative inquiry. TO-DAY the sales were; 23 brls. at 19c.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 39@41c ℔ gallon.

SEEDS—Received last week 35,930 lbs; shipped 28,100 lbs. CLOVER—Nothing doing and market nominal. TIMOTHY—Demand limited. Sales to-day, 29 bags at $1.30. FLAX—Receipts too trifling to attract attention and market nominal at $1.25@1.35. HUNGARIAN GRASS—Nominal at $1.00@1.25.

BEANS—There is a good demand for Beans and the market is firm at $1.00@1.60 for common to prime. TO-DAY 30 bushels medium were sold at $1.30.

BROOM CORN—Received last week, none; shipped 41,091 lbs. The supply is light and the market quiet and steady. Prime is held at $100.00, with but a limited demand. Sales of common to good during the week have ranged from $45@75.00.

FRUITS—GREEN—Choice Eastern apples are in limited request at $4.00@5.00. Oranges and Lemons are in fair supply and easier. DRIED—The market is steady, and without material change. We quote:

GREEN—	Apples, extra N. Y.	4.00@5.00
	Lemons, ℔ box	3.50@4.00
	Oranges "	4.50@5.00
	Cranberries, ℔ brl	3.50@3.50
DRIED—	Prime N. Y. apples, ℔ lb	7 @7½c.
	Michigan Apples, "	6½@7½c.
	Ohio "	6½@7c.
	Southern "	4½@5 c.
	Unpared Peaches, "	7 @7½c.
	Pared Peaches, "	— @ —
	Blackberries, "	13 @16 c.
	Plums, "	10 @15 c.
	Raspberries, "	20 @22 c.
	Cherries, pitted, "	23 @25 c.

FISH—The supply is light and the demand good. We quote:

No. 1 Whitefish, hf brls	$2.75 @ 3.00
No. 2 Whitefish, hf brls	2.25 @ 2.50
No. 1 Trout, hf brls	2.50 @ 2.75
No. 2 Trout, hf brls	2.25 @ 2.50
Codfish, ℔ 100 lbs	4.50 @ 5.00
Pickled Herring	3.75 @ 4.25
No. 1 Mackerel, brls	— @ 14.00
" " hf brls	7.00 @ 7.50
No. 2 " brls	11.00 @ —
" " hf brls	5.50 @ 6.00

GROCERIES—There is little or no change in groceries, and the market is steady. We quote:

SUGARS—	Cuba	7¾@ 8½c
	Porto Rico	8½@ 8¾c
	N. Y. refined white coffee	10¼@10½c
	" crushed, granulated and pulverized	11@11½c
MOLASSES—	N. Y. Sugar House	38 @39 c
	Portland	— @— c
	Plantation	40 @44 c
	N. Y. Syrups	45 @50 c
	Golden Syrup	45 @50 c
	Sorghum Syrup	30 @35 c
COFFEE—	Rio	20 @22½c
	Maracaibo	— @— c
	Santa	— @— c
	O. G. Java	27 @28 c
	Mocha	— @— c
RICE		7½@ 8 c
SPICES—	Cassia	38 @40 c
	Pepper	19 @20 c
	Allspice	15 @16 c
	Cloves	25 @26 c
	Nutmegs	75 @80 c
TEAS—	Fine Young Hyson	70 @115 c
	Black Teas	50 @90 c

HIDES—Received last week, 141,795 lbs; shipped, 138,790 lbs. Market quiet with but a limited supply. We quote as follows:

Dry Flint	13 @— c.
Dry Salted	10 @10½c.
Green Cured	5½@ 6 c.
Calf Skins	7½@ 8 c.
Deacon Skins, each	10 @20 c.
Pelts, May, each	1.50 @1.75
" Shearlings, each	10 @12 c.

TALLOW—Received last week, 4,779 lbs; shipped, 171,631 lbs. The market is quiet, but under light receipts, and no packers on hand. The market is firm at 7¼@7½c for city, and 7@7¼c for country.

SALT—Received last week, 5,501 brls; shipped, 6,299 brls. The market for Fine is quiet and steady at $1.40 for Fine by the cargo, and $1.50 by the car-load for Saginaw and Syracuse. There is no Coarse or Ground Solar in market yet, but dealers offer to sell to arrive at $1.55 ℔ brl. We quote:

Syracuse, Fine, ℔ brl	$1.50
Saginaw, " "	1.50
Dairy	2.75

POTATOES—There is a limited demand, and the market is quiet, with sales at 30@35c.

BUTTER—The supply is good and the market is dull. We quote:

Dairy	10 @11c.
Fair to good Firkin	7 @ 8½c.
Grease Butter	5½@ 6c.

EGGS—The supply is light, and the market is firm at 5½@6c ℔ dozen for Fresh.

POULTRY—Chickens, $1.25@1.50 ℔ dozen; Turkeys, 5@5½c ℔ lb.

SUNDRIES—The following table shows the closing quotations of the articles named:

Alcohol, ℔ gal	40@42c
Ashes, Babbitts potash	8@15c
Cheese—N. Y. Hamburgh	9@9½c
West. Res've	7@8c
Illinois	6@7c
Coal—Lehigh	000
Scranton egg	000
Blossburgh	6.50
Erie	6.00
MineralRidge	000
Chippewa	5.50
Briar Hill	6.00
Cranberries ℔ brl	2.50@3.00
Drugs and Dyes—	
Aloes, Socotrine, ℔ lb	56c
Alum	3½@4½c
Annatto	38c
Arsenic pow	6c
Arr'w R't, Jam	20@25c
do Ber	40@45c
Bal. Copaiva	75c
Bal. Tolu	1.10
Bi-carb Soda	5½@6½c
Bi-chro. Potash	30c
Borax refined	22@25c
Camphor "	1.00
Copperas Am	2½@3c
Cream Tartar	45c
Cubebs	75c
Gum Trag	85c
" Shellac	70@73c
" Trag flake	90c
" Myrrh	44c
Ipecac	3.00
Iodine	3.50@4.00
Iodide potas	3.00@3.25
Jalap	2.50
Juniper Ber	8½@10c
Oil, Castor	1.65@1.75
Opium	5.75@6.00
Quicksilver	58@65c
Sal Soda	2½@3½c
Vitriol blue	12@14c
Furs—Otter	2.50@4.00
Mink	1.00@1.75
Martin, com	1.50@
Martin, dark and fine	2.50@4.00
Beaver, pri'e	.50@1.00
Deer skins, gray	12@20c
" blue	@30c
" red	@30c
Red Fox	1.25@1.50
Raccoon	10@75c
Fisher, prime	3.00@4.00
Musk Rat	5@17
Wild Cat	15@30
Prairie Wolf	25@65
Timber "	50@1.00
Opossum	15@20c
Hors—N. York	17@22c

Iron—Bar iron	3½@4½c
Steel cast	18@19c
Sp. steel	6½@7½c
Plow "	6½@7½c
Leather, Harness oak ℔ lb	27@30c
do hemlock	26@27c
Collar ℔ foot	15@16c
Upper "	17@18c
Bridle ℔ lb	29@31c
Line	28@30c
Domes Calf	75@85c
Domes. Kip	45@65c
French Calf	1.00@1.25
Fr. Kip h'vy to light	75@95c
Spanish Sole hemlock	20@26c
Good damg'd	20c
Slaught'r sl's oak	29@30c
do hemlock	24@26c
Nuts—Hickory ℔ bus	50@75c
Chesnuts	2.50@3.00
Almonds, sft shell ℔ lb	15@18c
do hard shell	10@12½c
Filberts	10c
Brazil	11c
Eng Walnts	11@12½c
Naples do	15c
Nails—10d	3.12½@3.25
8d	3.37½@3.50
6d	3.62½@3.75
4d	3.87½@4.00
3d	4.50
Naval Stores—Spirits turpentine	1.70
Tar	10.00
Pitch	8.00
Rosin	8.50@12.00
Manila Rope	12½c
Tarred hemp Rope	14c
Oakum, U. S. Navy	8@9c
Oils—Keros'ne	30@40c
Coal Oils	25@28c
No. 1 Lard Oil	70c
No. 2 " "	65c
Whale "	75c
Sperm "	1.80
Saleratus, Babbitt's best	7½c
Saleratus, Babbitt's pure	7c
Soap, Babbitt's Chemical	8c
Spirits—Camphene	1.75
Burning Fl'd	58@60c

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

CHICAGO, May 27, 1862.

LUMBER—The receipts of Lumber during the past week shows a falling-off of about four and a half million feet, from the supply of the week previous. The receipts thus far for the season are a little heavier than in 1861, but about sixteen million feet less than was received up to the corresponding date in 1860.

SHINGLES.—There is a good demand for prime shaved shingles, and we quote the market firm. In cargoes, we quote sales as follows:—1,000,000 prime Green Bay "A" quality at $2.25—per prop. Union. Cargo of Kalamazoo sawed "A" shingles at $2.12½; 180,000 shaved and 40,000 sawed shingles, per schr Crusader, at $2.12½ all round.

In the yard there is also a firm feeling. Prime Royne River "A" shingles are held firm at $2.75, and other kinds at $2.62½@2.65. Several round lots were sold from the dock at $2.60.

LATH—We report sales of several lots afloat at $1.25@1.31¼, with a good demand and a steady market. Yard prices remain unchanged.

The following shows the closing quotations in the yards for all kinds of lumber, &c.:—

LUMBER—First Clear, per 1,000 ft	$21.00@22.00
Second Clear	18.00@ ....
Third Clear	12.00@13.00
Stock Boards	10.00@ ....
Common Boards, first quality	.... @9.00
do do second quality	8.50@8.75
Fencing, first quality	.... @9.00
do second quality	.... @8.75
Clear Flooring, undressed	18.00@ ....
Second Clear do do	14.00@ ....
Common do do	12.00@ ....
Siding, Clear undressed	10.00@ ....
" Common do	8.00@ ....
Cull Boards	7.00@ ....
Long Joists	9.00@10.00
Shaved Shingles, A ℔ M	2.62½@2.75
do do No. 1	2.25@2.50
Sawed Shingles, A	2.50@3.00
do do No. 1	2.25@
Lath	1.62½@1.75
Posts, ℔ 100 nominal	9.00@13.00

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, May 26, 1862.

BEEF CATTLE—There have been no receipts to-day, consequently we have not many sales to report. The market, however, is very firm.

Grant sold to Hazelwood & Co., 60 head, averaging 1,213 lbs at $3.60, at Pittsburg and Fort Wayne yards.

McIntyre sold to McBeth & Co., 34 head, averaging 1,243 lbs at $3.40, at Pittsburg and Fort Wayne yards.

Grant sold to Morris & Co., 19 head, averaging 1,636 lbs at $3.25—at Pittsburg and Fort Wayne yards.

Grant sold to Morris, 18 head, averaging 1,276 lbs at $3.15—at Pittsburg and Fort Wayne yards.

Ruble sold McBeth & Co., 11 head averaging 1,539 lbs at $3.15—at Pittsburg and Fort Wayne yards.

The sales were as follows:

Beeves.	Av'g	Price.	Beeves.	Av'g	Price.
60	1213	$3.60	18	1276	$3.15
34	1243	3.40	11	1539	3.15
19	1636	3.25	42	1331	p. t.

HOGS—No receipts. Prices continue without material change. Sales to-day were:

Hogs.	Av'g	Price.	Hogs.	Av'g	Price.
112	234	$2.62½	279	184	$2.47½
60	172	2.60	73	243	2.45
150	231	2.55			

SHEEP—No receipts. The market remains unchanged. Sales were:—105 sheep, averaging 97 lbs at $2.87½.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 27.—FLOUR—Five cents lower and less doing for export and home consumption. Sales 9,800 brls. at $4.30@4.40 for super state; $4.55@4.65 for extra state; $4.70 for choice; $4.30@4.40 for super western; $4.55@4.75 for common to medium extra western; $5.05@5.10 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, and $5.20@6.50 for trade brands—market closing dull and no buyers at outside quotations. Canadian flour five cents lower and less doing. Sales 2.0 brls. at $4.55@4.75 for spring and $4.80@5.25 for winter extra. Extra rye flour quiet at $3@4.15. Cornmeal steady. Sales 350 brls. at $2.90 for Jersey and $3.17½ for Brandywine.

WHISKY—Market more steady; sales 600 brls. at 23½@24½c, including small parcels reported at 24½c.

GRAIN—Wheat—Market fully 1c lower, less doing and firmer. Freights materially check export demand. Sales 42,000 bu. Chicago spring at 91@$1.00; 5,800 bu. Northwestern club at 95@$1.01; 31,000 bu. Milwaukee club at $1.03@1.06; 1,400 bu amber Iowa at $1.06@1.07; 8,300 bu choice Green Bay at $1.08½, 17,200 bu winter red western at $1.11@1.14, 12,000 bu, amber Mich at $1.17@1.18, 13,400 white Mich at $1.25, 1,000 bu. white Ohio at $1.28, and 5,200 bu. white Ind at $1.21. Sales of 6,400 bu. Canadian peas at 72½c. Rye dull and heavy at 66@70c. Barley nominal. Corn market heavy and 1c lower. Sales 63,000 bu. at 46@47c for new mixed western, 48@49c for old do. 30,000 bu. mixed western were also sold, deliverable the last half of June, at 49c. Oats steady at 40@43c for Jersey, Canada, western and state.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Raw in good demand and very firm. Sales 1,400 hhds. Cuba at 7¼@7⅝c; 300 hhds. Porto Rico at 7¾@8¾c. Refined in active request and firm. Molasses quiet and unchanged.

BUFFALO, May 27—FLOUR—Market quiet and drooping.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and heavy. Sales 9,000 bu. No. 2 Chicago spring at 80c. Corn quiet. Sales 5,000 bu. out of order at 30c.; 6,000 bu. new at 30½c.; 14,000 bu. prime Chicago at 36c. Oats and other grains quiet.

WHISKY—Dull and nominal.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Steady; 12½c. for wheat, 10½c. for corn to New York.

IMPORTS—14,000 brls. flour, 540,000 bu. wheat, 420,000 bu. corn. 85,000 bu. oats; 32,000 bu. rye.

EXPORTS—2,000 brls. flour; 94,000 bu. wheat, 61,000 bu. corn.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

CAPE RACE, May 26.—The steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool 14th, via Queenstown 15th, passed Cape Race Saturday night.

The Canada arrived out on the 11th, and the City of New York and Bohemian on the 14th.

The capture of New Orleans was regarded with some doubts, but generally credited, and treated as a decided triumph for the North, though many contend that it will not materially affect the issue.

Breadstuffs closed dull. Flour 6d@1s lower. Wheat 3d lower. Corn 6d lower. Provisions flat. Consols for money 93⅛.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The news of the capture of New Orleans was received by the Canada, and was the occasion of much surprise and considerable disbelief, but coming from Southern sources, it was generally agreed there was no room for doubt.

It produced no influence on the cotton market. The *Times* says it is a hard blow for the South and a great triumph for the North, another proof that the North can do more harm to the Confederates than the Confederates can do to them. The *Times* asks, "How will it affect England?" It says the American Ministers at London and Paris are told to assure those Governments that the plans are being matured for a mitigation of the blockade, and this promise has been made from time to time, in Paris for some weeks past, as we can well understand, with a sincere desire on the part of the Federal Government to fulfill it.

If the Federal troops possess New Orleans there is of course an end to the blockade of that city. There is only one thing wanting, that cotton should come down. If the Southern planters trust it to the Federals, sufficient will, doubtless, be got to relieve the manufacturers, but if they remove or destroy their stocks, or refuse to bring them down, it is hard to say what was gained by the capture of New Orleans. The capture is creditable to the skill of the North, and is also an item in the revenge of the Federals; but if the city is now to be blockaded on the land side by the Confederates, the gain will not be much by this mitigation of the blockade.

In another article the *Times* says it is vain to deny the importance of the event, but if the Southerners mean what they say in their loud talking, which the *Times* rather questions, they can never be conquered.

The *Herald* declines to belive the fall of New Orleans, but admits that if true it would be a signal triumph for the North.

The *Morning Post* also doubts it, and thinks if confirmed it will not seriously affect the fortunes of either party, although it is a serious loss to the South. It says the utter hopelessness of the struggle is more apparent at each successive stage.

The news per the city of New York, received just before the Kangaroo left Liverpool, of course dispelled all doubts. The impression prevailed in Manchester that the event would bring forward some cotton.

It was reported that Count Persigny was suddenly ordered from Paris to London, it was supposed on the mission relative to the steamer Economist, with 800 bales of cotton and 400 barrels of rosin, which arrived at Liverpool from Charleston.

DIED.

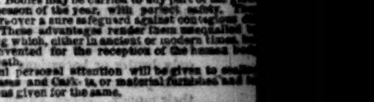
At Garden Prairie, Ill., on the 19th inst., DAVID BROWN, aged 21 years and 9 months, formerly of Chicago.

Near Manito, Mason county, Ill., on the 19th inst., Mr. ROBERT WHITEHEAD, aged 54 years, late of Shaw Hall, Saddleworth, England.

NOTICE.—We have sold to the Chicago Tribune Company, all our interest in a "Compilation of Pension, Pay and Bounty Laws," advertised by us as being in process of publication.
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124 Lake street, Chicago.
my8-p975-wly

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of L. McCormick, plaintiff, and against Alexander M. ... defendants, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the ... day of June, 1862, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to wit: The southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section twenty-seven (27), township thirty-eight (38) north range fourteen (14) east of the third principal meridian, forty acres more or less, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois.
A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
Dated the 24th day of May, 1862.

CORN SHELLER AND HORSE POWER FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—One of Beebe's Corn Shellers, with one of Gates' Horse Powers, capable of shelling one to 1,000 bushels of corn per day with four or six horses, the whole in good order, and having been used but one season, will be sold cheap. ... given away. ... if no one takes it. ... So send in your ... Lockport, Will Co., Ill.

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1862.

Return of Sergeant Raworth.

HIS RICHMOND CAPTIVITY.

SUFFERINGS OF UNION PRISONERS.

Interesting Narrative of his Capture.

We had the pleasure of an interview yesterday with E. M. Raworth, Esq., brother-in-law of ex-Alderman Ward of this city, and Sergeant Major in Beveridge's battalion of the 8th Illinois Cavalry. Sergeant Raworth was taken prisoner by the rebels on the 27th of M[illegible] last, near the Rappahannock river, and returned home yesterday upon parole.

In relation to the manner of his capture, he says, that on the morning of the day alluded to above, the regiment was falling back from the Rappahannock after a brisk engagement, resulting in driving the rebels across the river. At that time Capt. Medill was in command of the rear guard, and Adjutant H. G. Lumbard (of this city, brother of Frank and Jules G. Lumbard,) commanding a squad of five, of which Raworth was a member. This squad was detached from the regiment in search of Capt. Farnsworth, who had been left behind in the advance of the previous day sick at a house near the line of march. Following along in the rear of the regiment, at a distance of a mile or so, they reached a house where Capt. Farnsworth had slept the night before.

As their horses had not been fed for twenty-four hours, they stationed the three privates outside as a guard, provided their horses with fodder and themselves (Raworth and Lumbard) with a lunch, to which they sat down as royally as kings. While engaged in discussing the viands, Raworth espied through the window a company of cavalry about half a mile distant, coming toward the house. He directed the attention of Adjutant Lumbard to it. The latter thought the company belonged to their regiment, but Raworth observing white horses in the troop knew they were rebels as there were no horses of that color in their regiment.

The alarm was at once sounded, but before they could slip the bridles upon their horses and mount them, the rebels were close upon them and fired a volley, wounding H. Krober of Dearborn, McHenry county, Ill., in the thigh and hand. They returned the fire with their carbines, dismounting two of the rebels. By this time the latter were close upon them and took prisoners the three privates, H. Krober, Tobias LeClare and William Wilson, all from McHenry county. Raworth and Lumbard put spurs to their horses and dashed like lightning across the open fields, through woods, into ravines and across ditches, the rebels pouring in volley after volley as they hurried after them in hot pursuit. The chase was an exciting one, the bullets whistling by their ears like hailstones. At last our two heroes met an unforeseen obstruction in the shape of a high fence, which they could not get over. They wheeled their horses around, facing the enemy, and gave them the contents of their revolvers. By this time their pursuers were upon them, and took them prisoners. They were obliged to dismount and were disarmed. Col. Lee, a son of Gen. Lee, was in command of the rebel troops. He came up in an insolent, swaggering manner, subjected them to every insult and indignity he could offer, addressing them by the title of "damned Yankee cut-throats," and placing a cocked pistol at their heads, threatened to blow their brains out if they did not inform him where their regiment was. They told him they were ignorant of its whereabouts, but if he would follow them up, they would speak for themselves. The same threats were made to Lumbard, and the same answer in effect returned.

They were then taken across the Rappahannock, and brought into the presence of Gen. Stewart, who directed them to be immediately taken to Richmond, with twenty-three other prisoners. They were packed like brutes into hog cars, had nothing to eat for two days, except some hard biscuits, fortunately remaining in their haversacks, and were subjected to every possible indignity by the vulgar rabble who assembled in immense numbers at every station, and amused themselves by heaping insults upon the prisoners. Near Richmond they were severely cross-examined by a Provost Marshal as to the whereabouts of the Federal army, its condition and its intentions. Their replies were not of a nature to greatly encourage the rebels, or afford them any grounds for inordinate rejoicing; *per contra*, if the rebels believed all that was told them, they must have slept uneasily that night.

Arrived at Richmond, the privates were separated from the officers, and all were confined in a bacon warehouse. Raworth and Lumbard were placed in the second story with fifty other officers, among them Colonels Corcoran and Wilcox. In the stories above them eight hundred privates were huddled together in the most destitute and filthy manner conceivable, and all suffering from a lack of proper food and the appliances of cleanliness. But notwithstanding their harsh and cruel treatment and scanty fare, the spirit of freedom in them was unquenched. They only clung the stronger to Unionism and were more determined than ever to promote the great struggle until it reached a successful issue. They were fed upon half rations of the poorest description of food—food which a Northern man would not give to his swine. They were cut off entirely from intercourse with the outside world, and during their stay never saw but one man who was in favor of the Union. He was a clergyman; loaned them money, aided them otherwise and furnished them correct information of the progress of the war. The rebels told them the most outrageous lies; said that our army at Corinth was beaten; that Generals Grant and Buell were killed; that half our army were driven into the Tennessee River and the other half nearly exterminated, and that their army would speedily invade Indiana and Illinois. During their confinement a private arrangement was effected by which they obtained copies of the Richmond papers secreted in loaves of bread. The bread was opened in the cook-room, one man thoroughly read it, committed the more important portions to memory, and then informed his fellow prisoners. They were frequently searched, and in fact were subjected to those insults and cruelties which only brutes or barbarians would inflict upon their prisoners. They were even robbed of their money. When any of the officers sent out gold with which to purchase luxuries the most inferior articles were furnished them and the change given them in *Confederate scrip*.

At length their troubles were ended. The privates and non-commissioned officers were allowed to go free upon their parole not to serve until exchanged. Among them was Raworth. Lumbard being a commissioned officer was still kept in confinement.

They were placed upon a steamer, and under a flag of truce went down the river until they met the Union fleet. At sight of the dear old Stars and Stripes they fairly made the welkin ring with their shouts and huzzas. They were immediately transferred and taken to Washington, when the officer in command gave them the choice of a discharge with pay and mileage home, to remain in the service taking a furlough of thirty days to go home at their own expense, and returning to Washington be allowed thirty cents for rations until exchanged. They accepted the discharge, with the understanding that they would re-enlist as soon as they were exchanged.

Mr. Raworth brings home with him the autographs of all the officers confined in the bacon warehouse, notes from them, and several letters to be delivered to their friends. He reports Major Beveridge sick at Alexandria last Tuesday. He also says that as soon as Adjutant Lumbard is released and can make a statement of his case, he will undoubtedly be honorably acquitted of the charges against him, and be honorably restored to his command.

☞ Adjutant General Baker of Iowa made a report of the State volunteer regiments to the Legislature, which was in such high demand among the people that the meagre 1,000 copies ordered printed, did not begin supply the want. The Adjutant General is now compelled to advertise for ten copies to supply his own office.

☞ Salisbury, N. C., on the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad in the far western part of the State, appears to be a sort of depot for Union prisoners. There are now confined there 1,480 prisoners, many of whom were captured at Bull Run. Others are from Balls' Bluff and various other battles, where the rebels have captured them.

☞ The Methodists have three hundred and thirteen clergymen in the Union army, holding the following positions:

Colonels	4	Other commissioned	
Lieut. Colonels	2	officers	20
Majors	2	Privates	25
Captains	20	Chaplains	240
Total			313

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Conscription Act and Confederate Money.

MATTERS AND THINGS GENERALLY.

Interesting Resume of Southern News.

We have Memphis papers of the 14th, 15th and 16th of May, from our correspondent at Cairo, into whose hands they had fallen. We quote from them a great variety of interesting items which will well repay the attention of our readers.

[From the Avalanche, May 14th.]

THE MARKETS.

MEMPHIS, May 14, 1862.

COTTON AND TOBACCO.—No sales, receipts or shipments.

FLOUR—With meager supplies and active retail demand, prices have further advanced to $20 per barrel for superfine, and $20@21 for extra.

WHEAT—Supply light and demand only moderate, with small sales at the unchanged rates of $2@2.25 per bushel, as in quality.

CORN—There is an active retail demand, which is now supplied at $1.35@1.40 per bushel.

OATS—Are retailing at $1.25 per bushel.

BRAN—Bran is steady at $3 per cwt.

BACON—The demand is entirely of a retail character, and supplies at 28@29c for hog round, and 30@32c for sides and hams.

SUGAR—There is a fair demand, with small sales at a basis of 6@7½c for fair to fully fair.

MOLASSES—Is quiet and steady at 25c, for fermenting.

BURNING COTTON.

The *Mississippian* of Monday learns that the torch is being applied readily to the cotton along the valley of the Mississippi, and adds:

If there was any evidence wanting to make the establishment of our independence absolutely certain, this would furnish all that could be asked to convince the most skeptical. It is a flaming proof of the sincerity of our professions, and a clinching argument of the certainty of our success. It shows a proud, a glorious sentiment. Let it be persevered in to the last. Let the cotton burn until the flickering flames show that the last lock has been consumed, before the enemy is permitted to get a pound.

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS TO SERVE.

President Davis, according to the Richmond *Dispatch*, has expressed the opinion that all the clerks in the various departments of government over 18 and under 35 years of age, are liable, with the residue of their fellow citizens, to military duty, by the regulations of the Conscription Act recently passed by Congress.

CONFEDERATE MONEY.

The Provost Marshal has received instructions from the military authorities to require the banks at Memphis to take Confederate notes as currency in the transaction of their business, and to arrest, as disloyal, all persons who refuse to receive Confederate money in ordinary business transactions. These instructions the Provost Marshal will vigilantly and rigidly enforce.

THE BANKS PROTESTING.

It was rumored in the streets yesterday, that the Union and Planters' Banks were taking Confederate money in payment of debts, but doing so under protest. This is very unfortunate, if true. Indeed, it is calculated to do far more harm to the cause than if they refused it altogether.

Since the above was written, we learn that it is not improbable that one of our bankers may be required to appear before the Provost Marshal this morning.

WHAT THE PROVOST MARSHAL WILL DO.

The order of the Provost Marshal will arrest the attention of our readers. Residents will not be allowed to go outside the corporation hereafter without passports. Pleasure seekers and those having other objects in view should take notice, and provide accordingly.

PRICES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THE MONEY.

We have heard of a good many fabulous prices asked in these times of scarcity, and have been surprised often to hear that they have been given, but yesterday a demand was made for coffee that rather took us further than usual. The owner had but a few pounds on hand, and he was determined to make the most of it. It was a pure article, and in ordinary times would have been held at 12 1-2 or 13 cents; but salt goes at 40 cents a pound; coffee being rather scarcer is thought cheap at *two dollars and a half a pound*, and not burnt at that. If that is not steep, we do not know what is. A few sacks would purchase a handsome estate.

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.

There is evidently some apprehension in the public mind as to the operation of the Conscription Act. That the law requires all between the ages of 18 and 35 enrolled for service is true; but then the enrollment is to be effected by order of the Governor of each State, and if he refuses, then some one else is to act. Governor Harris has failed thus far to act in the matter, and the many misrepresentations which have been made of the law, may have originated with those who are engaged in enlisting for companies. At all events, there is no reason why any "citizen" or "resident" should be in a hurry. The Governor has not yet acted, and until he does, or appoints some one to act for him, there need be no fears that men will be sent to the war under its provisions.

NINE REFUGEES ARRESTED.

On Monday night, a detachment of a military corps, on special service, arrested nine men—six Germans and three Irishmen—while making their way to parts unknown. They were caught in the act, and permitted to go for this time.

GUERRILLAS WANTED—NEED OF HEMP.

The following appears as an advertisement in the *Avalanche*:

PARTISAN WARRIORS WANTED.—The Confederate States Government has very recently passed an act legalizing and recommending the organization of Partisan Rangers, and as that character of warfare is doing good service for the country, and the necessity for them is very great at this time, I have, in connection with a number of other gentlemen, determined to organize a corps of brave spirits who will go out and harrass the enemy and drive him from our soil.

The Northman has invaded the sacred soil of old Tennessee, and that portion of the country which they have invested is being desolated and destroyed. They insult our women and maltreat our old men; they burn our homes and lay waste our fields—they desecrate the graves of our friends who have gone to that bourne from whence no traveler returns—they have set aside the laws of God and man, and it is now high time that we who have not taken part in this struggle SHOULD GATHER OURSELVES TO OUR TENTS, and resist these Thugs of the North to the death.

"Let us strike, then, till the last armed foe expires,
Strike for our altars and our fires—
Strike for the green graves of our sires,
God and our native land."

"Oh! who will come and go with us," and fight that we may be free. None are worthy of it unless they fight for it. We propose to fight, and fight on until the struggle is ended, and our country free—

"And when the conflict's over,
In our Southern homes we'll stand,
And sing our leader's praises
In Dixie's happy land!"

And all those who are of the same mind, and are able to furnish themselves with a horse, arms and equipments, can enroll themselves with Lieut. C. L. Brown, who may be found in the Walker block, on Main street. Come immediately.

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[From the Avalanche of the 15th.]

PRESIDENT'S FAST DAY.

To-day has been set apart by President Davis for prayer and supplication for the success of our armies. We are told in scripture that the prayers of the righteous availeth much, and surely there never has been an occasion more imperiously calling upon righteous Southrons to implore Divine aid. We hope and trust that all our stores and workshops will be closed; that trade for the moment will cease; that the doleful cry of the auctioneer, "going, gone," will be suspended; that our ladies will give over for a day, at least, the purchase of useless articles to get rid of Confederate notes, and that all classes of the community will repair with cheerful hearts and profound humiliation to the sanctuary of the Most High, and there, as the voice of one man, unite in the petition dear to every Southern heart, "God save our country." These are certainly the dark days of our Confederacy, and who shall say, if all of us thus act, with honest hearts and pure purposes, that He that "putteth down and buildeth up," shall not dissipate the darkness which now surrounds us, and make us joyful participants of the blessings of a Government, great, glorious and free, "the bride of the ocean and the gem of the sea."

A BLAST AGAINST GUERRILLA WARFARE—THE END OF IT ALL.

The amount of nonsense written on the beauties of guerrilla warfare by men who have taken particular care not to obtain any practical knowledge of any kind of war in the present struggle would fill a fat duodecimo. "The end of it all," say they, "will be the organization of guerrilla bands. We will whip the Yankees as the Spaniards whipped the French."

This brave pertinacity and this admiration of that most dangerous and thankless of warfares might be pardoned in men like Colonels Forrest and Morgan, but they are unpardonable from the pens and lips of those who, having done all they could do to woo or drive others to the field, have shirked even the less dangerous and toilsome service of the regular service in the regular army.

If lovers of guerrilla warfare on paper or in words would enter the ranks of Beauregard and Johnston, we think they might find the adoption of such a wild and horrible system would become unnecessary.

We might as well observe, what every sane man acquainted with the usages of war, in ancient as in modern times, knows, that a guerrilla warfare, unsupported and unchecked by the existence of large and organized armies, is certain to degenerate into mere brigandage, more hurtful to the people among whom it is waged than to the enemy against whom it is ostensibly directed; and it is certain that mere guerrilla bands never did achieve a definite result, at home or abroad.

VEGETABLES WANTED.

CORINTH, May 15.—Our sick soldiers must have vegetables. All subsistence officers will purchase and transmit by railroad such vegetable as can be procured. The people along the lines of the different roads are urgently requested to bring to their respective depots from day to day, such as can be spared. The transportation will be furnished by the mail trains.
G. T. BEAUREGARD.

THE COTTON BURNERS ON THE RIVER.

A correspondent of the Little Rock *True Democrat*, writing from Memphis on the 30th ult., details what he saw on the steamboat Alonzo Child while on the way to this city, and adds:

After leaving Helena, we came to the cotton burners; several large steamers sent out by order of the Government to burn all the cotton to be found anywhere on the river. A dreary, desolate view it was—the smoking, blackened bales floated past us, and in some places, the river for miles was covered with bunches of the raw material, and the thickets that fringed the water were whitened as if snow drifts were piled up against their green spring foliage. The heart sickened at the sad spectacle that necessity had forced upon us, and as volumes of black smoke wreathed up far ahead, the conviction was irristibly forced upon all present that we were in the great theatre of the war, where blackness and desolation meet you at every step.

The farms were inundated by the overflow, and the houses left tenantless and desolate; the only living things to be seen, were the cotton burners at their patriotic work. The prospect was sad for us, but when the news reaches England, snivelling, abolitionized England, a wail of sorrow will arise that will shake the foundation of her ancient throne.

The destruction of the crop on hand, and the failure to plant this season, will open her eyes to the folly of her position. In ten days there will not be 10,000 bales in the whole Mississippi valley, and none planted. The golden time has passed when England might have saved herself, but she would not; the fruits of her folly must rest on her shoulders.

Before this reaches you, the great Mississippi valley will have no cotton, and if the enemy conquer the river, it will be a barren conquest, for like the Russians, we have destroyed our Moscow.

WHAT GEN. LOVELL DID.

The *Mississippian* furnishes the following statement, derived from a friend, of the defences prepared for New Orleans by Gen. Lovell, and the failure of which has brought down denunciations upon that officer:

There was a formidable obstruction placed between Forts Jackson and St. Philip, consisting of heavy logs between forty and sixty feet in length, lashed together by large chains running across the river under the logs, and fastened on both sides of the river by planting very heavy anchors. There were also about thirty anchors let down into the bottom of the river. So powerfully had this raft been built and fastened on both shores, and so thoroughly had it been anchored that it was believed by those who constructed it that nothing save the giving away of the bottom of the Mississippi itself could break it. It was impossible for vessels to pass the forts while the raft was across the river. It held three months, but was finally swept away by the high water, the rapid current, and the drift. A steamer and men were constantly employed to attend to the raft, to keep away the drift, &c., which, however, it was found impossible to do. This raft cost no less than $55,000 or $60,000, and had it not been for the unprecedented high water, it is supposed that it would have answered the purpose for which it was intended.

After the raft was carried away, another obstruction was placed across the river as soon as possible, by anchoring small vessels, and running chains from one to the other, after their masts were removed. The men worked night and day to accomplish this. The obstruction thus made remained in position until within two or three days of the fight, when it, too, was carried away in a storm by five vessels breaking a draft above it and coming down against it, which they did with great violence, the current being very rapid and the wind blowing very hard. Vessels were immediately set to work to put this obstruction in position again, but the enemy would not allow them to do it, but fired upon them whenever they attempted it. The obstruction between the forts cost no less than $100,000.

There were in Fort Jackson only three ten-inch columbiads—not one in Fort St. Philip. These three heavy guns were the only ones in the whole department. Both forts had together ten or eleven eight-inch columbiads, and Fort Jackson had one seven-inch rifle gun loaned from the Navy. The last ten-inch columbiad arrived in New Orleans but a few days before the fight commenced, and was mounted immediately in the fort. It is only within the last six weeks that there has been a single ten-inch columbiad in the department. At the works below the city two eight-inch columbiads had been used without being subjected to a test, the enemy having opened upon the forts just as they were finished. The first ounce of powder burned in them was fired at the enemy. There was no time to test them. We learn, however, that they worked well.

These facts show that Gen. Lovell was aware of the intention of the enemy and that he did, perhaps, all that he could do to prevent his vessels from passing the forts. What he might have done after the enemy had passed to have saved the city from disgrace, is a question for military men to decide.

STORY OF THE MERRIMAC.

Detailed Statement of One of Her Crew.

What one of the Merrimac's Crew says of her Fight with the Monitor.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

Two of the crew of the renowned Merrimac arrived yesterday at the Union Refreshment Saloon. They came from Norfolk to Fortress Monroe, and were sent from that place to Baltimore by Gen. Wool. One of them, who was impressed into the Southern army soon after the war broke out, and who resides in Massachusetts, gives the following account of the firing of the Merrimac, her subsequent explosion, and the escape of himself and two others from the rebel yoke:

On the evening of the bombardment of Sewall's Point, the Merrimac lay there watching the course of events. She remained there all night and all the next day. About seven o'clock in the evening of the day following the bombardment, Commodore Tatnall held a council of war. All hands, including both officers and men, were called on the spar-deck, and told by Commodore Tatnall that, after due deliberation and consultation, he had arrived at the conclusion that the only chance of saving the vessel was to lighten her and get her up James River.

The Commodore knew at this time that the Union troops were in possession of Norfolk, and knew also that our gunboats were at the head of James River. All hands then went to work, and for four hours were employed in lightening the vessel, throwing overboard nearly all the coal and ballast. There was a great quantity of ballast on board, and the labor of lightening the vessel was of a very laborious character. About twelve o'clock that night the Commodore held a consultation with the pilots, and was informed by them that it was an utter impossibility to get the vessel into James River at all. Commodore Tatnall then concluded to run the vessel ashore and beach her. He communicated his resolution to the rest of the officers, and also of the crew, telling them there was no chance of escape. The vessel was then headed towards the shore, about half a mile ahead of Craney Island, her bow heading towards the beach in consequence of the guns being shotted.

Her guns were run in and her port-holes closed, and preparations made to desert the vessel prior to her total destruction. Commodore Tatnall then informed the men that after landing they would in all probability meet the Yankees at or about Suffolk, in small detachments, and they would have to fight their way through them. He advanced towards the marines, and told them he should look to them to set the remainder of the men a good example in the case of an attack or surprise, as they would constitute the advance party during the retreat. Full three hours were consumed in landing the men; small boats being used. While the process of landing was going on every preparation was being made to ensure the utter and entire destruction of the vessel. Tar, oil, fat and grease of every kind, and everything of a combustible nature that could be obtained, was spread over the decks, and in the most available places, in order that no possibility could exist of the vessel escaping complete destruction.

At about 3 o'clock in the morning, after a night fraught with hard work and great excitement, the vessel was fired, all hands having previously left the shore, with the exception of Commodore Tatnall, First Lieutenant Jones and two of the crew, who were to fire the combustibles spread so profusely around. It was just at this time, when the first indications of fire emanated from the vessel, that about forty of the crew, who were all Northern men, and, like our informant, pressed into the rebel service, deserted. They left in double quick time, pressing a horse that had been left at a house near by, and intended for the use of Commodore Tatnall, he being unable to walk. During the time elapsing from the determination of the Commodore to burn the ship and the accomplishment of the act, the utmost confusion existed in all quarters on board. One-half of the officers were drunk and seemed to have but a semi-consciousness of what was going on. Captain Mears of the marines had his sword taken from him by one of the seamen, who deserted; the weapon was brought to Baltimore by the capturer of it, and remains with him a relic.

At about five minutes to five o'clock, after the vessel had been burning for about an hour and a half, the explosion took place, and is represented by our informant as being an occurrence that baffles description. The huge vessel was literally torn in pieces. The air was thick with large and small pieces of timber. Huge sections of red hot iron plate were torn off and whirled through the air like so much paper. The shore and water for miles around were covered with pieces of the wreck in every conceivable shape and size. The noise made by the explosion was perfectly terrific, shaking everything, even the very ground, apparently, to its centre. The sight of the explosion is said to have been thrilling in the extreme, making an impression on the mind that is indelibly stamped there. The fated vessel sunk immediately after the explosion, not a vestige of her remaining above water one minute after the explosion took place.

[From the N. Y. Herald, 19th.]

James Thompson, a sailor by vocation, a citizen of Massachusetts, and formerly a resident of this city, arrived here on Saturday night last from Norfolk, and furnished us with a very interesting statement of affairs in rebeldom. He was one of the crew of the Merrimac during the fight with the Monitor, having been impressed into the rebel navy, and had also been one of the crew of the rebel gunboat Lady Davis during the cruisings of that vessel off Charleston and the coast. * *

Having sunk the two vessels we steamed up James River, the rebel officers being in high glee, and came to an anchor about five miles from the scene of action. Here we remained all night. On the morning of the 9th we prepared to go down again, the rebel officers thinking to complete the work of destruction by sinking all the vessels in the Roads. When daylight had revealed the situation of affairs, the officers of the Merrimac discovered what they at first thought was a small tugboat, steaming toward us. We hailed her, but receiving no reply, let fly at her from one of our bow guns; but she very impudently took no notice of the messenger we had sent and kept steaming on. Then our officers began to be fearful of the "little cheesebox," and were fairly "trembling in their shoes" for the result of a contest with her. *They soon found out what she was.* Soon the little Monitor sent us her compliments in the shape of a round shot, which struck a gun on our starboard side, broke it completely in two, killed two and wounded four of the crew. The firing was then kept up for about three hours, the vessels being very often side by side. After an hour's firing the Merrimac thought to try the virtue of her plough on her antagonist, and struck her with it amidships. The effect produced was very unsatisfactory to the rebels, however. The Monitor then turned on her giant compeer and struck her rudder, producing great consternation on board, but not rendering the rudder unserviceable. Every time the two guns from the Monitor were discharged, each of the two shots seemed to strike us in nearly the same spot, bursting in the timbers of the Merrimac, loosening the bolts of the iron plates and timbers, and doing us very great damage generally. It was noticeable also that her shots struck us near the water line, and caused our vessel to leak badly.

BROWNLOW ON REBEL RELIGION.

Characteristic Speech Before the N. Y. Young Men's Christian Association.

[From the New York Tribune, 20th.]

A very large audience was gathered in the Cooper Institute last evening, to hear Parson Brownlow on the Irreligious Character of the Rebellion. The lecture was given before the Young Men's Christian Association. The Rev. Dr. Hitchcock presided.

Parson Brownlow was received with repeated rounds of applause. He said that he should be briefer than usual of necessity. He would, as on all other occasions, make no effort at display, but state facts of which he had a personal knowledge, trying to avoid a repetition of the speech he delivered at the Academy of Music on Thursday. For in all his addresses, while he took care to speak to the audience before him, he spoke also so that when reported his friends and enemies in Dixie should know and see that he said nothing against rebellion in the North, which he would not say, and had not said, away down in Dixie. He would say nothing here that he would not say to the vilest secessionist which God in his providence, *mysterious* providence, permitted to live. [Laughter and applause.] He intended to go back among them, and take thousands of copies of his book, and they should read it, and tremble in their boots as they read. In presenting a view of their irreligion, he would not look at it through a pair of jaundiced spectacles else he should present a cotton Minerva, sprung from the brain of the boastful Jupiters of the South. Whenever they looked at anything North they did it with a cotton-stalk telescope. They had made in the South this institution of slavery the occasion of bringing about all this fuss, and all this deviltry. They had done so at the South. He said "we of the South;" he was prepared to say they were to blame for the revolution. A fuss they wanted and a fuss they would have, and he hoped in God's name they would have a fuss to their heart's content before they got through. While they were all anxiously watching at the sitting and the failure of the Peace Congress at Washington, did they not remember a dispatch of Pryor, saying "We can get the Crittenden Compromise, but we don't mean to take any compromise." Judge Douglas overheard Mason say the same thing. Fourteen Southern Senators, representing seven Cotton States took solemn oaths on the Holy Evangely that they would support the Constitution of the United States. During the day these men went through the forms of that support, and at night they plotted to overthrow the Government. These infamous villians ought to have their tongues cut out by the root, and be hung on a gallows as high as Haman. This rebellion—where, in God's name, should he begin with its irreligion? [Laughter.] It began with purjury and stealing. They were going down South the way Ward's ducks went in the olden time—hellward. The Unionists would not hear the secessionists preach or pray, and the secessionists would not hear what they called a Union-shricker preach and pray. The tests for preaching the Gospel down South were—Can you lie without any conscientious scruples? Can you drink mean whisky by the quart? Can you boast of your ability to lead men on to victory in the Rebel army? Many of his audience were no doubt Episcopalians. One of their Episcopal bishops, the Right Rev. Hon. Major Gen. Leonidas Polk, [laughter,] who had a cocked hat, and epaulettes on his shoulders, and a sword hanging by his side, was about in the swamps in Corinth, drinking mean whisky by the quart, and taking the name of God in vain; that is what the rebellion has brought him to. The Methodist preachers in the South were entitled to more consideration than those of any other denomination, for there was more unanimity among them. They were nearly all without any exception, rascals. [Great laughter and applause.] They had all pitched in, and when but the other day they held an annual conference fifty miles above where I reside, in the town of Greenville, on the railroad, the venerable Bishop, James O. Andrews, the man who split the turkey in two when the general conference was held in 1844, presided. I know all about that, for I electioneered hard for him in 1832. They were holding an annual conference, and a faction of preachers, to distinguish themselves, to render themselves more acceptable to secession families in which they were boarding, brought him upon the carpet, he at home some fifty miles distant; for if he had been there, it would have been about the last thing they would have done. No Parliamentary rules or Bishop Andrew's could have choked him down! when they mounted him, he would have mounted them, and when Greek met Greek then came the tug of war. They denounced him and his paper, and clamored for hanging him, and such clapping as was then there never was before, and the Bishop enjoyed it as well as anybody else—as well as he had enjoyed the hospitalities of his house, for he had been there many times. Fountain E. Fitch, an old Presiding Elder of the Conference, a man who had been in every General Conference for 30 years, who went to Europe with Bishop Soule, who had one or two sons in the rebel army, was a chaplain of a Nashville regiment, and he made it a practice to get drunk, carrying a bottle with him; he drank to excess and swore profanely, but preached every Sunday faithfully to the soldiers, and in his discourses told them actually that the cause in which they were engaged—and he only gave him as a specimen of all denominations—fighting for the independence of the South, fighting to keep back the Abolition hordes of the North, and to repulse the hordes of Lincoln, was so good and so holy a cause that if they died in this cause they would be saved in heaven, even without grace. [Great laughter and applause.] One of them, the Rev. Dr. Baldwin of the Methodist Church, Senator Pickens being in front of him, knelt down, as was the Methodist custom, one Sunday, to pray: "O Lord," he said, "we thank Thee for having inaugurated this revolution." Judge Pickens rose up in his seat, and taking his hat, says he, "G—d d—n such a prayer to hell!" [Loud laughter.] A reverend of the Baptist denomination [his name escaped our reporter, the reporter's table having been placed at a great distance from the speaker,] at the head of the Baptist publishing house in Nashville, when the Union army approached Nashville, and he found his neck in danger of the halter, took to his heels, and as he was running out of Nashville nine or ten miles an hour, I was going in under a flag of truce. He is now heading a regiment of rebels, arming them with pikes.

A gentleman (Dr. Pearson, President of Columbia College, Kentucky) give an account of Dr Martin of your town. He graduated at the Union Theological Seminary here in New York.

Parson Brownlow—You didn't fully graduate him at your college; he is now taking lessons under the devil to my personal knowledge. [Great applause.] He is a New School Presbyterian, a resident of Knoxville. Until he became a secessionist, he was a gentleman, and regarded him as a Christian Minister, and have so spoken of him. But allow me to say that whenever secession enters into a man in the South, whether priest or Levite, the devil accompanies it, and you may expect him to do the works of the devil alone from that time forward and forevermore. Mr. Maynard, our representative in Congress, is an elder in the New-School Presbyterian Church, a scholar, and a gentleman. He had no sooner left in disguise to make his way through to take his seat in Congress, than the Rev. Joseph F. Martin made a set speech, going through the formalities of taking a text—preached an outrageous sermon, and prayed an outrageous prayer, "that his wicked and unhallowed tracks might never again be seen or known in Knoxville." The mortified wife of Maynard, who is in this neighborhood, and who is a lady, and so regarded, in every sense of the word, an intelligent, charitable, Christian lady, shedding tears on that occasion, rose up, and left the house and journeyed home, and although she was driven out but a few weeks ago, with my wife and children, she has, to her honor and credit, never disgraced her name by visiting his vile sanctuary any more. [Cheers, "Good."] Feeling that he had behaved in a mean, sneaking, contemptible manner, he made her visit and apologized, saying, "I didn't want to do it, but my elders made me do it, and I had to do it or lose my salary and my place." What do you think of a devil like that? Well, sir, that is one of your New School gentry. Now for the Old School. The pastor of the Old School Church in Knoxville, a man of education and fair talent, and until secession broke out I thought him a gentleman and a Christian; but a short time before I left he had a special occasion to preach upon the subject of Secession, and attracted the attention of a large crowd. He made the bold and open declaration that Jesus Christ was a Southerner, born upon Southern soil. [Laughter.] He did it in good faith; he did it in sincerity, however, not in truth; he said, "Jesus Christ was a Southerner, born on Southern soil, and so were his disciples and apostles, all except Judas, and he was a Northern man. [Laughter.] Holding up a Bible, he said—I presume he was sober, but I would not guarantee it—"I would sooner, my brethren, announce to you a text for discussion from the pulpit out of a Bible or a Testament that I knew had been printed in hell, than out of a Bible or a Testament that was printed North of Mason and Dixon's line." That was a part of a gospel sermon on the Lord's Day. And a more unmitigated pack of scoundrels does not live than the preachers of God's Word down South generally. As a general thing, the most unmitigated set of villains we have in the South are the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Episcopalian preaches. We have a noble exception in the town in which I live, Thomas W. Hugh, a slaveholder and a man of property. His Bishop some months ago furnished him with a new prayer which did not require him to pray for the President of the United States—which means Old Abe Lincoln, that they thought worse than the devil, but it substituted Jeff. Davis and the Confederate Government. Mr. Hugh promptly but frankly and like a man, said: "I cannot abandon my prayer book and regular form. I do not believe in the Confederacy; I do not believe in Jeff. Davis." They turned him out and procured another pliant tool and cat's-paw who was willing to pray for adybody for victuals, his wine, and his liquor. [Great laughter.] Bad as New York has been reported to be, I beg your prayers for those vile, unmitigated devils in the South. After this statement, you will not be surprised when I say that I was quite willing to accept the passport and escort offered me to leave the Confederacy. The devil himself was a saint by the side of them, and I would not insult the memory of Judas by comparing him to any of them. Benjamin, the thief at Yale, wrote me a letter, the burden of which was, "You are a very bad man, Mr. Brownlow, a dangerous man, and we propose to give you a passport and military escort to take you away." I said, in reply, "Good! and we will strike a bargain; give me your passport and a military escort, and I promise you I will do for the Confederacy what the devil has never done—I will leave you!" I knew he had never left the country. Although I was feeble, and could not walk ten steps, yet, as I told you, I was willing to go. I took some bed-clothes along, and fixed myself up as comfortable as I could to make the trip. I had an escort of 12 men, armed, and their arms loaded with buck shot. They were selected from a rebel company, but they were Union men; they would have fought for me, and I knew it, and both of the officers were Union men at heart too. With this escort I started, and we were interrupted by the rebel troops and by the citizens, who urged them to bring Brownlow out and hang him. At Athens, 65 miles from Nashville, they made a rush for the cars, but, planting six men at each end, with the officers by me, they declared they would all shoot as long as they had loads in their muskets, and then they would use their bayonets. One of the officers said he must see the "d—d old traitor anyhow before he got across Mason and Dixon's line." They told him that he could come and look at him if the sight would be of any service to him. They brought him in. He inspected me particularly, looked me in the eye, and I looked at him; I looked daggers at him; I had as much brass in my face as he. "Well," says he, "I am satisfied; I now believe all I have ever heard about him. I believe that he is just as dangerous as he ever was said to be, but to be gallanted to Nashville in this way—why I should like to take the trip there myself in this way." "Well," says I, "if you will stay a little while, there is a penitentiary at Nashville, and the Sheriff will take you there at the expense of the county." Then he wanted to take me out, but the officers restrained him, and told me I had not better say anything more. At some other places they held out ropes and although I am not very good at interpreting hieroglyphics, I understood what they meant. At another depot, 65 miles from Nashville, they tried it again and failed. At Shelbyville, Gen. Hardee arrested me, and confined me for 10 days, and was about to send me to Montgomery, but my officers insisted on Mr. Benjamin's passport indorsed by Jeff. Davis, and the flag of truce granted by Major-Gen. Geo. B. Crittenden addressed to Gen. Buell. So the railroad being taken up, we hired carriages and buggies and omnibuses, and set out on a beautiful turnpike. We were interrupted by this fellow Morgan, who had a serious notion of hanging me whether or no, but they permitted me to pass until we got within five miles of Nashville. It was a cold day early in March. We saw soldiers first in a log hut, and then any number of tents, and I beheld in the distance the Stars and Stripes in the breeze fluttering in the wind. [Cheers.] The first and the only time from the time I left home until that time that I was induced to shed a tear was on that occasion. The soldiers advanced as we drew up. I was in an open carriage. "Halt," said they, "upon what authority are you coming in here with a flag of truce?" Says I, "gentlemen, are you the Union pickets?" "Yes, sir." "Well, then," said I, "I am Parson Brownlow." Some of them dropped their guns; others clapped their hands. They all rushed to the carriage, and would not permit me to get out of the carriage, but lifted me out. [Cheering.] "We know you are cold," said they, "come up to our fire and warm." They dispatched on of their sergeants to Brigadier General Wood, and he came riding in with his staff, and he was so excited as to forget his dignity by taking his hat off, and calling for so many cheers for Parson Brownlow. He made a glorious speech to the boys. Says he, "I will send you in a carriage to Gen. Buell." Gentlemen, I had not been accustomed to such treatment as that. [The Parson was affected to tears.] At Nashville I met as many as ninety-five regiments, and had the pleasure to see every division march out under Mitchell and Thomas and Crittenden, and one and another, until they all marched toward Pittsburg Landing. I left on a steamer, by way of Fort Donelson and up the Ohio, for Cincinnati. There I commenced speaking, and, while I am not vain, it is peculiarly gratifying to me that I have been received in such a way, especially as the Southern papers are publishing that you hate a traitor in the North, and are hissing me down wherever I go. The cause of the Union is the cause of God. I am willing to die for it, if it can be of service. One of my two boys is with me, and the other is with the Union army, fighting for our old home. As God is my witness, I would sooner that my son should be riddled with grape-shot under the flag of the Union than that he should triumph in the cause of the accursed rebellion. [Loud and long-continued applause.]

BULL RUN RUSSELL TRAINED.

Scathing Criticism on Dr. Russell's American Career, before a London Audience, by Geo. Francis Train.

The question being—"Was President Lincoln justified in refusing permission to the *Times* correspondent to embark with the Federal army?"—Mr. George Francis Train rose to reply to several speakers, who had taken the negative of the proposition. He said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN:—No debate can show vigor unless there are two sides. To-night, thus far, there has been but one. Russell is the pet of the English people, and the rebuke he has received at Washington has offended you; hence comments have been made to-night too sweeping in their censure, too severe in their application, for me to let them pass unnoticed.

It is a delicate thing for a foreigner to attack the household gods of any nation; but those who know me are aware that I generally express my thoughts regardless of the consequences to myself. I shall look at this question entirely through my own eyes, hear it through my own ears, scent it with my own nasal organ—[laughter]—taste it with my own tongue, and feel it with my own hands. [Applause.] A corporation, it is said, has "no soul to save, or body to kick." [Laughter.] I do not expect to find the former in the *Times* correspondent, but I will leave it to you to say, when I have concluded, whether I have not discovered some secession spot as a resting place for the foot of a Union man. [Laughter and applause.]

THE TIMES A SYSTEMATIC VILIFIER.

The *Times*, for half a century, as the paid organ of the governing classes, has consistently abused and misrepresented anything American. Its policy has been to search the criminal calendar for the most obscene and revolting cases of crime, in order to portray them in its columns as the leading characteristics of the American people. Out of a hundred leaders in the American papers, on commerce, education, or politics, there might have been one article on crime—that article was at once seized upon by the *Times* to prove to Europe, from our own mouths, how demoralized we had become. Vice was always inserted in leaded type—Virtue was not a characteristic of Republics. By constant repetition of these slanders, everything that was vile in the history of man was stamped upon the American. Americans are generous as well as just, and you can imagine how mortified they must have been, after the warm-hearted shake of the hand they gave your future king, to see the *Times* preach day after day against the Union and the law.

At the commencement of the war, Mr. Russell was sent out to describe the vicissitudes of the strife. We know him as we know all your writers, and are first to discover their talents. Thackeray was known in every village, and returned to England with money in his pocket to be told, when he was defeated at Cambridge, that there were only three men on the electoral list who had ever heard of him. [Laughter.] Russell reigned supreme as the king of Correspondents, and his graphic descriptions of Crimean and Indian warfare were familiar to us all. So many errors have been committed to-night by the speakers who have preceded me, you had better let me give a hasty glance at his career; first stating three distinct negatives.

RUSSELL'S HISTORY—LIKE MASTER LIKE MAN.

Russell is an Irishman, not an Englishman. [Hear, hear.] Russell was not the *Times'* correspondent in Italy, and you ought to know as well as I, that it was poor Bowlby and not Russell who succeeded Cook in China. Nobody seems to know whether Russell was born in 1816, or 1821; but, graduating at Trinity, he commenced writing for the *Times* in 1843. Living at a sensation time, when O'Connell was the sensation leader, Russell became a sensation letter-writer, and, with the exception of the short period from 1845 to 1847, when he was on the *Chronicle*, he has been chief of the *Times'* staff. In 1850 he became a barrister, the literary dodge often practiced to open the door to good society. [Oh!] The gentleman says oh!—but it is notorious that he never held a brief, wore a wig, or gave a legal opinion. He did what Carter Hall, and Make-Peace Thackeray did before him—paid the hundred pound barrister-license, to obtain the *locus standi* of the West End. In 1854 and 1855 he was the tyrant of the army at the Crimea, and, so unfairly did he use the means at his command, there are many officers now in the British army who treat him with the scorn he deserves. His attack upon the commissary department did more to prolong the contest than is generally known. I was told, when at St. Petersburgh after the war, that the Emperor received telegraphic dispatches from London as to the wretched conditions of the allied forces, as described by "our own correspondent," which made the Russians more vindictive and more determined, more obstinate, and stimulated them to make greater exertions to pour down troops to the Crimea. [Hear, hear, and true.] England may thank Russell for the additions to many a Crimean graveyard, and many a noble home in England has been made sad by this reckless trader in human reputation, who yesterday came sniveling, like a whipped schoolboy, before the British people, in a three-column attack upon the American Government, simply because that Government has enforced its orders, not against Mr. Russell only, but against all the correspondents of the world, American as well as European. France, he forgets to mention, was the dear ally of England in the Russian war, yet he was refused permission to enter the French camps, although the allied Generals were acting in concert. [Applause.] The Emperor sent a special order prohibiting his entrance inside the ranks. It was enough to see the *Times* play into the hands of Russia, by slandering the English army, without libelling the French as well. President Lincoln has only followed the action of some other distinguished names. Do you think that the British Government would allow any newspaper correspondent, in the employ of any other government, to criticize any of the movements of the army on the field of battle? [No.] How strange that this same Russell should ask a favor of the President whom a short time ago he accused of manslaughter in hanging the slave trader, Gordon. But, to continue—in 1856 he was sent to Moscow to paint the picture of Alexander's coronation, and I will do him the justice to say that he painted it well. [Cheers.] That year his college dubbed him LL.D. The next year he was in India, and in 1858, established that lamentable failure, the *Army and Navy Gazette*. And now we come more directly to the question in debate, was the President justified in his expulsion? [Hear, hear.]

IN LEAGUE WITH THE REBELLION.

Received at New York with open arms, introduced at our clubs, and in our families, he writes his first letter, and prints his first libel, declaring that there was no Union feeling, no Union sentiment, no Union army, in the North; predicting the entire collapse of our Republic. He went to Washington, where doors opened wide again to give him welcome, and again he replied with another sneer against the Federal resources. He passed on to Charleston, and there it was that he found the gentleman, the chivalrous officer, the annointed Carolinian; and Abolition Russell fell violently in love with negro slavery, and Southern brandy. From this point he wrote that Republicanism was dead in the South—the Confederacy wanted a king—and the Prince of Wales was suggested. That noble Prince, who a few months before had been insulted in Richmond, the only place where he was not well received in the Western world! Acting on these letters and his Confederate conspirator, Mr. Bunch—the secession British Consul at Charleston—Lord John Russell made his first false step in acknowledging the rebels as belligerents, and it is not the fault of those British spies that the Foreign Secretary did not acknowledge the Confederacy. Under the sacred cover of diplomatic letters, it is fair to presume that at this time he made his plans to furnish through the British dispatch bags to the rebel generals the entire plans of the Northern army; [Oh! and Where's your proof?] as well as to keep Yancey and the British Government thoroughly posted, through the dispatches of Lord Lyons to the Foreign Office; acting the double part of a British informer and a rebel spy! [Dissent and proo , proof.]

You ask for proof—I refer you to the diplomatic correspondence, in the month of October, between Mr. Seward, Mr. Adams and Lord Lyons, demanding the recall of Mr. Bunch, for sending rebel papers from the Southern leaders to their Commissioners here, through Lord Lyon's dispatch bag, and the Foreign Office. Mr. Seward having tripped up the British government in this equivocal piece of diplomacy, Lord John Russell afterwards sent his special messenger by every steamer to Washington, and it is a singular fact that Yancey was the first to obtain every information on both sides of the line, the moment this arrangement was made; [hear, hear,] but to go on, Russell was next at Fort Pickens, which he falsely predicted would soon be occupied by Gen. Bragg; but recent events have proved that although Gen. Bragg may be a good dog, Gen. Holdfast is a better. [Laughter.]

HE CROSSES THE LINE.

At New Orleans, he commenced to be disgusted with the South, and, believing that he could reach the North before his letters returned, he began abusing those who had entertained him, and ridiculed the riff-raff that composed the Southern army. His picture, however, of the poverty of the English wives and daughters, whose husbands and fathers had been impressed into the Confederate army, together with the several British subjects who were imprisoned at New Orleans, created no such horror in England, as the arrest of one British subject would have done in the North; but let me hurry on. At Cairo, he thanked his God that he had left the land of ruffians and gamblers, and was again under the Stars and Stripes. His letters having come back to America, he accused the Southern Post-office of having tampered with his correspondence, forgetting that his employers in Printing House Square are ever ready to cut a truth out of any letter and insert a lie when it answers their purpose. Not entirely corrupt, still respecting the lessons of the Pilgrims, we still observe one of the good old Puritan customs of keeping the Sabbath holy.

BECOMES A PRAIRIE HUNTER.

What must then be the disgust of the good people of Illinois to find this model churchman out in the prairie with his dogs and gun, disturbing the peaceful services in the little village church on its border with the report of fire-arms. An everlasting disgrace upon the English people, as well as an insult to our own. He was summoned to the police court, and out of respect to the church-going nation he represented, as well as disgusted with his ignorance of our religious customs, he was discharged. He returned to Washington in time to describe as an eye-witness, the battle from which he acknowledges that he was six miles distant. [Laughter.] It has come to pass that he arrived in Washington some hours in advance of the disorganized volunteers, which he ridicules, and carves his facts out of his imagination. He is a word painter, and can paint a truth as well as a lie; but his taste runs in the latter vein. Consequently, he sinks truth wherever he can, so that he may the more effectually float the lie with which he caters to the willing appetite of English secession? [Where's your proof?]

RUSSELL AS A PROPHET.

Mark some of his prophecies, and the proof shall be ample. Did he not say that Burnside's expedition would be a failure? [Hear, hear, and yes.] You know that it was a perfect success. [Applause.] Did he not say, that we had no power of raising an army out of our volunteers? You know how false has been the assertion. (Hear, hear.) Did he not say that we had no rifles, no artillery, no officers, no generals? You know, gentlemen, that never before was an army so thoroughly equipped. [Hear, hear.] Did he not say that it was impossible to save the border States? And yet Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Maryland are all back again; while Virginia and North Carolina are knocking at the Union door. Did he not say that the rebel army would make a terrible fight at Manassas? And yet how rapidly they fled at the advance of McClellan. [Hear, hear.] Do you want more proof, gentlemen, of this miserable slanderer's libels? Take Island No. 10; did he not say that there would be no rebel resistance there? And yet the cannon have been roaring there for weeks in front; while we cut a twelve mile canal up to their back door, and bagged their entire army of six thousand men. Did he not say that the American people would not take up the first loan, and the second and the third? [Hear, hear.] Did he not say that our people were bankrupt, our Government insolvent, our Treasury empty? Did he not say that Americans would not allow themselves to be taxed? And yet, gentlemen, time has shown that he is not only a false prophet, but a systematic liar! [Dissent.] Gentlemen, you must excuse my bad French—[loud laughter]—while I continue my dissection of this libelous charlatan!—the paid agent to misrepresent everything American.

[A gentleman arose to say that Mr. Train's language was un-Parliamentary, and while the debate was quite free, the epithets used and bitterness displayed by Mr. Train were quite uncalled for.]

Mr. Train continued: You know, gentlemen, that I usually express my own thoughts—not yours. My words are percussion caps, not flint locks; and I told you on the start, that I should bring revolvers to bear against Mr. Russell and the speakers who defend him, if they put any more fire-crackers in my breeches. [Loud laughter, and hear, hear.]

A PROPHET WITH A GLASS EYE.

To continue—as Mr. Russell's letters returned to America, our independent press soon discovered instead of an able-bodied healthy argument, nothing but false hair, false teeth, dyed whiskers, a glass eye and a wooden leg, in other words—a stereotyped sham instead of a fine specimen of English honesty. It will be remembered that, some time ago, correspondents were prohibited from following the army; this was followed up by the Government seizure of the telegraph offices. Here was discovered a fine nest of traitors, and who do you suppose was the chief robber in the band? Why, William Howard Russell, the reliable correspondent of the London *Times*. [Hear, hear, and Oh!]

WHAT OBSCURED THE TIMES' VISION.

The mystery was at last solved, the secret came out, and the hostility of the *Times*—the secession spirit of the government—was explained; and the gigantic plot discovered, which already has filled many a Western graveyard, and has ruined, is ruining, and will continue to ruin, thousands in England! The time has arrived for the world to understand, that the whole action of the *Times*, through its leaders and correspondent, has been to weigh golden sovereigns in the scale against human life and human misery. Somebody has made millions—rumor points to Rothschild and some distinguished names in political life, as the accomplices of the *Times*, in this nefarious plot to involve the English and Americans in an inhuman war, that they might make a few more hundred thousands in the Stock Exchange. [A voice—"You have no right to make such a statement without proof." Cries of order.]

RUSSELL AS A STOCK OPERATOR.

Unfortunately, I have too much proof. Among the dispatches seized by the Government, this one was discovered: "Washington, Dec. 27th, half-past two p. m.,—from W. H. Russell to Samuel Ward, New York Hotel. Act on this telegram as though you heard good news for you and me. [Hear, hear.] This, you remember, was the crisis of the Trent affair. Russell had just obtained the important secret from Lord Lyons that the rebel commissioners would be given up, and sent his orders to purchase, right and left, all kinds of stocks in the New York market; and to make the speculation sure, he wrote a letter to the *Times* that night, to go by the next day's steamer, saying that he knew Mason and Slidell not only would be given up, but that there was every prospect of immediate war. Now, I maintain that such acts are sufficient to condemn him at the tribunal of English public opinion, and to fasten upon the *Times* the entire responsibility of the terrible distress that now exists in the manufacturing districts, and now agitates the mind of the London laborer and the London poor. It is well known that important dispatches were suppressed by your Government for three weeks, and that important operations took place upon the Stock Exchange through Rothschilds' broker. Read the weak reply of the *Morning Post* to the *Morning Star*.

THE CROWNING ACT OF MEANNESS.

In conclusion, I may mention the meanest and the last act of Mr. Russell's contemptible course in America. Well knowing the order of the Department prohibiting all correspondents from following the army, he sneaked on board the Government transport under the *quasi* protection of his American friend, General McClellan; and then it was that the Secretary was obliged to re-issue the order, never for a moment supposing that any English gentleman would have done so mean a thing. The impudence of the man out-Russell's Russell. Think of him writing to the Secretary of War to know if he (the Secretary) really meant to act on the order that he (the Secretary) issued!—following it up with an audacity almost beyond belief, by writing to the President to know if he permitted his Secretary of War to take any such action! To show you the impertinence of the thing, let me suppose a case. Ireland has seceded; I arrive in London as the correspondent of the New York *Herald*; having met Lord Clyde in the Crimea, I obtained permission to accompany him to Ireland, having first written my letters to the *Herald*, ridiculing the English army, English generals, and English ministers—proving beyond a doubt how impossible it was for England to recover Ireland. At this moment, these letters having returned to England, the Secretary of War calls Lord Clyde's attention to an order prohibiting correspondents from joining the army. Imagine my indignantly waiting upon Lord Palmerston to know if he meant to act on the army order; and then, if you can, imagine my having the audacity to have penetrated the gloom of Osborne, to see if some higher power couldn't make the Premier rescind his instructions. [Laughter.] I think, gentlemen, I have succeeded in defending the Administration and Mr. Stanton.

Russell went to America an Abolitionist; he came back, as most Englishmen do, a pro-slavery man. He went to America as a gentleman; he returned, after outraging all the rules of good society, to chuckle with his employers over the fortunes that had been made over this stock-jobbing operation. I called him a robber—is it not robbery to deprive widows and orphans, by frightening them into getting their stocks at ruinous prices? Is it not villainy to paint a lie, so that it shall resemble truth? Is it not murder so to disseminate these lies, as to prolong a contest at the cost of thousands of lives? Is it not damnable to speculate in human flesh, placing pounds in the scale against human life? Is it not criminal, by the repetition of continued falsehoods, to create an animosity between two people, that it may be difficult to allay? He said our mob would not give up Mason and Slidell; but when you know he said it in order to speculate upon the Stock Exchange, you can see what reliance could have been placed upon the report of the battles that are now taking place. He went to America bloated with the conceit of his own importance. The American journalists have tapped him, and his sudden collapse is a well-merited rebuke to his employers. Under the impulse of champagne and good brandy, he can paint a battle scene; but how shallow, aside from this, how feeble his correspondence generally appears.

A DWARF AND A GIANT COMPARED.

De Tocqueville visited America, and wrote a searching analysis of our institutions. Russell has had ample time to do the same; but has he done so? No. What has he told the English people of our enormous resources?—our gigantic energy?—our terrible resolution? What has he said about our progressive agriculture? Our increasing manufacturing strength? Where has he described our progress in shipbuilding, and in railways, and in telegraphs? What has he told the English people of our educational systems, our common schools, and our colleges? What essays have been written, analysing our social and political life? Pray, in what respect has he followed the noble example of De Tocqueville, in giving Europe a philosophical treatise on republican institutions?

Gentlemen, I have finished; in sitting down let me say that had I been in Washington, I would have allowed him to have followed the army—[cheers]—in order to show how little we cared for his continued slanders. But I think I have said enough to make you admit that President Lincoln was quite justified in not entirely consulting William Howard Russell as to the policy of the more or less United States of America. [Loud cheers.]

THE CROPS AND THE FROST.

The wheat crop, notwithstanding its late sowing, is up finely and promises a satisfactory crop. The farmers are now busy in putting their corn and potatoes into the ground, and with the ordinary blessings of heaven a bounteous crop will reward the husbandman's toil.—*Racine (Wis.) Journal*.

The weather continues warm, and prospects look favorable for a good season. A shower of rain on Monday, gave vegetation a fine impetus. The bluffs look vernal, and front yards tempting to promenaders.—*McGregor (Iowa) Times*.

Nature is smiling and doing her best to bring forth fruits for the harvest, and we have no doubt but many, within the last week, have repented of their fault-finding about a late spring. Vegetation could almost be seen to grow, and appears to be making every effort to make up in growing, the time lost for sowing. That's how we see it here.—*Kendall County Free Press*.

Much plowing has been done, and more spring wheat and oats sown by far than we anticipated. We saw some fields of winter wheat which looked first-rate, especially in the barrens; on the prairie lands it does not seem to be quite so heavy—in a few instances badly killed, but on the whole is better than we had surmised.—*Valparaiso (Ind.) Republic*.

Since the 6th instant, the weather has been remarkably warm for the season, and everything that can grow is making rapid progress. The groves and woodlands present quite a verdant appearance, already intermingled with the snowy white of the wild plum. Farmers two weeks ago anticipated a late planting season, but the end of this week will find a large proportion of corn in the ground, which is quite as early as most of our seasons. This part of the West is getting in large crops.—*Rockford Register*.

The weather for the last few days has been rather cool for the season, but very favorable for agricultural operations, and in the absence of rain, we believe, on the whole, has been rather beneficial to vegetation.—*Peoria Transcript*.

A white frost has covered the ground for a couple of nights, but we have heard of no damage done by it.—*Davenport (Iowa) Gazette*, 21.

Winter wheat in this vicinity never looked better at this season of the year than now. If nothing happens the yield will be large and harvest early.—*Genesseo Republic*.

The ground this morning was white with frost, with the mercury two degrees above the freezing point at five o'clock. This annihilates ambitious garden "sass," learning it not to be too fast, and we fear has essentially damaged if not destroyed the fruit.—*Belvidere Standard*.

The weather for some time past has been very fine. The crops in this region look well, and farmers are putting in the corn "heavy." All kinds of fruit promises well.—*Wilmington (Ill.) Independent*.

Vegetation is springing up rapidly, and it is very forward for the season. Sunday night the weather was cold, but we think there was no frost in this vicinity.—*Galena Adv.*

The wheat crop promises well in this county, and we understand there will also be an abundance of fruit.—*Mt. Carmel (Ill.) Reg.*

Quite a severe frost visited the central and western part of the county Monday night. At Burlington Ice formed to the thickness of window glass.—*Racine (Wis.) Advocate*.

There was a sharp frost on Monday night, and we should not be surprised to hear that there was a frost last night also. There was no damage done to vegetation or to the growing crops by it that we have yet heard of; but if this cold weather should continue much longer, the crops must lose by it.—*Dubuque (Iowa) Herald*.

Those who were up early on Monday morning say that quite a frost was visible, but we believe it was not of the "killing" kind. It is still so winterish, however, that fires are necessary to insure comfort.—*Henry Co. Dial*.

A frost occurred night before last in Montpelier township, which, it is said, ruined the fruit entirely. Singular that we have none here.—*Muscatine (Iowa) Journal*, 21.

We have probably escaped all danger from frost, and the probability is, that fruit will be quite plenty the coming season. We notice that the small fruit trees are blossoming in profusion. The apple trees may not hang so full as in former years, but there is no cause for complaint, if reports received from the country are correct.—*Beloit (Wis.) Courier*.

A very severe frost visited this section on Monday night last. The precise extent of the damage cannot yet be exactly ascertained. Grapes were the principal sufferers, being almost entirely destroyed, though they may bud to some extent a second time. Pears and currants appear to be the next principal sufferers. Cherries are probably nearly one half destroyed. We should judge strawberries and plums were not materially injured, and peaches (thanks for the preservation of this most luxurious fruit) do not appear to be damaged much. Apples, of course, also escaped.

LATER.—Mr. Blois has been making careful examination and agrees with our statements above, except in regard to peaches, which he reports considerably injured. Straberries, he says, are scarcely harmed at all.—*Jonesville, (Mich.,) Ind.*

We notice in our exchanges quite encouraging reports as to the prospective wheat crop. But from conversation with several who have been quite largely over this section of the State, we judge that the crop does not promise so well here, from a fourth to a third having been, as they estimate, winter-killed.—*Ibid.*

Crops in that part of the county look finely, and if the weather continues good, more bushels of grain will be raised the present season, than at any future one. Spring wheat is up finely, and looks very thrifty. Corn is nearly all planted, and some fields are up and growing nicely.—*Ogle County Rep.*

Jack Frost paid his *distresses* to this region on Monday night last, and with his *white* fingers left a black mark on the vegetable kingdom. Fruit, however, is thought to have principally escaped injury.—*Goshen (Ind.) Ind.*

Last Monday night there was quite a severe frost. We are fearful it has injured the fruit to a considerable extent. Garden vegetables that are easily effected by the frost were cut to the ground. As to the prospect whether the wheat suffered or not we cannot say, but presume it cannot be injured to any great extent. We can hope for the best at least.—*Valparaiso (Ind.) Republic*.

Great damage was done in this vicinity by the frost on Monday night. We think much of the fruit, including all of the grapes, was destroyed, and the wheat was badly damaged. It is of course impossible to estimate the damage done, but the amount must be very large in all parts of this section of the State.—*Niles (Mich.) Inq.*

This section of the State was visited on Monday night last, with one of the most severe frosts that we have ever seen at this season of the year. Water standing in pails, &c., was frozen to the depth of at least an eighth of an inch. Nearly all kinds of fruit is destroyed. This is also the case with garden vegetables, corn, potatoes, &c. The leaves upon the fruit and shade trees bear a black and withered appearance. In fact, it was one of the most blighting frosts that has ever been known here.—*Cass Co. (Mich.) Rep.*

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

[From the New York Tribune, Thursday.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 21, 1862.

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 3,248.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality.... 8 @8¾ | Ordinary.......7¾@8
Medium........ 8 @8

Some extra good beeves may be quoted at 8¾@9c.

The general average of the market at full 8¼c.

The most of the sales range from 8@8¾c.

Total number of beeves received in the city this week, 3,893.

Prices per head and per pound, of different weights, will be found in accounts of sales of sundry droves.

This is 1,385 head less than last week, and 812 head less than the average of last year. The average number of each Wednesday market last year was 3,686 head, while the number to-day, being 3,248, shows 438 head less than the average, and 933 head less than this day week.

The following droves are in market this week:

Sam Shuester, Ill.	80	Morris & Weixall, Ill.	110
Israel Dalby, Ill.	47	Joel Dalby, Ill.	116
Geo. Driscoll, Ill.	65	J. T. Alexander, Ill.	111
Thos. Gallis, Ill.	96	H. Slocum, Ill.	53
H. R. Smith, Ill.	153	Valentine & Martin.	95
Wm. Siegel & Co. Ill	88	Dooly & Lawless, Ill.	17
And. Gillespie, Ill.	98	Allerton & Cheeney.	63
F. Samuels, Ill.	34	Geo. Gray, Ill	19
Phil. McCaffry, Ill.	43	Ulery & Crow, Ill.	119
Henry Myers, Ill.	65	Jas. Crum, Ill.	93
Harris & Coddington	106	S. W. Allerton, Ill.	88
Thos. Conners, Ill.	60	Thos. Kearns, Ill.	61
Geo. Reed, Ill.	171	— Kirkwood, Ill.	39
Stephen Healy, Ill.	84	W. J. Hutchinson, Ill	37
H. Westheimer, Ill.	258	Allerton, Konkle & Co	93
S. G. Woodruff, Ill.	75	Frank White, Ill.	32
Geo. W. Vail, Ill.	90	Ben. Westheimer, Ill	64

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

Wednesday, May 21.—The cattle were so nearly all sold last night that that was really the close of the market, and as the trade has become so firmly established on Monday and Tuesday, we shall hereafter report sales only upon those days. We can say of the close of the market this week that it is firmer than we have seen for a long time, and prices have not only not declined, but advanced from the opening of the close. At least the sales of the tail ends of droves have been better in proportion than the tops.

THE CHANGE OF MARKET DAY.

Remember that hereafter the market days of beef cattle are Mondays and Tuesdays; that parties must be on hand to draw for choice of yards on Sunday, and the forestaller's day will be Saturday, and the day for selling droves at wholesale in the yards will be on Sunday. That is settled. So it is that we are a nation of—Sabbath-breakers.

BROKERS' SALES OF BULLOCKS.

We give reports of a portion of the brokers' sales, sufficient to show the state of trade, which is remarkably even, and the estimates of weights much more correctly made than they were a week ago.

S. Sherman & D. Barnes sold a drove of fair steers, av. 6¾ cwt., from Illinois, by S. W. Allerton, at $56 each.

Isaac Budlong sold 53 Illinois distillers, for Slocum, at $58 average, which he estimated at 7 cwt. wholesale.

Thomas Gallis sold a drove of 96 Illinois steers, wholesale, at $64, which he estimates at 8¼ cwt. each.

Thos. Wheeler sold 99 of Geo. Rudd's very fine Illinois steers, estimated at a fair average of 8 cwt., at 8¼c ℔ ℔ on that.

Charles G. Teed sold [illegible] of Fisher & Warner's good Illinois steers, average 8¼ cwt. and over, at 8¼c. ℔ ℔.

Murray & Glover sold 61 very good, smooth, fat Illinois distillers, average 7 cwt. strong, at 8@1¼c. which they bought of Morris & Weixall, at $56. Also 93 very good Illinois corn-fed steers for James Crum, estimated to average 7¼@7½c cwt., at 8¾c ℔ ℔.

Ben. Westheimer sold 64 Illinois steers bought of Weixall, average 7¼ cwt., at 8@8¼c., and 68 for same owner, average 7½ cwt., at 8¾c.

John A. Merritt sold John T. Alexander's drove of 111 good smooth, even 7½ cwt. Illinois steers, at 8@8¼c ℔ ℔.

A. M. Allerton and C. W. Conger sold Allerton and Konkle's drove of 93 fine Illinois steers, averaging 7¼ cwt., at 8¼c. ℔ ℔., and Allerton & Cheney's drove of 63 extra Illinois steers, averaging 9 cwt., at 8¼@8¾c.

P. G. Driscoll bought at Albany of Reed Marquett 65 good Illinois steers, averaging 8 cwt., which sell at 8@8¼c.

G. White sold 166 of H. R. Smith & Co.'s drove of Illinois steers, averaging 7¼ cwt., and near 8¼c ℔ ℔.

Joseph H. Williams sold on his own account 64 State distillers, averaging 8 cwt., at 8c, and 88 Illinois do at same price.

S. G. Woodruff & Brother and L. G. Sims' drove of 75 Illinois steers, averaging 7¼ cwt., good fair quality, at 8@8¼c.

Valentine & Martin sold the Lougham drove of 96 good fair Illinois steers, averaging 7 cwt., at $58.

Israel Dalby sold at wholesale here 47 good Illinois steers at $65.50, which he estimates at 8¾ cwt. strong. He sold 26 at Albany at $49, which weighed 1,160 average. Part of this lot was previously sold to an Albany honorable Alderman at a fixed price per head, and he put them on the scales, and found they did not weigh quite enough to suit his expectations, and so backed out; the seller having nothing but "my word" to hold the trade.

T. C. Eastman & Bro., sold Joel Dalby's drove of good Illinois steers, average 80 on 6¾ cwt., ranging from $43 to $68.

Capt. Vail bought of Israel Dalby 47 good Illinois steers at $65.50, which he estimated at 8 cwt., and says they won't average 8¾c on that.

Simon Ulery & Carey sold 119 good 8 cwt. Illinois steers for Ulery & Crow at 8@8¾c ℔ ℔.

J. C. and W. Hoag sold 87 fair Illinois steers for Capt. Hutchinson, av. 13 cwt. as home, and estimated at scant cwt. net; half sold Monday at 8c, and the others Tuesday at 8@8¼c.

Tracy and Johnson brought in a pretty rough lot of Ohio oxen and steers, which arrived about noon Tuesday, for which they were offered $45 each by a speculator, which we estimated equal to 7c ℔ ℔ net.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week, 7,713.

Quotations—$2.75@3.93¾ ℔ cwt. live weight, for corn-fed Hogs, and $3.75 for distillery-fed Hogs, and although the arrivals are light, the trade is slow. The weather is cool for the season, and favorable for drovers. Too many light Hogs for the demand, and that class are quoted low.

Geo. W. Dorman gives the following as the price of hogs this week:

	Live wgt.	Dead weight.
First quality corn-fed, large size	3¾@3¾c	4¾@4¾c
Second quality corn-fed	3¾@3¾c	4¾@4¾c
First quality, small sizes, fat and prime, for market butchers	2¾@3¾c	4¼@4¼c
Large size still-fed, fat	3¼@3¾c	3¾@4 c
Second quality still-fed	3¼@3¾c	3¾@4 c

☞ Major Willard has been appointed chief of artillery on Gen. Wallace's staff, and is in command of the battalion of artillery in Gen. W.'s division, consisting of company A, Chicago Light Artillery, and Coggeswell's Illinois batteries, the 9th Indiana and 8th Ohio, all good batteries.

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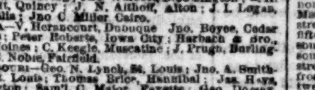
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Legal Notices.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of execution [illegible] Court of Chicago, in and for [illegible] favor of Alfred M. Hoyt, plaintiff, and [illegible] H. Warder and James H. Bagley, [illegible] o'clock A. M. on the fourth day of [illegible] door of the Court House, in [illegible] I shall offer for sale at public vendue [illegible] and interest of said defendants in [illegible] described property, to wit: [illegible] of Section twenty-five (25), in Town [illegible] (38), in Range fourteen (14), east of [illegible] Meridian, being one hundred and [illegible] more or less; also, the east half of [illegible] ter of Section thirty-six (36), [illegible] (38), in Range twelve (12), east of the [illegible] Meridian, containing eighty (80) [illegible] less, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois.
A. C. HESING, [Sheriff]
By T. M. [illegible]
Dated the 14th day of March, 1862.
The above sale is postponed to the 5th day of [illegible] 1862, at the same hour and place.
ANTHONY C. HESING, [Sheriff]
By T. M. BRADLEY, [illegible]
Dated the 5th day of May, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution issued from the [Superior] Court of Chicago, Cook County, [illegible] Bagley, plaintiff, and against John [illegible] at 10 o'clock A. M., on the fourth day of [illegible] the north door of the Court House, in [illegible] cago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue [illegible] right, title and interest of said defendant in [illegible] following described property, to wit: [illegible] in Block thirty (30), in Ogden's Addition [illegible] Town thirty nine (39), Range fourteen (14) [illegible] Third (3) Principal Meridian; also, the [illegible] of Lot eighty (80), in [illegible] the City of Chicago, in Town thirty-nine [illegible] fourteen (14), east of the Third (3) [illegible] in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois.
ANTHONY C. HESING, [Sheriff]
By JOHN A. NELSON, [illegible]
Dated the 12th day of May, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution, issued from [illegible] Court of Chicago, Cook County, [illegible] Hancock, plaintiff, and against William [illegible] defendant, at ten o'clock A. M., on [illegible] 1862, at the north door of the Court House [illegible] of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public [illegible] the right, title and interest of said defendant [illegible] the following described property, to wit: [illegible] part of the undivided half part of [illegible] and the half part of the undivided [illegible] northeast quarter of the northwest quarter [illegible] four (4), Town thirty-seven (37), north of [illegible] (12 east).
Also, the northwest quarter of [illegible] Township thirty-six (36), north Range fourteen [illegible]
Also, the west half of the southeast quarter [illegible] tion three (3), Township thirty-seven (37) [illegible] Range twelve (12) east; also, the [illegible] half of Lot seven (7), in Block one hundred [illegible] teen (117), School Addition to Chicago, in [illegible] Illinois.
A. C. HESING, Sheriff [illegible]
By F. M. BRADLEY, [illegible]
Dated the 12th day of May, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a certain writ of execution, issued [illegible] cuit Court of Cook County, in favor of [illegible] hart, use of, &c., plaintiff, and against [illegible] defendant, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the [illegible] 1862, at the north door of the Court House [illegible] of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public [illegible] the right, title and interest of said defendant [illegible] the following described property, to wit: [illegible] the west quarter (¼) of the northwest [illegible] (6), Township thirty-five (35) [illegible] teen (13) east, in Cook County, [illegible] teen (13) acres, in the School Trustee's [illegible] said Section, containing thirty-six [illegible] hundredths of an acre, more or less [illegible] and Bridget Ford.
ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff [illegible]
By FRANK LETHAM, [illegible]
Dated the 9th day of May, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution issued from the [illegible] of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of John [illegible] Wood, plaintiff, and against Cyrus P. Albee [illegible] at 10 o'clock A. M., on the fourth day of [illegible] the north door of the Court House, in the [illegible] I shall offer for sale at public vendue [illegible] title and interest of the said defendant in [illegible] lowing described property, to wit: [illegible] point in the west line of southwest [illegible] Section ten (10), Town thirty-eight [illegible] fourteen (14) east fifteen (15) [illegible] west corner thereof, thence running [illegible] line three and sixty-one-hundredths [illegible] the south line of land heretofore conveyed [illegible] the first part by Cyrus P. Albee [illegible] Jackson's south line twenty and [illegible] [20 10-100] chains to centre of Indiana [illegible] thence south sixteen and ninety-one [illegible] chains, thence west thirteen and [illegible] hundredths [13 43-100] chains, to east [illegible] formerly owned by George Manierre [illegible] Judd, or conveyed to them by Cyrus [illegible] wife, thence north four and thirty [illegible] hundredths [4 67-100] chains to the place [illegible] containing thirteen [13] acres, [illegible] highways laid out upon said premises [illegible] three (3) in said subdivision [illegible] north line of said block three (3) [illegible] Madison and Leavitt streets, [illegible] street; thence north along the [illegible] fifteen hundred and eighty [illegible] south line of Madison street; [illegible] south line of Madison street to [illegible] or place of beginning, [illegible] from the above described premises [illegible] twenty (120) feet on Madison street [illegible] therefrom one hundred and eighty [illegible] sixty-three (63) feet east from [illegible] Madison streets, all in the county of Cook [illegible] Illinois.
A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook [County]
By JOHN A. NELSON, [illegible]
Dated the 20th day of May, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution, issued [illegible] Court of Chicago, in Cook County, [illegible] John Luedtke plaintiff, and against [illegible] Oertel defendant, at 10 o'clock A. M. [illegible] twelfth day of June, 1862, at the north [illegible] Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall [illegible] sale at public vendue all the right, [illegible] of said defendant in and to the following [illegible] perty, to wit:—The north half (½) of [illegible] east half (½) of southeast quarter of [illegible] Section twenty-three (23), Township [illegible] north, range thirteen, in County of Cook [illegible] Illinois.
A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook [County]
By JOHN A. NELSON, [illegible]
Dated the 20th day of May, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution, issued from [illegible] Court of Chicago, Cook County, [illegible] Birren plaintiff, and against Joseph [illegible] Paul Schumacher defendants, at 10 o'clock [illegible] 14th day of June, 1862, at the north [illegible] House, in the City of Chicago, I shall [illegible] lic vendue all the right, title and interest [illegible] ant in and to the following described [illegible] Lot twenty-seven (27) in Block one hundred [illegible] (101), School Section Addition to Chicago [illegible] ty of Cook and State of Illinois.
ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of [Cook County]
By JOHN A. NELSON, [illegible]
Dated the 20th day of May, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Execution, issued from [illegible] of Cook county, in favor of Thomas [illegible] tiff, and against Richard J. Hamilton [illegible] o'clock A. M., on the 13th day of [illegible] door of the Court House, in the City of [illegible] offer for sale at public vendue all the [illegible] interest of said defendant in and to the [illegible] described property, to wit:—That [illegible] ton's subdivision of the west half [illegible] thirty-nine (39) north, range [illegible] (¾) (except the west two [illegible] quarter (N. W. ¼) of section [illegible] thirty-nine (39) north, range [illegible] wit:—Commencing at the [illegible] Hoyne streets, on said subdivision [illegible] south along the west line of Hoyne [illegible] red and eighty (180) feet [illegible] three (3) in said subdivision [illegible] north line of said block three [illegible] Madison and Leavitt streets [illegible] street; thence north along the [illegible] fifteen hundred and eighty [illegible] south line of Madison street [illegible] south line of Madison street to [illegible] or place of beginning [illegible] from the above described premises [illegible] twenty (120) feet on Madison street [illegible] therefrom one hundred and eighty [illegible] sixty-three (63) feet east from the [illegible] Madison streets, all in the county of Cook [illegible] Illinois.
A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook [County]
By JOHN A. NELSON, [illegible]
Dated the 28th day of May, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution issued [illegible] of Cook County, in favor of [illegible] plaintiff, and against the Pittsburg [illegible] and Chicago Railroad Company [illegible] 10 o'clock A. M., on the thirteenth day [illegible] the north door of the Court House [illegible] cago, I shall offer for sale at public [illegible] title and interest which said defendant [illegible] April, 1860, or have since had or [illegible] the following described property [illegible] one-half section of the East side of [illegible] Trustees subdivision of west half of [illegible] township thirty-nine (39) north [illegible] of the third principal meridian [illegible] strip of land sixty-five feet wide [illegible] block forty-three, extending from [illegible] hundred feet south, in Canal [illegible] west half of section twenty [illegible] county aforesaid, and [illegible] one, school section addition [illegible]
ANTHONY C. HESING, [Sheriff]
By T. M. [illegible]
Dated the 17th day of May, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of two special writs of execution [illegible] cuit Court of Cook County [illegible] Kirkland et. al., plaintiffs [illegible] Youngs et. al. defendants [illegible] and Calvary Morris, defendant [illegible] the 5th day of June, 1862, at [illegible] Court House, in the City of Chicago [illegible] at public vendue, all the right [illegible] of said defendants in and to [illegible] property, to wit:—Lot five (5) [illegible] fractional section fifteen (15), addition [illegible] twenty (20), twenty-one (21) and [illegible] block sixty-two (62), and forty-four [illegible] (9), in block sixty (60), Canal [illegible] of the east part of the southwest [illegible] nine (9), in township thirty-nine [illegible] (14), east of the Third Principal [illegible] County, Illinois.
ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff [illegible]
By T. M. [illegible]
Dated the 15th day of May, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of two certain writs of execution [illegible] perior Court of Chicago, in and for [illegible] favor of Ezra B. McCagg, plaintiff [illegible] Tiernan, defendant, at 10 o'clock [illegible] tenth day of May, 1862, at the north [illegible] Court House, in the City of Chicago [illegible] sale at public vendue all the right [illegible] of said defendant in and to the [illegible] perty, to wit:—The southwest [illegible] ty-nine (39), in Kinzie's Addition [illegible] County of Cook and State of Illinois.
A. C. HESING, Sheriff [illegible]
By JOHN A. [illegible]
Dated the 23d day of April, 1862.
The above sale is postponed to [illegible] 1862, at the same hour and place.
[illegible]
By JOHN A. [illegible]
Dated the 12th day of May, 1862.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
[DAIL]Y, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
[O]ffice, No. 51 Clark Street.

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[T]he Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1862.

Adjutant Fuller's Order.

[GENERA]L HEADQUARTERS—STATE OF ILLINOIS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Springfield, May 27, 1862.

[GENER]AL ORDER, No. 36.—Under the authority [of the] Secretary of War, thirty companies of in[fantry] will be accepted for Government service, for [a pe]riod of three months, unless sooner dis[charged]; said companies to consist of not less [than ei]ghty-three nor more than one hundred, [commi]ssioned officers and enlisted men, and to be [employe]d in performing camp and garrison duty [in the] State.

[As soon as] each company has the minimum number [thus] enrolled, it will be organized, and elect [its comm]issioned officers, and when ten compa[nies are] formed they will be organized into a regi[ment, a]nd an election ordered for field officers.

[In acc]epting companies for this special service, [preferen]ce will be given to companies already or[ganized], provided they are immediately tendered [rea]dy for duty.

[The o]fficers and privates of these regiments will [be entit]led to the same pay and allowances as the [three ye]ars' volunteers now in the service of the [Govern]ment.

[Tende]rs in the Northern military district of this [State m]ay be made to the undersigned, at Chicago, [during] the present week; and in the Southern [district] at these headquarters.

[As the]se forces are required for immediate ser[vice to] relieve regiments now under marching [orders fo]r the field, the greatest possible dispatch [is requir]ed in their organization.

[By or]der of the Commander-in-Chief.
ALLEN C. FULLER, Adj't General.

Read the "Thirty Short Reasons" [print]ed on the second page of this issue, [why th]e New Constitution should not be [adopte]d. Read and ponder them, and if [your ne]ighbor is unconcerned take pains [to enli]ghten him also.

Only Sepoys and other savages use [flags] of truce to decoy and murder their [enemies]. The correspondent of the [Baltim]ore *American* quoted in another col[umn gi]ves the last illustration of this spe[cies of] rebel morality.

SPRAGUE IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

[The] plucky little Governor of a plucky [Sta]te which is brimful of patriotism [and br]avery, will represent her interests [and the] people of Rhode Island in a new [seat] in the United States Senate, succeed[ing Mr.] Simmons in that body.

CONFISCATION.

[The] people will be glad to know exactly [how the] House stood upon the Confiscation [bill]. The names of the members voting [yea and] nay will be found upon the second [page]. In spite of the fact that eleven [membe]rs elected as Republicans voted [against] it, the bill passed by fourteen ma[jority].

BALTIMORE.

[The] city of Baltimore will long enjoy an [unenvia]ble reputation for the slaughter of [the fi]ve Massachusetts boys in the streets, [when o]n their way to defend the capital [and ma]intain the Constitution of their coun[try, to] this day the aristocracy of the [city are] mainly secret, if not open traitors; [they] can no longer suppress the Union [sentime]nt of the city. Indeed, as might [have b]een expected, that very senti[ment] has become somewhat lawless, [as the] scenes of last Sunday and [Monday], fully detailed on the second [page], will show. Colonel Kenley's [Ma]ryland regiment was composed [largely] of Baltimore men, and when the [news] of the retreat of Banks (in whose [army] the regiment was) and the severe [loss it] had suffered, reached the city, the [excitem]ent against the traitors was tremen[dous]. It required the most energetic [efforts] to prevent the most disastrous [results]. The regiment was doubtless [compos]ed of the middle classes and [the peo]ple could scarcely be restrained from [the mos]t violent measures against those [whom] they regarded as the friends and [allies] of those who had caused the death [of the] noble men who had gone from [among] them to put down the rebellion. [The fos]tering of a mob spirit by any class [of men] is, in the end, almost sure to recoil [upon t]hose who excite it.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

[From] the Wheeling *Intelligencer* of the [27th] we have particulars of an important [moveme]nt of Gen. Fremont's forces, from [Frankl]in, Pendleton county, Va., to the [reinfor]cement of Gen. Banks, the transmis[sion of] which news by telegraph was not [permitt]ed. From this, which we print [elsewh]ere, it would appear that the danger [in whic]h Banks' little army in the Shenan[doah] Valley was exposed, was known to [the W]ar Department, since on Saturday [Gen.] Fremont was ordered to move his [column] of 20,000 men to sustain him. [A m]ap will show Franklin to be in Pen[dleton] county, twenty-four miles from [Staunton]y, and sixty-five from Staunton, and [about] the same distance due west of New [Market], Gen. Banks' old headquarters. [The tro]ops went forward in high spirits, [to] meet the enemy, and in the mea[ntime] of news from that quarter for some [days p]ast we are left to conjecture that [a pa]rt of the retirement of Jackson from [the pur]suit of Banks' army, may be a re[sult an]d have the cause above indicated. [This re]inforcement of Gen. Fremont will [tell on] scale probably against Jackson. [Wha]t a happy valley that of the Shen[andoah] must be, with the contending ar[mies dri]ving one another to and fro across [its te]rritory. Bitterly is Virginia paying [the pe]nalty richly due a State that has [made] her chief staple the sale of her [children].

[From] Gen. McClellan's column we have [no im]portant news, and none can be im[mediate]ly expected, since the Federal ad[vance is] slow and of the nature of a slow [and] Aggressive movements are not fre[quent] on any considerable scale. The [moveme]nt of a body of Federal cavalry, [cutting] off an important railroad connec[tion no]rthward, by the destruction of a [bridge] 500 feet long, is noted elsewhere, [togethe]r with the destruction of a large [amount] of rebel army stores. Operations [by the] gunboats have not recommenced, [and the]y are reported in a state of readi[ness].

[The] dispatches from this section gen[erally] attest the virulence of the disunion [sentime]nt among the Virginia rebels, and [it is no]ticeable that more stringent regula[tions are] announced for the management of [affairs] at Norfolk. The only remedy for [the bo]dy of the Old Dominion is emanc[ipation], the excision and extirpation of [slavery]. That will be still better than [to lose] her territory. Let it be made free [from the P]otomac to the Pan Handle, and the [great m]other of States may gain a new [and] honored life among common[wealths].

Col. Jennison.

[Col. J]ennison has been ordered by the [Depart]ment to the command of a considerable [force to o]perate in the Indian Territory. He [will make] the fur fly from the backs of the [rebels whe]n he gets into the field. His "con[servative]" friends (?) thought they had him [down], but they are very much mistaken. [He] is too useful and too loyal a man to [be sacrificed] for the purpose of placating seces[sion sym]pathizers. He will be in Leaven[worth in a] few days, to take command of the [force assig]ned to him, and march them to [the scene] of operations. He will have a [good] command, and before long a [brigadier's] commission. He is fairly entitled [to the] "star," for the important ser[vices he has] performed. Dozens of colonels [have been] promoted to brigadierships, who [have not done] one-tenth the service to earn [it].